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Monday, August 11, 1980
Sravana 20, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 11, 1980/Śravana 20,
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Distribution of Sugar in Rural and Urban Areas

*920. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR: Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a
statement showing:

(a) whether sugar is being distributed through ration cards uniformly throughout the country both in the urban and rural areas;

(b) if not, the quantity of sugar being supplied per head in each one of the States/Union Territories, in rural and urban areas;

(c) the reasons for this unequal distribution; and

(d) the likely date by which a uniform quantity of sugar per head would be supplied throughout the country both in the rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on
the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. The scales for the distribution of levy sugar are uniform for urban and rural areas only in 20 States/Union Territories.

(b) The quantity of sugar being supplied per head in different States/Union Territories is indicated in another Statement.

(c) At the time of re-introduction of the policy of partial control on sugar in December, 1979, the monthly quotas of levy sugar allocated to different State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the previous partial control period prior to de-control of sugar in August, 1978 were revived and the State Governments were advised to arrange distribution of the quotas allotted to them through fair price shops/ration shops under the public distribution system in force in the respective States in such manner as they deemed fit. This was considered necessary in the light of steep decline in sugar production to enable the State Governments to adjust the distribution of levy sugar within their existing quotas.

(d) A review of the existing distribution arrangements is not contemplated by the Government for the present.

STATEMENT

Scales of Distribution of Levy Sugar in Different States/Union Territories

- 1 ANDHRA PRADESH . District-wise allocation of levy sugar is based on allocation given immediately prior to decontrol. In the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, 500 gms. per head per month subject to maximum of 3 kgs per family to lower income card holders and 1 kg. per head per month subject to maximum of 6 kgs. per family to higher income group card holders earning Rs. 650/- and above per month.

2. ASSAM 425 gms. per head per month uniformly for rural and urban areas.
3. BIHAR 875 gms. per head—urban areas
356 gms. per head—rural areas
4. GUJARAT 500 gms. per capita per month fixed for June, 1980 both for rural and urban areas. In May, 1980 the quantum was raised to 550 gms. per head from advance allocation.
5. HARYANA 400 gms. per head per month uniform for both urban and rural areas against ration cards.
6. HIMACHAL PRADESH . . 400 gms. per head. Raised to 500 gms. per head from June, 1980. No distinction between rural and urban consumers.
7. J & K Uniform scale of 400 gms. per head per month in urban and rural areas.
8. KERALA 450 gms. per head per month through ration cards uniformly throughout the State.
9. KARNATAKA Urban areas 425 gms. to 1 kg. per capita per month,
Rural areas 300 gms. to 500 gms. per capita per month.
10. MADHYA PRADESH . . 450 gms. per unit per month both in urban and rural areas. It was increased to 750 gms. to 1 kg. per unit in urban areas in May, 1980 only due to receipt of back-log Sugar.
11. MAHARASHTRA . . . 425 gms. per head per month throughout the State. Increased to 500 gms. per capita as one time allotment to be drawn in May or June, 1980.
12. MANIPUR (i) In Imphal Municipality area where ration card system is in force : 400 grams per head per month against ration cards.
(ii) In rural areas, where card system is not enforced and distribution made through Rationing Agents : 3 quintals per month for a population of 1000 with additional 1 quintal for every increase of 500 persons subject to a maximum of 6 quintals per month.
(iii) For Hill areas distribution made on lump sum basis per month as under :—
(1) East District 150 quintals
(2) North District 200 quintals
(3) West District 100 quintals
(4) South District 200 quintals
(5) Tengnongpal District 100 quintals
(6) Jiribam Sub-Division 50 quintals
13. MEGHALAYA Urban areas—400 grams per head per month
Rural areas—200 grams per head per month
14. NAGALAND Information not received from the State Government.
15. ORISSA In urban areas
(i) 'A' Class cards 1 kg. per head per month subject to 5 kgs. per family.

- (ii) 'B' Class cards 750 grams per head per month subject to 3 kgs. 750 gms. per family per month.
- In rural areas* 425 grams per head per month.
16. PUNJAB 400 grams per month per capita for both urban and rural consumers. Scale raised on ad hoc basis to 600 grams per capita in March, 1980 and 800 grams per capita in May, 1980.
17. RAJASTHAN¹ 425 grams per head per month both for urban and rural areas. Collectors increase the scale as per availability.
18. SIKKIM 1 kg. per unit per month in urban area.
1 kg. per head on coupon in rural area.
19. TAMIL NADU. . . . (i) Madras city & other Distt. H.Qs. 5 kgs. per card per month.
(ii) Other Municipalities & townships 3 kgs. per card per month.
(iii) Town panchayats & rural areas 1 kg. per card per month.
During May, 1980, additional 1 kg. sugar per card was issued in rural areas.
20. TRIPURA 400 grams per head per month.
21. UTTAR PRADESH (1) In Nainital District 1 kg. per unit per month both in urban and rural areas.
(2) In Almora, Tehri (a) Urban 1 kg. per unit per month.
Garhwal, Chamoli, areas
Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh and Pauri (b) Rural 500 gms. per unit per month.
Garhwal Distts. areas
(3) In Nagar Mahapalika and nagar palika areas of other districts. 1 kg. per unit per month.
(4) Police and PAC Mess, Student's hostel mess, Unit 3 patients of indoor wards of Govt. hospitals 1 kg. per unit per month.
(5) In notified area 750 grams per unit per month.
(6) In town area 508 grams per unit per month.
(7) In rural areas of plains
(i) On ration cards upto 4 units 1 kg. per month.
(ii) On ration cards of 5 to 9 units 2 kgs. per month.

- (iii) On ration cards of more than 9 units 3 kgs. per month.
22. WEST BENGAL . . . (a) In statutory rationing areas of Calcutta complex and Durgapur Asansol 100 grams per head per week irrespective of child or adult.
- (b) Other areas 75 gms. per head per week.
- Distribution of levy sugar at enhanced rates of 200 grams per head per week for S.R. areas and 100 grams per head per week for other areas started only for 4 weeks w.e.f. 2-6-80.
23. ANDAMAN ISLANDS . 900 grams per head per month on ration cards uniform for both urban and rural areas.
24. ARUNACHAL PRADESH. 900 grams per head (adult) per month.
25. CHANDIGARH (U.T.) . 600 grams per head per month both for rural and urban areas.
26. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI The scale of distribution on ration cards is uniform for urban and rural areas. 500 grams per head per month on ration cards throughout the Union Territory.
27. DELHI 900 grams per head per month, both for urban and rural areas.
28. GOA, DAMAN & DIU . 400 grams per head per month on ration cards uniformly in rural and urban areas.
29. LAKSHADWEEP . . . 1 kg. per head per month on ration cards.
30. MIZORAM Levy sugar distribution on ration cards in uniform scales of 425 grams per adult per month both in rural and urban areas.
31. PONDICHERRY . . . 1. *In Pondicherry & Karaikal regions*
- For 'A' & 'B' card holders 4 kgs.
- For 'C' card holders 3 kgs.
- For 'D' card holders 1 kg.
2. *In Mahe region* Uniform supply at 1 kg. per adult and $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. for child subject to maximum of 6 kgs. per card.
3. *In Yanam region* 1 kg. per adult and $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. per child subject to maximum of 7 kgs.
- For 'D' cardholders $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. per adult and $\frac{1}{4}$ kg. per child subject to maximum of 7 kgs.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, from the statement it appears that there is a wide disparity in the distribution of sugar in various States. For example, in Delhi it is 900 grams per head per month. In Madhya Pradesh it is 750 gms. and in many other States it is 500 gms and less. I want to know the reasons for this as to why in certain States it is almost double to that in other States where it is half.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, sugar is distributed to the States. The States fix the quantum as to how much a person is entitled. That is why it is left to the States.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: There is an interesting information. There are some kinds of A class cards, B class cards and C class cards. What is this system of classification and why is it so?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Sir, the sugar quota for the States was determined on the basis of population and the system was in vogue up to 1978. Then it was discontinued. When the system was again taken up in December 1979, the previous allocations to the States were retained as they were previously. There is no doubt, there are some States where the per capita sugar quota is slightly more than in other States. The idea was to have 425 grams per capita per month for the entire country. But then the projections for population as in 1978 did not prove to be quite the same as they were estimated to be. That is why there is slightly more sugar in Gujarat and in Delhi also as it was previously, the per capita allocation was fixed at more than 25 grams per head. But as my colleague has stated, it has been left to the States to make variations where they think fit. In some of the States sugar ration for urban areas is higher than the ration in rural areas. But the Central Government does not want to interfere in the internal arrangements of the States. In some States, as the

hon. Member, Shri Parashar has stated, there is system of cards being of different categories. There is classification on the basis of income. I do not have full details about it, but for instance, in Orissa A class cards are for persons with slightly higher incomes and B class cards for lower income groups. That is the classification that the State Government has done. We do not know the details.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether he has received any communication from West Bengal to increase sugar quota for West Bengal. May I know whether he has given special quotas to the States for this season of festivals like Id, Puja, Onam, Guru Nanak Birthday etc.?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: On account of the shortage of sugar in the country, which the hon. Member knows very well, it is not possible to accept the demands of the various States for increasing the quota allotted to them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Production during the 1979-80 crushing season came to 39 lakh tonnes. The carry over stock was 21 lakh tonnes, and there has been an import of sugar of the order of 2 lakh tonnes. Therefore, the total availability of sugar is about 62 lakh tonnes in our country for the current year. But consumption never reaches such a high degree. In view of this it appears that there is more an apparent than a real shortage of sugar in our country. Having regard to this, would the hon. Minister kindly let us know the particular reasons for the price rise in sugar? In order to obviate the price rise, would the hon. Minister say that nationalisation of the sugar industry as a whole is the only way out?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I do not agree with the last part of the question. I do not think that nationalisation is the only way out. So far as our stocks are concerned, we hope

that we shall be able to maintain supplies at the present level up to the next crushing season.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The quota allotted to Orissa for December was not received till the end of March. Similarly, the quota for every month is not being received in time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this backlog would be made up.

Secondly, the bags received from the FCI are not full, there is a shortage of 5 to 10 kg. So, may I know what steps he is going to take to ensure that the dealer gets his full quantity?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The allocation for Orissa up to July, 1980, is 79,000 tonnes, and out of this 67,660 tonnes has reached the State. So, there is only a balance of about 11,000 tonnes. Certainly, Government is making all efforts to see that the backlog reaches the State.

In regard to shortage, if a specific complaint is received, we shall enquire.

National Seeds Project

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*921. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:**

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take up a National Seeds Project in the country;

(b) if so, since when the proposal is under consideration;

(c) the amount earmarked for the Project;

(d) whether any aid has been given for the said project and the main functions of the project; and

(e) the delay in taking it up and the States which are to be covered under the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) A National Seeds Programme is already under implementation.

(c) to (e) The amount earmarked is Rs. 55 crores. The World Bank is providing a loan assistance of nearly 41 million US dollars. The Programme covers States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra Punjab, Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P. The objective is to develop arrangements for production of breeder seeds, foundation seeds and certified seeds. For this purpose, the Programme envisages establishment/strengthening of State Seeds Corporations and the National Seeds Corporation. Infrastructure in the form of seed processing facilities and storage are also envisaged.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: It is surprising that a State like Gujarat has been avoided in this programme. What are the reasons for not taking up Gujarat in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Various States have been mentioned and it is with reference to the climatic conditions, the particular pattern of cultivation in certain States and the possibility of the State governments taking up the programme in right earnest, according to the local needs, that the States have been selected. Four States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana, have been selected under Phase-I of the National Seeds Programme. In the second phase, five more States viz. Bihar, Karnataka Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are to be taken up. But in Gujarat, which is very advanced in cultivation of oil seeds, particularly groundnut, we have established certain centres for research and development of groundnut.

So, Gujarat State is also being looked after.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: The hon. Minister's statement does not satisfy us because the reasons that he has given may apply to many other States also which have been included. May I know the reason why in Phase-II, where the oil-seeds have also been considered, Gujarat has not been included? Could it be that when Phase-II was being finalised, the State Government at that time did not put up a right case before the Central Government?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I would not be able to answer that question off-hand. But the fact remains that since this programme was taken up in 1977, the progress has been unsatisfactory, rather slow. We will see to it that this programme is taken up in right earnest now.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to ask this question. In the case of Maharashtra, there has been a terrible shortage of seeds, both in cotton as well as in jowar. It is a pity that in Maharashtra even the foundation seeds of CSH-5 was not available, due to which the cultivation of jowar of the new variety has suffered very badly. Will the Minister kindly clarify the position?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I admit that there has not been enough progress in producing sufficient quantity of jowar seeds in the country. We are far short of the requirements and we are taking steps to see that jowar, bajra and maize and other seeds are also developed and produced in sufficient quantity so that all demands can be met.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सीड्स के डेवेलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम में मूंगफली के बीज के उत्पादन की भी कोई योजना है? मूंगफली का उत्पादन जब किया जाता है तब उस में एक कीड़ा लगता है? उस कीड़े से जो

इस्यून हो क्या ऐसा बीज तैयार किया जाएगा ताकि मूंगफली का उत्पादन ज्यादा तादाद में हो सके।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We have various research programmes in this connection. But the question is not directly connected with this question, as you would kindly see. If the hon. member wants to give notice for another question asking particularly as to what progress has been made in the research for finding the disease in groundnut and other crops, I will answer that.

दिल्ली में डबल रोटी की कमी

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* 922. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री के० ए० राजन :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 जुलाई, 1980 के 'टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया' में "ब्रेड इन शार्ट सप्लाई" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को बिना कठिनाई डबलरोटी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Soon after the reports about shortage of bread in Delhi were received, Delhi Administration put their enforcement machinery into operation to check that manufacturers are producing the requisite number of loaves and that the retailers are not selling bread in excess of the notified prices. The authorities of the Delhi Administration also met the representatives of the manufacturers and directions were issued to them to produce

bread to the extent of the installed capacity. A proposal received from the Delhi Administration for suitable increase in prices of bread is under consideration of the Central Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली हमारे देश का राजधानी है और यह दुख की बात है कि कभी यहाँ चाना की कमी हो जाती है और इन दिनों डबल रोटी की कमी चल रही है। दिल्लीवासियों के लिये यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सरकार की नाक के नावे लोगों का डबल रोटी भी नहीं मिल रही है। हम तो अपने इनके नाथ एक्वेन्यू की बात जानते हैं, वहाँ की दुकानों पर डबल रोटी उपलब्ध नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि पालिया-मैट हाउस के भोजनालय के अन्दर भी एक दिन डबल रोटी उपलब्ध नहीं थी। यहाँ बहु राष्ट्रीय कंपनी ब्रिटानिया कंपनी डबल रोटी सप्लाई करती है और माडन बेकरी भी डबल रोटी सप्लाई करती है, दोनों के रहते हुए भी यहाँ यह स्थिति है।

इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई आंकलन किया है कि दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन कितनी रोटी की आवश्यकता होता है और इनमें ब्रिटानिया कंपनी व माडन बेकरी अलग-अलग कितनी रोटियाँ बनाते हैं? मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी करके पहले यह बतलायें, फिर आगे पुछेंगे।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : मालूम नहीं, शास्त्री जी के साथ क्या छेड़होती है, डिप्टी वाले क्यों करते हैं, कभी इन्हें गुजर नहीं मिलता और कभी डबल राटा नहीं मिलता? बाकी सबकी तो बात यह है नही।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह कहकर टालिये मत। यह शास्त्री जी का सबाल जवाब है, पुरो दिल्ली का सबाल है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : जहाँ तक इस वकन डबल रोटी की पोजीशन है, दिल्ली में, मेरो इत्तिला के मुताबिक वह ठीक है, कोई ग्राटेंज नहीं है। कीमत इसकी दिल्ली में स्टैण्डर्टरी है, दिल्ली प्रशासन तय करता है और उसी कीमत पर डबलरोटियाँ दिल्ली में बिक रही हैं। कीमत भी यह है कि 200 ग्राम की डबल रोटी 55 पैसे, 400 ग्राम की 1 पया और 800 ग्राम की एक रुपये 95 पैसे पर मिल रही है। प्रोडक्शन भी इनकी काफी है। माडन बेकरी तो अपनी कैपेसिटी से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करती है। दिल्ली से बाहर भी रोटी जाने पर पाबन्दी है। इसलिये जिनकी प्रोडक्शन दिल्ली में ही रही है, 42 के करीब बेकरीज हैं जिनमें बड़ी-बड़ी तो माडन बेकरी, नन्दी, ब्रिटानिया, ब्लू-वर्ड हैं और इसके अलावा बहुत सी बेकरीज हैं। रोटी दिल्ली से बाहर भी नहीं जाती है, इसलिये यहाँ डबल रोटी की कमी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : प्रोडक्शन कितनी है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : 31 लाख 75 हजार 243 लॉफ तैयार किये हैं 400 ग्राम के और 800 ग्राम के 12 लाख।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोडक्शन के आंकड़ों से काम चलेगा क्या?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : स्पेसिक साहब इन्होंने पूछा है, अगर इनकी तसल्ली आंकड़ों से हो जाये तो मेरे ख्याल में आप बताने की इजाजत दें 1200 ग्राम के 63 लॉफ तैयार हुए हैं। जहाँ तक माडन बेकरीज का ताल्लुक है, 400 ग्राम 4,01,279, 800 ग्राम : 10,32,232, 800 ग्राम फ्रूट वाली : 2,67,213—ये आसानी से मिल जाती हैं। इनको खरीदने वाले माननीय सदस्य जैसे शोकीन बहुत कम हैं। वह यही ख़ाया करें।

अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो ब्लू बर्ड का उत्पादन भी बता दूँ। वैसे मान लिये मदस्य ने सिर्फ़ दो कम्पनियों के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जहाँ तक मुझे इल्म है, डबल रोटी को बनावटों, कमो दाम बढ़वाने के लिए काँ जा रहा है। ब्रिटेनिया कम्पनी एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी है। उसको तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वह उसको अपने रहाँ ले जा सके। मंत्रों महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने डबल रोटी की कामतों में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव उनके पास भेजा है, जिस पर वह विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कितनी वृद्धि मजिस्ट काँ है, ताकि दिल्लीवासियों को पहले ही पता चल जाये कि उन्हें किम स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : डबल रोटी की कीमत दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन तय करता है, फूड एंड एग्रोकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री नहीं। यह दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। यह मांग डबल रोटी बनाने वालों की तरफ़ से है कि मँदे और फ़ुअल की कीमत बढ़ गई है, इस लिए कुछ भाव बढ़ाया जाये। हिन्दुस्तान में और जगहों को निस्वत दिल्ली में डबल रोटी की कीमत सब से कम बताई गई है। इसलिए दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस प्रोपोज़ल पर विचार कर रहा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह प्रोपोज़ल क्या है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : अभी प्रोपोज़ल नहीं बना है। कोई कीमत तय नहीं हुई है। वे लोग मांग कर रहे हैं। क्या कीमत होगी, यह अभी पता नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मँनुफ़ैक्चरर्स ने अपनी मांग की दिल्ली प्रशासन के सामने रखा होगा। उनकी मांग क्या है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि उन्होंने अपना हिमाव-किताब बताया है उसके बाद दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन क्या नय करता है, यह बाद में देखा जायेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : डबल रोटी बनाने वालों का क्या प्रस्ताव है—दस पैसे, बीस पैसे, एक रुपये की वृद्धि ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : : उन्होंने जो हिमाव बताया है, वह मेरे पास है कि कितना खर्चा बढ़ गया है। उन्होंने क्या कीमत मांगी है, यह मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : ब्रड मँनुक्चरर्स ने बढ़े हुए दामों की बात कही है। उसके ऊपर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को फ़ैसला करना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसकी वजह से उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है पिछले माह में या इस माह में, यदि हाँ, तो उसका प्रतिगन क्या है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : उत्पादन में गिरावट नहीं आई है, बल्कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है। जून के शुक्रावले में जुलाई के उत्पादन में गिरावट नहीं आई है। ब्रिटेनिया कम्पनी का प्रोडक्शन जून में 400 ग्राम का 29 लाख और जुलाई में 31 लाख था। नन्दी बेकरीज का प्रोडक्शन जून में 200 ग्राम का 23,000 और 400 ग्राम का 14,000 था, जबकि जुलाई में 400 ग्राम का बढ़ कर 3,16,000 हो गया और 800 ग्राम का 28,000 हो गया—उत्पादन बहुत काफ़ी बढ़ गया है। माडर्न बेकरीज का उत्पादन जून में 400 ग्राम का 4 लाख था, जबकि जुलाई में वह 7 लाख हो गया। दिल्ली में उत्पादन काफ़ी बढ़ गया है और कमी की वजह से कोई कीमत ज्यादा नहीं हुई है।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the present shortage of bread is due to the fact that there is a

change in the policy of the Government for supply of wheat to flour mills. Normally the flour mills were being supplied wheat fifty per cent over and above their grinding capacity, and now there is a change in the policy of the Government, and for lack of supply of wheat, the flour mills have not been able to produce as much maida as they could do earlier. That is the cause of shortage in the supply of bread. Is that not a fact?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have not said that there is any shortage of bread. On the contrary, the production of Modern Bakeries, for instance, has almost doubled since June, in July. In respect of 400 grams, as against four lakhs produced in June, it is seven lakhs in July; in 800 grams, as against 10 lakhs produced in June, it is 25 lakhs in July; it has more than doubled.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.
Mr. Chandrasekhara Murthy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली का डबल रोटी का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, बहुत हो गया इस पर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रोटी तो मिलती नहीं है और राव साहब कहते हैं कि रोटी की कमा नहीं है।

श्री वारेन्द्र सिंह राव : यह रोजी रोटी का नहीं, डबल रोटी का मामला है।

Farm Debt Relief Policy

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*923. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken final decision in regard to farm debt relief policy;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have asked the State Governments to furnish a list showing number of farmers who were given loan but have not been able to pay with interest;

(c) the number of such farmers in the States;

(d) whether these farmers include sugarcane growers also;

(e) whether many State Governments have already taken the decision in this regard; and

(f) if so, how many farmers in the country will be benefited by this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a), (e) & (f). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). A survey of rural indebtedness for the agricultural year 1980-81 is proposed to be undertaken and the State Governments have been requested to assist in the survey work. Information about the number of farmers in different States and the extent of their indebtedness and other relevant details would be available only after the survey has been carried out.

Statement

1. Farm debts arise out of loans taken from institutional agencies as well as non-institutional sources such as money lenders. As a part of the 20-Point Programme, Government of India had issued guidelines in August, 1975 to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for undertaking legislative measures to provide relief from indebtedness. This relief related to loans from non-institutional agencies borrowed by weaker sections. Under these guidelines the State Governments and Union Territory Administration were to impose moratorium on recovery of debts

as an interim measure followed by (a) total discharge of debts of marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans having annual income upto Rs. 2400 and (b) Scaling down of debts of small farmers. Legislation on these lines has been enacted by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

2. Government's policy has been to see that credit requirements in the farm sector are increasingly met from institutional sources such as co-operatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks. Institutional loans are given mainly for agricultural production and investment. Institutional loans are to be repaid by farmers on due dates fixed at the time of sanction of the loans. When there are special circumstances affecting the repaying capacity of the farmers and warranting postponement of recovery like occurrence of natural calamities, there is provision for granting time by extension of the period of repayment or conversion of the short-term loans into medium-term loans or rescheduling of the long-term loans. This enables the farmers to repay the dues at a later date and at the same time obtain loans for meeting current production expenses. The Reserve Bank of India also sanctions special rehabilitation programmes, so that accumulated overdues in respect of non-wilful defaults are repaid over a long period of time in easy instalments.

3. Government of India and State Governments have been assisting agriculturists in a number of ways whenever there are natural calamities affecting them. Central assistance is provided to the State Governments to supplement their resources for undertaking various relief measures. State Governments have been providing relief in a number of ways like provision of inputs at subsidised cost, reduction in charges for electricity etc. In view of the unprecedented, widespread and severe drought in

Kharif '79-'80, the Government of India decided to share with the State Governments, the liability of waiving the interest due on short-term loans given to small farmers where crop loss was more than 50 per cent.

4. According to information available, the State Government of Maharashtra had announced its intention to write-off cooperative loans given to small farmers. The Government of Maharashtra had proposed to waive the recovery of the entire amount of principal plus interest payable by small farmers as on 30th June 1979. Cultivators having a dryland holding not exceeding 5 acres (7 1/2 acres in the 87 identified drought prone areas in the States) and having an off-farm income not exceeding Rs. 2400 per annum are to be treated as small holders. The State Government had made a Budget provision of Rs. 49 crores (Rs. 40 crores on account of principal and Rs. 9 crores on account of interest) in the Budget of 1980-81 for meeting this liability. This will cover approximately 7.81 lakh small holders.

5. The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to write-off outstanding taccavi loans amounting to Rs. 21 crores and medium-term conversion loans given by co-operatives outstanding as on 31-3-80 against small farmers cultivating 5.0 acres or less. These co-operative loans amount to Rs. 35 crores and interest thereon Rs. 7 crores. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sought central assistance for this purpose.

6. The Government of Kerala has announced its decision to waive interest on loans taken by farmers prior to 1-4-76 in respect of those owning 2 hectares or less of land. The State Government is working out the details of amount involved. Information from all States is not available.

7. As far as Government of India's policy is concerned, we do not favour any measure involving a blanket

write-off of institutional loans. Such write-off tends to vitiate the climate for recovery of loans, puts a premium on wilful default and tends to undermine the viability of credit institutions. However, Government of India does recognise that some support is needed by way of relief in certain justified circumstances. Hence, Government of India's assistance is confined to the following two categories of situations:—

(i) to enable the institutional agencies to meet the credit needs of the weaker sections, the Government of India has introduced special programmes like SFDA and DPAP. Under these programmes, assistance is provided by the Government of India to Co-operatives to build up Risk Funds. This assistance is available at the rate of 6 per cent on the additional short-term production loans advanced by the primary agricultural credit societies and 2 per cent on term loans advanced by Co-operatives to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, identified under these special programme. The Government of India has also been providing 5 per cent as Risk Fund contribution on the consumption loans given to those having less than 0.5 acres of land. These Risk Fund could be utilised to write-off institutional loans in special circumstances.

(ii) to enable co-operative banking structure to convert short-term loan into medium-term loans in the event of drought, flood or any other natural calamity, credit stabilisation funds are required to be built up at the level of Central Cooperative Banks and State Cooperative Banks. The Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments in the form of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan to enable them in turn to contribute to the stabilisation Fund of the State Co-operative Banks. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India Act has been

amended by the Government of India to enable the Reserve Bank to set apart a National Agricultural Stabilisation Fund, to which the Bank annually makes contributions out of its profits.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Even after 33 years of Independence, the economic conditions of small farmers and marginal farmers in our country have not at all been improved. Moreover, our farmers are also the victims of natural calamities like floods and drought. Recently the State Governments of Maharashtra, State Governments of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have taken a decision to waive the loans given to small farmers and marginal farmers. In this context, I recall a common and popular saying that our farmers are born in debt, are living in debt and are dying in debt. In view of all these facts, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is prepared to call a Conference of the Chief Ministers of all the States and take a uniform decision in respect of farm debt relief policy.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Under the 20-Point Programme, as has been stated earlier by my colleague, in the statement laid on the Table of the House, the States were asked to enact legislation for liquidating the debts to small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and others, and all the States have passed Acts to that effect. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, the total discharge benefit has been given to small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans. In Assam also there has been total discharge of debt for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Similarly, in Bihar also, total discharge of debt has already taken place....

AN HON. MEMBER: That was not the question.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: He said, farmers are dying in penury, nothing has been done by Government. That is what I am trying to explain by saying that it is a wrong impression that Government is not doing anything; Government is doing everything that is possible. The suggestion that a Conference of the State Chief Ministers may be called to look into that matter will be considered and, if necessary, that will also be done. All the other information, as you will kindly see, has been supplied in detail. A statement of four pages has been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Our small farmers and marginal farmers grow commercial crops like sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc. Does the Government propose to waive off the loans given even by co-operative banks and institutional banks?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We will consider the suggestion.

श्री रामनगोना मिश्र : यह एक सिद्धान्तिक मामला है। यह बात तो बड़ी अच्छी लगती है कि कर्जें माफ़ किये जायें, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के बारे में कोई सिद्धान्त तय किया जाय। अगर आगे-दिन इसी तरह से कर्जें माफ़ होते रहेंगे तो यह राष्ट्रीय कोष को एक बड़ा नुकसान होगा। इस लिये क्या मंत्री जो एक सम्मेलन कर के कोई नीति निर्धारित करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो छोटे किसान हैं, एक एकड़ या दो एकड़ वाले किसान हैं उनको खाद या बीज बिना सूद के दिया जाय, उसकी रकम पर ब्याज न लिया जाय, जितना पैसा उनको दिया जाय, उतना ही वसूल किया जाय ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : कर्जें जहां तक माफ़ करने का मामला है, वे इन्स्टीचूशनल-लोन हैं, इस के बारे में सरकार की नीति मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बतला दी है। अगर यों ही सब के कर्जें माफ़ करत जायेंगे, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि लोग कर्जें लेंगे और कभी वापस करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे। इस तरह से

तो सारे बैंक्स फेल हो जायेंगे, सारा काम रुक जायगा। लेकिन जहां तक सुविधाओं का ताल्लुक है, जो सुविधाएँ एग्रीकल्चर किसानों शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दो जा रही हैं, उनका मैंने मूख्तसिर जिक्र कर दिया है। इस सिलसिले में हालात को जितना भी बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश हो सकती है, वह की जायगी।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the Minister whether he would respect the decision of the Maharashtra Government. I may bring to his notice that the previous Government as well as the present Government had taken a decision that as far as small and marginal farmers are concerned, their loans will be written off. On the historic day of 9th August the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had announced that these loans will be written off. Shall I get an assurance from the hon. Minister that the Government and the Reserve Bank will not bring any obstacle in the path of the implementation of the decision which has been announced by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: In the statement the hon. Member has referred to this—the policy of the Government has been clearly stated by my colleague the Finance Minister and also that decisions like this are not favoured by the Government of India for certain reasons which I have stated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, there is no specific answer. There cannot be conflicting answers by the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister. I believe both of them belong to the same Government. The Finance Minister has indicated that, without allowing it to become a precedent, they would be prepared to respect the decision. Is he going to change the decision? Is it that the Finance Minister proposes and the Agriculture Minister disposes?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; that is not the case.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

As per the statement laid on the Table, guidelines were issued by the Government of India to the Reserve Bank. But as per my information, commercial banks and nationalised banks are using their own discretion to write off the loans or to give loans at low interest.

Secondly, there is a risk fund and stabilisation fund which Government wants to create, as has been stated in the statement. But, as far as I am aware, I think no stabilisation fund or risk fund has been created. If it has been created, what is the amount of fund that has been created and what is the amount utilised for this particular purpose? Will the Hon. Minister reply to these points?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The stabilisation fund was created a few years back: it is nothing new. During the last two years a sum of about Rs. 65 crores has already been given by Government of India to State Co-operative Banks and this fund is to be utilised in case cooperative banks want to give more loans or additional loans in the case of calamities like drought, floods etc. and for other relief measures. It is for this purpose that the fund is maintained.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: You have not said anything about the Risk Fund.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The Risk Fund is created out of grants given by the Rural Reconstruction Ministry. That is only on the additional loans that are advanced by Co-operative Banks. For instance, if Rs. 100 has been determined for a bank to be given as loan to small and marginal farmer and others in particular year and if the banks want to give more, say, another hundred rupees, this 6 per cent will be given by the Government of India as Risk Fund so that more farmers who cannot satisfy the banks with regard to the surety against which they advance loans, can be entertained. It is to liberalise the credit system for small and marginal farmers that this amount is given.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: You have stated in the statement that to write off the loan this fund will be utilised.

MR. SPEAKER: No debate, please.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Risk means the same thing. If it is not realised, there is a risk involved. Then it will be met out of this. There is no difference between what you say and what I say.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I fully appreciate what the hon. Agriculture Minister has to say about the banking system and the effect the proposals put forward by one particular State might have on the State banking system as a whole. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that so far as Land Development Banks were concerned, the Reserve Bank itself had asked the Maharashtra Government to advance money in such a manner that the number of defaulters are being reduced to the barest minimum in the case of Land Development Bank and it was on the initiative of the Reserve Bank that this amount was given by the Maharashtra Government on similar lines. I think it will not be correct to say that the Maharashtra Government has taken a decision to write off the loan advanced to the agriculturists. On the other hand, the credit lines were choked up and for which the Maharashtra government was prepared to pay the money to the banks concerned in order to see that hereafter the co-operative institutions are in a position to advance the money. There is a vast difference between waiving the entire loan amount and clearing the choked position of the pipeline in the banks.

May I know the reaction of the government and whether the government believes in creating the conditions by which more cultivators—small and marginal farmers are in a position to take full benefit of the credit system?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: It is exactly the tenor of my statement—that we are trying to create those conditions.

As regards the case, particularly, of Maharashtra I have only stated the policy of the Government of India in this regard—that the Government of India does not favour a blanket write-off all agricultural loans as the Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu governments want to do. But the decision with regard to the Maharashtra Government's proposal will be taken by the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank. It is between them.

Deposits with D.D.A.

*924. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has stopped paying interest forthwith on the deposits with them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. However, the practice of paying interest annually on deposits has been stopped. It is now being credited to the account of the depositor who gets the benefit of compound interest. The total amount is adjusted at the time of allotment of the house or refund of the deposit as the case may be.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise in view of the position stated against part (a) above.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to know whether it is a fact that depositors who have deposited money with the DDA for allotment of houses have been urging for a long time that even the interest on their interests has not

been paid and that it has accrued for a long time.

I would like to know how many such cases are pending and the money involved and to what extent the interest that has accrued has not been paid even after they have demanded payment of the interest and the reasons thereof.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The scheme was evolved in the year 1979 and it was expected that about 30,000—40,000 people would come for registration. But the scheme attracted so many that as many as 1,71,000 people got registered and the total amount involved is about Rs. 32 crores. As the D. D. A. was paying a monthly interest accrued on the amount deposited with them, it involved a lot of inconvenience both to the recipients and also to the paying authority. Therefore, they have concluded that they would go on depositing the interest which accrued to them in the main fund; they will pay compounded interest on it. It was welcomed by most of the depositors.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In the DDA for the last 2½ years certain things happened. The officers there were diverting the deposits to the non-nationalised banks thereby taking a lot of premium. I want to know the money that has been deposited and the interest that accrued to the depositors which had been diverted in that manner. These officers are depositing the money in the non-nationalised banks in this manner rather than to deposit the money in the nationalised banks. I want to know to what extent the money has been diverted in this manner to the non-nationalised banks as against the nationalised banks. Is it also a fact that the depositors are demanding not only a probe into the whole thing but also they want a fair deal in regard to the allotment of houses. Will the Hon. Minister examine this to see that the whole system is streamlined? I understand that it was the previous government which was operating in that

manner. Therefore, I want to know how for you are going to streamline the whole thing to see that these things are not repeated in future and the depositors' money is safe?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the depositor's money is absolutely safe in the hands of DDA. The DDA is paying, as I said, interest on the money deposited. Even on the interest on deposit they would pay the compounded rate of interest. As far as Rs. 32 crores is concerned, the D. D. A. has deposited it in the banks which are on their approved list. I do not know if there are some non-nationalised banks also on their approved list. I would go into this question separately. But, as far as the total scheme is concerned, I am very sorry to say that though it got a very good start as far as deposits are concerned, regarding the construction of houses, in 1979-80, the previous Government could not take up any construction of houses under this scheme. It was only with regard to 4,000 houses with respect to which the old deposits made were from 1976-79.

I am happy to say that this year the D. D. A. has taken up a huge programme. About 17,773 dwelling units are in progress and are likely to be completed under this scheme. There is further progress. There are 38,995 dwelling units which are in the process. This year the progress is very good. We hope to construct about 40,000 to 50,000 dwelling units by the year 1980-81. I have asked the D. D. A. to tell me of a scheme by which how many out of 1,71,000, they will be able to give by 1985. I hope they would be doing a major part of the units.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: There are complaints that the depositors are not getting the houses allotted as per the seniority of the deposits. It is only those late comers, that is, the depositor who deposited their money later than the earlier people, who are favoured and they get the houses allotted to them. Does the Government take action to ensure that the allotment of houses is strictly done on priority

basis of the depositors? When is government expected to allot the houses to all the depositors? What is the amount of interest due to be paid to the depositors and how much of it is adjusted and how much of it is yet to be paid?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the allotment is concerned, as I said, nothing was constructed in the year 1979-80. Therefore, the question of any unfair allotment does not arise. Only this year 17,713 units are under construction and we will see that they get a fair allotment. As far as the rate of interest it is 7 per cent and nothing is due. This is the scheme of paying it in the deposit fund and turning it into a compound interest has been recently introduced.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to know whether it is a fact that money deposited with DDA is being diverted for purposes for which it is not meant and, if so, whether this is being done after clearance from the Central Government or the DDA has become an empire in itself?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the hon'ble Member knows what DDA is because DDA has become what it is under their regime. As far as money diversion is concerned the total kitty of DDA is one and as I have said DDA has started construction of forty thousand houses out of this money. Sir, other developmental activities are taken up by DDA and to the extent this money is diverted for any other developmental activity, I would assure the hon'ble Members and through them the depositors that their money is safe and houses they will get.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages

*925. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are providing finan-

cial assistance to some voluntary organisations for the promotion of Indian languages;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations and the number of the organisations which have applied for the assistance for the year 1979-80;

(c) whether steps have been taken by Government to promote the tribal languages also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Tribal languages used in India are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations educational institutions for their propagation and development. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Education, is also engaged in the development of Indian languages, including tribal and border languages.

Statement

I—LIST OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS WHICH APPLIED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DURING THE YEAR 1979-80 FOR PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES LISTED IN 8TH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (OTHER THAN HINDI AND SANSKRIT) INCLUDING TRIBAL LANGUAGES.

1. Kerala Museum and Historical Research Bureau, Shimoga, Karnataka.

2. Baalala Vignana Saraswaswamu, Hyderabad.

1832 LS—2

3. Benjyong Mutanchi Hingmom Kurmom Organising Committee, Gangtok.

4. Villa Academy, Hyderabad.

5. Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli and Sahit Sabha, Bombay.

6. Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hindi, Delhi.

7. India International Centre, New Delhi.

8. Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad, Calcutta.

9. Assam Sahitya Sabha, Jorhat.

10. Sarva Bharat Sindhi Boli Sahitya Kala Vikas Sabha, New Delhi.

11. Bihar Samaj Seva Parishad, Patna.

12. Kamarupa Anusandhana Samiti, Gauhati.

13. Vijnana Samiti, Trivandrum.

14. Ramana Kendra, New Delhi.

15. Varindaban Research Institute, Varindaban.

16. Nikhil Bharat Banga Sahitya Sammelan, New Delhi.

17. Matharvanam Vigyan Prachar Ashram, Orissa.

18. Gandhi Memorial Committee, Calcutta.

19. Seemab Academy, Bombay.

20. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

21. Maulana Abdul Majid Academy, Lucknow.

22. Bharathi Tamil Sangham, Calcutta.

23. Society for Archaeological, Historical and Epigraphical Research, Madras.

24. U.P. Samiti Rajasthani Sabd-Kosh, Jodhpur.

25. Rajdhanj Kavi Samaj, Delhi.

II—LIST OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS WHICH APPLIED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE DURING THE YEAR 1979-80 UNDER THE SCHEME FOR ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY HINDI ORGANISATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF HINDI

1. Hindi Pratisthan, Gandhi Bhavan, Hyderabad.
 2. Adarsh Mahilla Samstha, Rajamundry.
 3. Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Samithi, Hyderabad.
 4. Bharat Abhyudaya Pathshala, Hyderabad.
 5. Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad.
 6. Bharat Unnatj Pathshala Shiksha Samiti, Hyderabad.
 7. Andhra Pradesh Hindi Prachar Sabha, Secundrabad.
 8. Hindi Nikethan, Bluru.
 9. Hindi Mahavidyalayam, Amrutalur, Guntur.
 10. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Andhra Pradesh.
 11. Hindi Prachar Samiti Narayanpeth, Andhra Pradesh.
 12. Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, Kimin.
 13. Uttar Poorvanchal Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Itanagar.
- Assam*
14. Hindi Prasat Mandal, Shillong.
 15. Assam Rajya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti.
 16. Urvashi Rashtrabhasha Prachar Vidyalaya.
 17. Chandra Prabha Pandit Hindi Sansthan Trust.
 18. Assam Rashtrya Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Gauhati.

19. Lok Priya Gopinath Bardolar National Institute.

20. Assam Rashtriya Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Gauhati.

21. Bajali Pragati Sangh Distt. Kamrup.

22. Hindi Vidyapith, Deoghar.

23. Ramakrishna Mission Vidya-peeth, Deoghar.

24. Nayan Priya Hindi Organisation.

25. Bhartiya Sanskrit Parishad, New Delhi.

26. Bharat Bharti, New Delhi.

27. Delhi Prantiya Rashtriya Bhasha Prachar Simiti, New Delhi.

28. Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi.

29. Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Sansthan Sangh.

30. New Delhi Evening Institute. New Delhi.

31. Nagari Lipi Parishad.

32. Sanadiya Hindi Parishad, New Delhi.

33. Gujarat Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Gujarat.

34. Gujarat Vidyapeeth.

35. Gomantak Rashtrabhasha Vidya-peeth, Bhadgaon.

36. Bhartiya Hindi Vidyapeeth, Goa.

37. J & K Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Srinagar.

38. Hindi Shaikshik Seva Samiti, Bijapur.

39. Vijay Hindi Vidyalaya Sante-bennur.

40. Jay Bharti Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Bangalore.

41. Mysore Hindi Prachar Parishad, Bangalore.

42. Bhartiya Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Bangalore.

43. Mysore Education Society, Mysore.
44. Sarasvati Hindi Vidyalaya, Bangalore.
45. Adarsh Hindi Vidyalaya, Bangalore.
46. Hindi Prachar Sangh, Mudhol.
47. Guru Hindi Shiksha Mandir, Bangalore.
48. Sree Gnajajothi Education Society, Bangalore.
49. The District Hindi Premi Mandal, Bolloya.
50. The Janati Shiksha Samiti, Hubli.
51. Bhartiya Hindi Vidyalaya Bha-drouli.
52. Prasad Hindi Vidyalaya, Bangalore.
53. Karnataka Mahilla Hindi Seva Samiti, Bangalore.
54. Adarsh Vidyapeeth, Hubli.
55. Srinidhi Hindi Vidyalaya, Bangalore.
56. Mysore Riyasat Hindi Prachar Samiti, Bangalore.
57. Hindi Prachar Samiti, Udupi.
58. Rashtrabhasha Samvardhana Samiti.
59. Jagat Guru Sri Suryarathswan Maha Vidyaliya.
60. Sh. Mangu Lal Gavawat Hindi College, Bangalore.
61. Annapurna Education Association.
62. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapeeth, Kundol.
63. Arya Samaskriti Vidyashala, Mysore.
64. D.B.H.P. Sabha (Kerala) Ernakulam.
65. Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha, Trivandrum.
66. Hindi Vidyapeeth, Trivandrum.
67. Hindi Vidyapeeth, Payanoor.
68. Hindi Premi Mandal, Bachoor.
69. Gandhi Samarak Hindi Prachar Mandal, Kirikad.
70. Dakshin Bhartiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Kerala.
71. Dakshin Bhartiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Lakshadweep.
72. Janata Seva Sangh.
73. Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Poona.
74. Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha.
75. Sarvodaya Mahilla Mandal, Chandrapur.
76. Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, Bombay.
77. Bombay Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha, Bombay.
78. Vidyarathi Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Nagpur.
79. Maharashtra Rashtrabhasha Sabha, Pune.
80. Manipur Hindi Prachar Sabha, Imphal.
81. Hirok Land Hindi School, Southern Hills.
82. Vankhe Rashtrabhasha Bhasha Mahavidyalaya, Imphal.
83. Hindi Prachar Parishad, Kakching.
84. Nambol Hindi Prachar Parishad, Nambol.
85. Khabhi Hindi Vidyalaya.
86. Nagripu Hindi Vidyalaya.
87. Thampasana Hindi Vidyalaya, Thiyam.
88. Manipur Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Imphal.
89. Uripok Hindi Mahavidyalaya.
90. Naga Hindi Vidyapeeth, Manipur.

91. Manipur Hindi Parishad, Imphal.
92. Maghalaya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Shillong.
93. Hindi Prasar Mandal, Shillong.
94. Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha.
95. Mizoram Hindi Prachar Samiti, Aizwal.
96. Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha.
97. Nagaland Bhartiya Parishad, Kohima.
98. Utkal Prantiya R. B. Prachar Sabha, Cuttack.
99. Hindi Shiksha Samiti, Orissa, Cuttack.
100. Orissa Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Jagannath Dham, Puri.
101. Hindi Shikshyak Parisad, Puri.
102. Atma Prakashini, Bolangir, Orissa.
103. Hindi Vidyapeeth, Hubli.
104. Punjab Association (Regd.) Madras.
105. Siwaswami Hindi Vidyalaya, Tirukkattupatti.
106. Sri Paramanand Puri Ashram Sangam, Madurai.
107. Dakshin Bhartiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tirruchirapalli.
108. Venus Commercial Institute and Hindi Vidyalaya.
109. D.B.H.P. Sabha (T N) Tiruchirapalli.
110. Lajpat Rai Memorial Polytechnic for Women, Madras.
111. Muthiyapet Girls High School, Madras.
112. Bharti Seva Mandal, Erodi.
113. Madrasa-a-Mutrijavia, Madras.
114. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Pondicherry.
115. Gandhi Samarak Gram Seva Kendra, Mariyakulam.
116. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras.
117. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, Purnakalik Vidyalaya.
118. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, Post Graduate Department.
119. Hindi Premi Mandal, Arrapukodia.
120. Hindi Vidya Bhavan Samiti, Tutikorin.
121. Dakshin Bhartiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Tamil Nadu Branch.
122. Manas Bhawan Nirwan Samiti, Nagari Prachar Sabha, Agra.
123. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Paryag.
124. Bharat Anusandhan Bhawan, Mathwa.
125. Antar Rashtriya Manas Prachar Samiti, Varanasi.
126. Sunderban Shiksha and Samaj Kalyan Parishad, Gram Uttar Surendra Ganj.
127. Bhuvan Vanj Trust, Lucknow.
128. K. M. Institute of Hindi, Agra.
129. Nagari Pracharani Sabha, Varanasi.
130. Paschim Banga Pragatishil Tapashli Samaj Seva Samstha.
131. Tilak Pustakalaya, Raniganj.
132. Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Malda.
133. Nabadwip R. B. Hindi Shiksha Vidyalaya.
134. Hooghly Zilla R. B. Kendra.
135. Antapur Rashtrabhasha Prachar Kendra, Shamnagar.

136. Howra Zilla Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samit, Howra.

137. Rashtrabhasha Hindi Shiksha Parishad, Midnapur.

138. R. B. Alochana Sansad, Calcutta.

139. Parul Danga Hindi Shiksha Kendra, Nasratpur.

140. Sarat Chand Hindi Vidyalaya, Aklabad, Midnapur.

141. Bapuji Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madurai.

142. Hindi Prachar Samiti, Polpur.

143. Chandrabhushan Upadhaya R. B. Parishad.

144. Uttar 24 Pargana Zila Rashtrabhasha Prachar Kendra, Pargana.

145. Rashtrabhasha Mahavidyalaya, Titagar.

146. Dum-Dum Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sansthan, Dum-Dum.

147. Sri Bara Bazar Kumar Sabha Pustakalaya, Calcutta.

148. Bara Bazar Library, Calcutta.

149. Rashtriya Hindi Vidyabhavan.

150. Dakshin Bhartiya Hindi Sansthan, Madras.

151. D.B.H.P. Sabha Karnataka.

152. The Institution of Engineers (India).

153. Polly Bharti R. B. Prachar, West Bengal.

154. Dakshin 24 Parganas Hindi Shiksha Sansthan, Magarhat.

155. Madan Mohan Malviya Yadgar.

LIST OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS WHO APPLIED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY SANSKRIT ORGANISATION, INSTITUTIONS AND PATHSHALAS FOR PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT.

1. Vedakka Madhom Brahmswn Trichur, Kerala.

2. Mahakavi Ullor Memorial Library and research Institute, Trivandrum.

3. Shri Velu Memorial Sanskrit U.P. School, Paripally, Quilon Distt.

4. Amar Vani Vidya Nilayam Balussery, Calicut, Kerala.

5. Sri Kamakoti Kamakanchi Charities, IV Cross North Maravaneri, Salem-7.

6. P. S. Sanskrit Pathsala C/O P. S. High School, 121, R. K. Mutt Road, Mylapore.

7. Savitri Ammal Oriental High School Mylapore, Madras.

8. Sanskrit Education Society, 16, East Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.

9. Punjab Association 170-172 Potors Road, Madras-600014.

10. Raja Veda Kavya Padasala, 24, Yagasali Street, Kumbakonam.

11. Sri Ahobila Matt Oriental High School, West Mambalam, Madras-33.

12. Madrasa-Murthuzaviya, 186-Big Street, Triplicane, Madras.

13. Tamil Sanskrit and other Indian Languages Research Institute, 16-A/1, Marshalls Road, Madras.

14. Secretary, Bharati Bal Mandir Subhash Chowk, Amar Road, Jaipur-2.

15. The Manager, Shri Mitar Gyan Balika Vidyalaya, Rasta Khotatan, Kishan Pal Bazar, Jaipur.

16. The Acharya, Shri Vithalnath Acharya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kota.

17. Secretary, Vidya Mandir School, Swai Madhopur.

18. Pradhandyapak. Vivekanand Vidya Niketan 7 J./33, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur-4.

19. Principal, Seth R. P. Chamarla Shastri Mahavidyalaya, PO Fatehpur, Shekhwati Distt. Sikar.

20. The Secy. Shastri Shiksha Samiti Samber Lake, Rajasthan.

21. The Manager, Brij Bal Niketan Ramji Darwaza Kama, Bharatpur (Rajasthan).

22. Secretary, Aggarwal Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Bayana, (Bharatpur).

23. Sarvjanik Acharya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baran, Kota.

24. Principal, Shri Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Neechwa (Sikar).

25. Secretary Brij Bal Mandir Uch Prathmik Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Shilp Colony, Jhotwara, Jaipur.

26. Principal, Adarshkanya Gurukul Dadia Distt. Alwar.

27. Secretary, Rajasthan Shikshak Prashikshan Vidyapeeth Shahpura-bagh, Amar Road, Jaipur.

28. Secretary, Kaushal Bal Niketan Poorv Parvaishka Sanskrit Vidyalaya Jholwara, Jaipur-12.

29. Shri Sur Bharati Mahavidyalaya, Raj Mahal Marg, Udaipur.

30. Bal Bharati Society small Brahmpuri, Gulab Bagh Road, Udaipur.

31. Adhyaksh, Shri Vedic Sanskrit Pracharak Anusandhan Sansthan, Pawta, 'C' Road, Jodhpur.

32. Secretary, Sanskrit Prachar & Prasara Sansthan, Suraj Pal Bazar Galta Road, Jaipur.

33. The Adhyaksh, Sanskrit Vadang Vidyalaya, Shri Jogeshwarnath Mandir, Bandakpur Distt. Marmoh (M.P.)

34. Honorary Secretary, Sankara Academy of Sanskrit Culture and Classical Arts, B-3/5, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi.

35. Director, Ananthacharya Research Institute, G. D. Sormani Memorial School Bldg., Cuffee Parade, Bombay-5.

36. Shri Kidarnath Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit Mahavidyala and Uttar Khand Vidyapeeth, P. O. Distt. Chamoli.

37. Hon. Director, Naimi Sharanya Institute for Pauranic and Vedic Studies and Research P.O. Naini Sharanya.

38. President, Deva Vane Mandiram, Indian Niwas, A. G. Street, Bombay.

39. Poornaprajana Vidyapeeth Poornaprajnagar, Bangalore.

40. Academy of Sanskrit Research, Malkota.

41. Shri Gururaj Sanskrit Pathshala, Shkrawar Peth, Dharwar. (Karnataka).

42. Mallikarjun Sanskrit Veda Pathshala Belur, P.O. Belur Tq. Badami, Distt. Bijapur.

43. Poornaprajana Vidyapeeth. Poornaprajnagar, Bangalore-28.

44. Andhra Pradeshia Purchita Brahmana Veda peetham Sivampet. Distt. Medak.

45. Harijana Gurukula Sanskrit Vidyalaya Pushdam Devi Taluq. Krishna Distt.

46. Dakshina Bharatha Brahmana Sabha, Trivandrum-23.

47. Amaravani Vidya Nilayam Balusseri, Calicut Distt.

48. Sree Sankara Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Edakkadam P.O. Exhukon. Quilon Distt.

49. Kodunallur Vidwat Peedom Place Road, Kodungallur, Trichur Distt.

50. Sri Kamakoti Oriental High School, Villipuram.

51. Sri Skandasramam Trust Veda Patsala Udayapati, Salem-14.

52. Viswa Bharti Vidyalaya, 150-Valayakara Street, Erode.

53. Samskrutha Vidya Kendram. 50-Sreerangapalayam Road, Salem.

54. Sanskrita Sahitya Parishad, 27-Chinnakaidai Street, Tiruchirappalli-2.

55. Sitaram Vidya Mandir Srirangam Managed by Sitaram Veda Anusandhan Samiti, F-8/5 Vasant Vihar. New Delhi-110057.

56. Sitaram Vidya Mandir Kanya Kumari Managed by Sitaram Vidya Anusandhan Samiti, F. 8/5 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
57. Sri Vidyalayam 44-A Pathasarthi Street S. S. Colony, Madurai.
58. The Secretary, Asom Veda Vidyalaya, Chatraker., P.O. Gauhati-1.
59. Devavani Parishad, Delhi, R-6 Vani Bihar, New Delhi-110059.
60. Vishwa Sanskrit Pratishthanam Lila Niwas, Ganpatiyar, Srinagar (J&K).
61. Sanskrit Shiksha Niketan, Ganesh Road, Srinagar.
62. Raghunath Sanskrit Pathshala, Jammu.
63. G. T. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, August Kranti, Maidan, Tesp'al Road, Bombay-7.
64. Samarth Ramchander Sanskrit Pathshala, Mukhed Tq. Distt. Nanded.
65. Sh. Nathuram Motilal Sanskrit Pathshala Dhamtari P.O. Railway Station. Dhamtari.
66. Devi Sampad Chattisgarh Brahmcharyashram Sanskrit Pathshala, Rajim (M.P.)
67. Vanasihali Vidyapeeth Ved Vidyalaya, Vanasthali.
68. Ashram Hari Mandir Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Patadui, Distt. Gurgaon.
69. Shrimad Dayanand Gurukul Vidyapeeth, Tehsil Ballabgarh. Distt. Faridabad.
70. Bharatiya Sahitya Vidyalaya, G. K. 35/7 Tarkashwar Sanwapi, Varanasi.
71. The Manager, Shri Hubblal Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Barwari Prayag.
72. Shri Hari Ram Gopal Krishan Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya 24, Uncha Mandi, Prayag.
73. Nraindass Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Kolsara, P.O. Loyari, Distt. Allahabad.
74. Shri Narayan Sanskrit Pathshala. Village Town, Prayag.
75. Shri Saraswati Brahmacharya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Parmat, Kanpur.
76. Shri Jyotish Peeth Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Alop Bagh, Prayag.
77. Shri Mahanirwan Ved Vidyalaya Daraganj, Prayag.
78. Shri Jai Mangal Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Nari Khunsapur. Jaunpur.
79. Shri Jagat Narain Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jagat Ganj, PO. Ram Dayal Ganj, Jaunpur.
80. Adarsh Shri Ram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Chhangpur, Laluka, Jaunpur.
81. Shri Annpurna Rishikul Brahmacharyashram Shivpur, Varanasi. |
82. Goswami Tulsidass Mahavidyalaya, Jamalpur, Mirzapur.
83. Shri Shiv Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Shilyal Goan, P.O. Majaf, Distt. Tehri.
84. Shri Yogiraj Sanskrit Shri Ram Mahavidyalaya, Gopal Mandir Ramghat. Ayodhya.
85. Shri Kamal Nayan Ramanuj Darshan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Vrindaban (Mathura).
86. The Manager. Shri Narsingh Sanskrit Adarsh Vidyalaya, Baraso, Dinapur, Gazipur.
87. Shri Bhubaneswari Maheshwaranand Gurukul Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jalokhar (Hamirpur).
88. Shri Pannaya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dayanand Nagar, P.O. (Lolai) Via—Bansi Janpad Basti.
89. Shri Raghvar Sanskrit Pathshala, Lucknow, Mandir Ayodhya.
90. Adarsh Seva Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Ram Gaon-Cholapur, Varanasi.
91. Adarsh Shri Vasudev Sanskrit Pathashala, Gutavan, Jaunpur.
92. Adarsh Rani Chandrawati Shyama M. V. Kachori Gali. Varanasi.

93. The Manager, Shri Mahavir Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kamla Nagar, Allahabad.

94. Shri Krishna Aurvedic Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Musanagar, Tehsil Bhognipur, Distt. Kanpur.

95. Shri Sabadhani Sanskrit Pathshala, Bahni Hathor Maja, Allahabad.

96. Shri Vamdev Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Banda (U.P.)

97. Shri Parshuram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jalalabad, Shahjehanpur.

98. Shrimati Murthimati Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Ghanghata, Kohra, Basti.

99. Shri Shiv Sharma Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Daraganj, Allahabad.

100. Shri Tulsidass Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Chitra, P.O. Bankati, Distt. Basti.

101. Haryana Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Baghola.

102. Shri Gurukul Chittorgarh, Chittorgarh.

103. Sree Velu Memorial Sanskrit U.P. School Paripally, PO. Quilon Distt.

104. Amaravani Vidya Nilayam Balusseri, Calicut Distt.

105. Sree Sankara Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Edakkadam, PO. Erhukone, Quilon Distt.

106. Guruvayoor Sahitya Deepika Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, P.O. Pavaratty, Trichur Distt.

107. Mambalam Samskrita Vidyalaya 32, Kothanadaramswami Koil Street. West Mambalam, Madras-33.

108. Govindakudi Appakutti Aiyar's Charities 5-Bandurai Sannadhi Street, Komakonam.

109. Shri Bhuvaneswari Charities Trust Adhishtanam, East, 7th Street Pudukkottai (grant for Krishna Yajur Veda Pathshala).

110. Sri Karappangadu Vendachariar Swamy Trust Sanskrit School No. 23, Arundala street, Mylapore, Madras-4.

111. Shri Dandapani Oriental High School 17, Raja Street 2 Changalappatta Distt.

112. Tiruvisalur Nilakanta Sastri Sanskrit Patsala Tiruvisalur Voppa-thur Sub Office Thanjavur Distt.

113. Dharmaparipallna Saktidhara Bhajana Sabha Sanskrit Veda Pathshala No. 5 Car (East) St. Street Thiruchandur. Tirunelveli Distt.

114. Baranoleria Sanskrit Vidyalaya, P.O. Atbati, Distt. Midnapore.

115. Ram Sita Chatuspathi, Village Gohagram P.O. Negum Via Koichar Distt. Burdwan.

116. Shri Kirshna Chatuspathi, Village & P.O. Mohisagote Distt. Midnapore.

117. Srimat Sankaracharya Chatuspathi, Sastitala, Kona Road. P. O. Santragachi Howrah-4.

118. Benoda Chatuspathi, P. O. Boinoheegram Distt. Hooghly.

119. Kastadahi Sitalamatha Chatuspathi Vill. Kastadahi P.O. Arambagh Distt. Hooghly.

120. Nayaya Bhushan Chatuspathi. Chatirmath Goswamipara P.O. Nabadwip Distt. Nadia W.B.

121. Hooghly Harijan Chatuspathi, Katghara Lane, P.O. & Distt. Hooghly.

122. Tara Chatuspathi. Nandipara, P. O. Distt. Nadia.

123. Saraswata Chatuspathi, P.O. & Distt. Jalpaiguri.

124. Paya Sri Gouranga Bani Bitan P. O. Cobra Distt. Midnapore.

125. Dharmadarshan Chatuspathi, 55/B Kankulia Road, Calcutta-29.

126. Kalur Bheri Mokshada Chatuspathi, P.O. Bhagwanpur Distt. Midnapore.

127. Radhika Chatuspathi Agoneswarapara P.O. Nabadwip Distt. Nadia.

128. Amika Sanskrit College No. 8, Pataldanga Street Calcutta-9.

129. Rameswar Chatuspathi, Vill. Antala P.O. Balichak Distt. Midnapore.

130. Naihati Rabindra Pathagar Mirtapare Road Panchanantala P.O. Naihati 24 Parganas.

131. Aliganj Sanskrit Bidya Mandir Aliganj Midnapore.

132. Gopal Jeu Chatuspathi, Village Pur-banarayanapur P.O. Satberia via Arambagh Distt. Benkura.

133. Haripur Tol Vill. Haripur P.O. Garh Garh Haripur Distt. Midnapore.

134. Salika Radhamayee Chatuspathi, P.O. Radhanagar Distt. Midnapore.

135. Mahamohopadhyaya Chandidas, Chatuspathi Agameshwari Para P.O. Nabadwip Distt. Nadia.

136. Guthulja Kalitala Chatuspathi, P.O. Gourbazar Distt. Burdwan.

137. Dinahata Saraswat Chatuspathi, P.O. Dinahata Distt. Cooch Behar (W. Bengal).

138. Sitaram Vidya Mandir Durgapuri (Delhi).

139. Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, K. G. Marg. New Delhi.

140. Sankara Academy of Sanskrit Cultural and Classical Arts' (Reg.) 57—A/Western Extension Area, New Delhi.

141. Sri Jagannath Vaidik Shiksha-unsthana Shree Mandir, Puri.

142. Rishi Kunj Ashram Satsan Samiti, Rewa.

143. Shri Mahavir Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Birapura Kamlanagar, Allahabad.

144. Udasin Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, CK. 36/9, Dhundiraj Varanasi.

145. Shrimati Murtimati Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Ghanghata Kohra, Basti

146. Utkal Sanskruta Sikshaka Maha Sangha Sabhadra Bhavan P.O. Bhubneswar, Distt. Puri.

147. Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya Dhariwal.

148. Manipur Sanskrit Parishad Imphal.

149. Shri Rishikul Brahmacharyashram Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Lakshmangarh Distt. Sikar.

150. Vidya Mandir School Swai Madhopur.

151. Om Bal Sadan Purva Parvashika Vidya Anah Gate Bharatpur.

152. Bharat Bal Vidyalaya Samiti Jaipur.

153. S. P. Raungla Acharya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bhaghar (Jhunjnu) Rajasthan.

154. Rajasthan Shikshak Prashakshan Vidyapeeth Shahpur Bagh Amer Road, Jaipur.

155. Vimal Snarda Vidya Mandir Parasram Nagar, Dher Ke Balaji Jaipur.

156. Shri Sanskrit Mahavidyalay Nechwah Distt. Sikar.

157. Bal Bharatiya Vidyalaya, Opp. Kailash Near Chhoti Brahmpur colony Udaipur.

158. Shri Goverdhan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Bhargoda Distt. Dungarpur (Raj).

159. Arsh Kanya Gurukul Dodhia.

160. Shastri Uch Prathmik Sanskrit Vidyalaya Sambar Lake Distt. Jaipur.

161. Sanskrit Swadhaya Thatha Jyotish Vigyan Mandir. 25/30 East Patel Nagar, New Delhi.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have seen the long statement laid on the Table of the House. There are 155 voluntary organisations who have applied for financial assistance in the year 1979-80 for Hindi and 161 for Sanskrit and 25 for other languages. May I know in what way these unofficial organisations assist

the government in propagating the Indian languages and develop the Indian languages?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Government of India has a scheme for giving financial assistance to voluntary organisations and educational institutions for propagation and development of Indian languages. This scheme was started in 1959 and this scheme is continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This scheme has proved to be very useful as it does not only enlist cooperation but also help those engaged in the propagation and development of Indian languages. I may also tell the hon'ble Members that the development of regional languages as well as the official language of the State is the responsibility of the State government. The role of the Government of India is only promotional in nature. Whichever voluntary organisation applies we try to give this help.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In tribal areas the primary school students especially do not follow the language mentioned in our Constitution under VIII schedule and, as such, progress of education in tribal areas is slow. In view of this fact whether Government has given any guidelines to the States of the Union territories to first train these teachers in tribal languages and the post them to these primary schools? If so, what are the guidelines and whether these voluntary organisations help in this respect

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The development of tribals as a whole is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Those tribal voluntary organisations who come forward we try to help them.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : संविधान के मुताबिक इस देश में उमीद की गई थी कि 15 साल के अन्दर विदेशी भाषा सार्वजनिक राज-काज की भाषा के रूप में समाप्त हो जायेगी और देशी भाषा का विकास होगा,

लेकिन आज 32 साल के बावजूद भी हम उस पोजीशन में नहीं पहुँचे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप समझते हैं कि आज़ादी के बाद, जो आपकी मंशा थी, उसमें आपने कोई प्रगति की है? यदि नहीं की है तो प्रगति करने के लिये कौनसा तरीका अस्त्यार करने जा रहे हैं?

इस सम्बन्ध में स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के जितने लोगों ने आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं, उसमें से कितने लोगों को वित्तीय सहायता अभी तक आप दे रहे हैं?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, in my statement which has been laid on the Table the entire number of organisations who have applied for these grants and also those who got the grants last year have been mentioned. It is a long list which, if the Member wants, I can give him.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमने पूछा है कि क्या सरकार समझती है कि भारत सरकार में देशी भाषा का प्रसार हुआ है? यदि नहीं हुआ है तो उसके लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है? मेरा संधा सा प्रश्न यह है कि भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास हुआ है या नहीं?

श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर : हुआ है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : भारतीय भाषाओं का विकास हुआ है, यह आप कह रहे हैं, जवाब दीजिये।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, I come from Assam and I know Hindi very well. This itself is a sign.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Whether Government has any machinery to check if the voluntary organisations receiving such financial assistance spend the money for the specific purpose for which it is given? Whether any financial assistance is provided to any voluntary organisation for promotion of Nepali, Maithali, Dogri and Manipuri?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

We have our regional officers in different regions and they look after this. About Nepali and other languages mentioned by the hon'ble Member if they come up with the applications we will consider their cases.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उड़ीसा में कंध और गौरा आदिवासी जातियों की भाषा के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए किसी वालन्टेरी ऑर्गनाइजेशन के द्वारा कोई प्रयत्न किया गया है; यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

In spite of our best efforts we find that not many applicants are coming up to take advantage of this voluntary aid. The hon. Member may also help us in seeing that more people take advantage of this aid from his area as well as other areas.

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी का उत्पादन

*** 926. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :**

क्या कृषि मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1979-80 में चीनी का फ़ैक्टरी-वार उत्पादन कितना हुआ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि महीदपुर रोड तथा जावरा स्थित चीनी कारखानों को प्रवन्धकों द्वारा सीजन के बीच में बन्द कर दिया गया या और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):
(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Factory-wise production of sugar by mills in Madhya Pradesh during 1979-80 season is indicated below:—

Name of the Factory	Quantity (in tonnes)
The Morena Mandal Shakari Shakkar Karkhana Ltd.	1,038
The Gwalior Sugar Co., Ltd., Dabra	9,737
The Jiwajirao Sugar Co. Ltd., Dalauda	2,334
The Jaora Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Jaora	843 (Provisional)
The Bhopal Sugar Indus- tries Ltd., Sehore	9,214
Seth Govind Ram Sugar Mills Ltd., Mehidpur	490 (Provisional)

(b) The management of the factories located at Mehidpur and Jaora have stated that they had to close down in the middle of the season due to non-availability of cane and labour strike. A report has been called for from the State Government also, which is awaited. But on an earlier occasion, the State Government had indicated that the Mehidpur factory had closed even though cane was available.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि महीदपुर रोड और जावरा के शर्कर कारखानों की ओर उन कर्मचारियों तथा बिस्मानी की दिवनी धनराशि देना है। क्या सरकार उन कारखानों का अधिग्रहण करके इस देवाय राशि का मुक्तान करेगी और उन कारखानों को चलायेगी? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपाय करने जा रही है?

कृषि तथा प्राचीन पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट 1978 से बातचीत चल रही है कि अगर वह इन कारखानों को लेना चाहे, तो उनके

लिए सांचा जाये, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इन कारखानों को लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का फूड डिपार्टमेंट इन फैक्टरियों को टेक ओवर कर ले। लेकिन फूड डिपार्टमेंट का यह विचार है कि अगर यह लायबिलिटी लेनी है, तो पहले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही क्यों न ले। इस बारे में एक्ट बना हुआ है। हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से इनफॉर्मेशन मांगी है। अभी उसकी तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बतायगी कि वह कितनी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार है, तब हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

जहां तक बकाया का ताल्लुक है, फैक्टरी वाले एक रकम बताते हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई और रकम बताती है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : सचचाई क्या है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : यह तो मालूम नहीं है कि सचचाई क्या है। जावरा की फैक्टरी की फिगर है कि 30.77 लाख रुपये बाकी है, जबकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मुताबिक 42 लाख रुपये बाकी है। महीदपुर रोड की फैक्टरी की फिगर है 12.47 लाख रुपये, जबकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मुताबिक 22.31 लाख रुपये बाकी है। फैक्टरी ने कोर्ट में रिट दायर की हुई है। चूंकि अभी यह मामला अदालत में है, इसलिए यह तय नहीं किया जा सकता है कि कौन सी फिगर ठीक है — फैक्टरी की बात ठीक समझी जाती है या जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बताती है, वह ठीक समझी जाती है। इसके अलावा स्टाफ की तन्स्वाह का पैसा अलग है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मध्य प्रदेश के लिए जो 40 हजार टन शकर भेजी गई थी—इस सदन में इस बारे में प्रश्न

आया था—वह कहां पहुंची है ? रमजान और रक्षाबंधन के त्यौहारों पर क्या शकर का नया एलोकेशन स्वीकृत किया गया है या नहीं ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपने इस सवाल को एलाऊ कर दिया है ? मेन सवाल मध्य प्रदेश की फैक्टरियों के बारे में है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य रमजान और रक्षा बंधन पर आ गये हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : जो 40 हजार टन शकर मध्य प्रदेश को भेजी गई थी, वह लापता है, वह वहां पहुंची नहीं है रमजान और रक्षा बंधन के लिए क्या शकर का एलोकेशन किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वह बात पूछिये, जो इस सवाल से उत्पन्न होती है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : यह प्रश्न इस बारे में है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितनी शकर चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Cows and Buffaloes to Farmers

*927. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to increase the supply of buffaloes and

cows to farmers and landless labourers in the country in order to supplement their income;

(b) whether Government propose to give loans/grants/subsidy for this programme; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) to (c). Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of small farmers development agency/integrated rural development and, to a limited extent, under drought prone area programme and desert development programme, small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are provided assistance to purchase milch animals as a subsidiary occupation to supplement their income. The rate of subsidy is 25 per cent for small farmers, 33-1/3 per cent for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and 50 per cent for tribal participants. The remaining cost is met from institutional sources. Till last year, 2 animals per beneficiary were being supplied, the second being supplied after an interval of 8-9 months so that the beneficiary has continuity of income when the first animal goes dry. It has now been decided to provide a range of 2-3 animals.

The expenditure on the subsidy is shared between the Centre and the State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. Upto 31st March, 1980, 11.45 lakhs persons have been benefited under the animal husbandry programme which includes dairy, poultry, sheep, piggery, etc.

Under another scheme, namely, rearing of cross-bred heifer subsidy for feeding of a cross-bred calf from the 4th to 28th month is provided to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The subsidy for small and marginal farmers is 50 per cent and for agricultural labourers it

is 66-2/3 per cent. The programme was initiated in 1975-76 and upto now 0.94 lakh persons have been benefited.

मूंगफली की बिस्म सुधारन के लिए अनुसंधान

*922. श्री रामलाल राहो: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर भारत में मूंगफली की बिस्म में गिरावट होने के कारण इसके उत्पादन में गिरावट आयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मूंगफली उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान संस्थान खोलने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि मूंगफलियों की बिस्म सुधारन की आवश्यकता है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । उत्तर भारत के चार राज्यों यानी राजस्थान, हरियाणा, पंजाब तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले तीन फसल मौसमों में (1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79) मूंगफली का उत्पादन करीब-करीब स्थिर अर्थात् 5.50 तथा 5.75 लाख टन के बीच रहा है मूंगफली की गुणवत्ता में खराबी की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) तिलहनों पर अनुसंधान मूंगफली के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र जूनागढ़ (गुजरात) में तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा स्वीकृत अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान प्रायोजन के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहा है । राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र को जो कि मूंगफल उगाने वाले प्रमुख क्षेत्र में स्थित है, मूंगफल पर मौलिक तथा समसामयिक अनुसंधान का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है । तिलहनों

पर प्रखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान प्रायोजनाओं के अधीन 19 केन्द्र इस फसल पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। उत्तर भारत में पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना; हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार; चन्द्र शेखर आजाद कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय (उ०प्र०) तथा उदयपुर विश्व विद्यालय इस प्रखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान प्रायोजना में भाग ले रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान प्रायोजना के अधीन अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों में बागानी खेती का शोधों में मूंगफली उगाने के लिए एक उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास किया जा रहा है सिचाई के कमांड क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न राज्यों में तिलहनों तथा दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की युक्तियों का विकास करने के लिए 16 अनुसन्धान केन्द्र भी स्वीकृत किये गये हैं। इन में से चार केन्द्र उत्तर भारत; यानी पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में एक-एक केन्द्र स्थापित हैं। मूंगफली उत्पादन के मूल पहलुओं पर अनुसन्धान को बढ़ाने के लिए "सन्वैर्स आफ एक्सिलेन्स एण्ड नेशनल फैलोर्ज" की योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन मूल ए०० हैदराबाद तथा जूनागढ़ में भी स्थापित किये गये हैं।

(ग) इन प्रायोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बोनो के लिए लगभग 22 किस्में जारी की गई हैं। इस संबंध में एम-13, जे० एल०-24, एम०एच०-2, टी०एम०बी०-2 और जे-11 जैसी किस्मों का उल्लेख किया जा सकता है। जिनमें अधिक उपज

देने की संभावना है। टी०एम०बी०-10 जैसी किस्मों में तेल का प्रतिशत अधिक यहाँ तक कि 54-55% अधिक है। नई किस्में, जैसे टी०बी०-1 और टी० जी०-3, एच०बी० 6 किस्मों (निर्यात-वाली) से संबंधित हैं। एसी किस्मों का भी पता लगा लिया गया है जो "एफलो-टाकिमन" संक्रमण को सहन कर सकती है और इससे भण्डारण में बीज का गुणवत्ता सुधारने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Sugarcane Arrears in Maharashtra

*929. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much arrears of sugarcane price are to be paid to the agriculturists, (factory-wise) in Maharashtra; and

(b) the steps being taken to pay the arrears to the cane growers within a fixed time?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): A statement showing the position of arrears of sugarcane price payable by sugar factories in Maharashtra as on 15th July, 1980 based on the information furnished by the factories in the statutory returns is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The liquidation of sugarcane price arrears in the case of sugar factories is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Governments with whom the matter is taken up from time to time. Apart from this, wherever found necessary, action under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978 is also resorted to.

Statement

Arrears of sugarcane price with sugar factories in Maharashtra as on 15th July, 1980 based on the information furnished by factories in statutory return

Name of Factory	Arrears in Lakh Rupees as on 15th July, 1980 for :				Remarks
	1979-80	1978-79	1977-78 and earlier	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Ravalgaon	7.97	..	..	7.97	
2. Niphad . . . . .	..	0.44	0.75	1.19	
3. Kopergaon	4.71	..	..	4.71	
4. Ganeshnagar . . . . .	..	0.47	15.12	15.59	
5. Tilaknagar	3.42	1.14	0.51	5.17	
6. Shrigonda . . . . .	..	0.35	0.25	0.60	
7. Nira	1.13	0.61	2.20	3.94	
8. Malinagar	6.43	..	3.50	9.93	
9. B.Maharashtra	37.70	..	7.08	44.78	
10. Phaltan	8.18	2.80	1.67	12.65	
11. Sangli	5.01	..	..	5.01	
12. Kolhapur	6.71	0.92	3.28	10.91	
13. Ichalkaranji	13.68	0.86	2.48	17.02	
14. Bhogawati	7.58	0.21	0.15	7.94	
15. Terna	3.48	..	..	3.48	As on 30-6-80
16. Sangamner	4.66	..	..	4.66	
17. Kalambar	0.69	0.19	1.24	2.12	
18. Theur . . . . .	..	..	0.34	0.34	
19. Panzarkhan	2.27	..	..	2.27	
20. Bhuinj	0.06	3.27	0.88	4.21	
21. Vishwas . . . . .	..	0.20	3.02	3.22	
22. Jijamata	0.74	16.87	..	17.61	
23. Vasant . . . . .	..	0.42	..	0.42	
24. Killari	2.38	0.01	0.01	2.40	
25. Sillod	1.75	1.29	0.91	3.95	
26. Dongarkada . . . . .	..	0.20	0.10	0.30	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27. Parsoda	0.39	..	..	0.39	
28. Daulat	0.75	0.84	0.45	2.04	
29. Faizpur . . . . .	..	0.05	0.33	0.38	
30. Khedgaon . . . . .	..	0.15	..	0.15	
31. Bhadrakali	1.21	..	..	1.21	
32. Sonai	3.01	..	..	3.01	As on 22-7-80
33. Kada	1.89	0.31	..	2.20	
Total	125.80	31.60	44.37	201.77	

NOTE:—This excludes the names of 37 factories which have reported nil arrears.

New Cropping Pattern for Pulses

*930. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new cropping pattern to boost production of pulses in the country has been worked by the I.C.A.R.; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir. A number of crop sequences, intercropping and mixed cropping systems involving short duration varieties of pulses have been evolved both for rainfed and irrigated farming conditions for boosting pulse production in the country.

(b) The predominant crop sequences recommended for different regions under irrigated and rainfed conditions of the country are given below:—

1. North & North Western Region

(Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Western Uttar Pradesh)

A. Sequence Cropping

Irrigated			Rainfed		
Kharif	Rabi	Zaid	Kharif	Rabi	
Rice	— Wheat	— Greengram	Greengram	— Mustard	
Maize	— Wheat	— Greengram	Maize	— Gram	
Maize	— Potato	— Greengram	Urd	— Mustard	
Bajra	— Wheat	— Greengram			

B. *Intercropping/Mixed Cropping*

- (i) Bajra/Maize + Greengram
- (ii) Maize + Soyabean
- (iii) Safflower + Cowpea
- (iv) Cotton + Greengram
- (v) Maize + Cowpea
- (vi) Maize + Blackgram

II. *Eastern Region*

(Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa & Assam)

A. *Sequence Cropping*

Irrigated			Rainfed		
Kharif		Rabi		Zaid	Rabi
Rice	—	Rice	—	Cowpeas	Rice
Rice	—	Potato	—	Greengram	Gram
Maize	—	Arhar	—		Gram
Maize	—	Wheat	—	Greengram	Maize
(Maize + Urd)	—	Wheat	—	Greengram	Gram

B. *Intercropping/Mixed Cropping*

- (i) Maize + Redgram
- (ii) Ragi + Redgram
- (iii) Sorghum + Redgram

III. *Central Region*

(Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat)

A. *Sequence Cropping*

Irrigated			Rainfed		
Kharif		Rabi		Zaid	Rabi
Bajra	—	Wheat	—	Greengram	Sorghum
Maize	—	Wheat	—	Cowpea	Blackgram
Sorghum	—	Wheat	—	Greengram/Cowpea	Gram
Sorghum	—	Potato	—	Greengram	Wheat
					Sorghum
					Gram
					Gram/Safflower

B. *Mixed Cropping/Intercropping*

- (i) Bajra/Sorghum + Redgram
- (ii) Groundnut + Redgram
- (iii) Sorghum + Blackgram/Cowpeas
- (iv) Cotton + Greengram

IV. Southern Region

(Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala)

A. Sequence Cropping

Irrigated				Rainfed					
Kharif		Rabi		Zaid		Kharif		Rabi	
Rice	—	Rice	—	Greengram	Greengram	—	Sorghum		
Rice	—	Rice	—	Blackgram	Greengram	—	Safflower		
Rice	—	Rice	—	Gowpea	Gowpea	—	Ragi		
					Bajra/Sorghum	—	Gowpea/Horsegram		

B. Intercropping/Mixed Cropping

- (i) Sorghum/Bajra + Redgram
- (ii) Groundnut + Redgram
- (iii) Redgram Ragi
- (iv) Tapioca + Gowpea/Horsegram

Agricultural Prices Commission

*931. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the revised terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) what are the objectives in the revision of the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): (a) and (b). A copy of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) Resolution No. 14011/2/78-Econ. Py., dated 5.3.80 containing the revised terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission is placed on the Table of the Sabha. The objectives of revising the terms of reference have been mentioned in the Resolution.

Copy

The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in January, 1965 to advise

on the price policy of agricultural commodities with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. Over the years, the Commission has helped in the evolution of a stable and positive price policy for agricultural commodities.

The agricultural situation has considerably changed since the setting up of the Commission. The area under irrigation and intensity of cropping are going up steadily. Consumption of fertilizers and pesticides has increased. Investment in Agriculture through institutional and other sources has risen. A number of policy decisions have been taken to give high priority to Agriculture and Rural Development.

Agricultural production has as a result of these steps achieved a reasonable degree of stability and a process of increasing market orientation of the agricultural sector has set in. It is hence considered necessary to modify

and expand the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

The terms of reference of the Commission would be as under:—

1. To advise on the price policy of paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, tur, moong, urad, sugarcane, groundnut, soyabean, sunflowerseed, rapeseed and mustard, cotton, jute, tobacco and such other commodities as the Government may indicate from time to time with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

2. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission may keep in view the following:

(i) The need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for developing a production pattern broadly in the light of national requirements;

(ii) The need to ensure rational utilisation of land, water and other production resources;

(iii) The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc.

3. The Commission may also suggest such non-price measures as would facilitate the achievement of the objective set out in I above.

4. To recommend from time to time, in respect of different agricultural commodities, measures necessary to make the price policy effective.

5. To take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

6. To examine, where necessary, the prevailing methods and cost of marketing of agricultural commodities in different regions, suggest measures

to reduce costs of marketing and recommend fair price margins for different stages of marketing.

7. To keep under review the developing price situation and to make appropriate recommendations, as and when necessary, within the framework of the overall price policy.

8. To undertake studies in respect of different crops as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

9. To keep under review studies relating to the price policy and arrangements for collection of information regarding agricultural prices and other related data and suggest improvements in the same, and to organise research studies in the field of price policy.

10. To advise on any problems relating to agricultural prices and production that may be referred to it by Government from time to time.

The Commission will maintain close touch with other agencies dealing with matters having a bearing on prices and production, including the Food Corporation of India, the Cotton Corporation of India and the Jute Corporation of India.

The Commission will determine its own procedures. It will be free to call for notes, memoranda, results of studies, data and any other material relevant to its work from official and non-official bodies, and hold discussions with them.

The Commission will submit reports to Government as and when necessary in respect of different commodities or groups thereof.

Sd/-

(M. S. SWAMINATHAN),

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

वर्ष 1980 के दौरान निर्माण किए जाने वाले भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम

* 932. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम का विचार 1 जनवरी के 1980 बाद कुल कितने गोदामों का निर्माण करने का है :

(ख) उक्त गोदामों के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) गोदामों का निर्माण करने के लिए स्थानों का चयन करने हेतु क्या मान-दंड अपनाये जायेंगे ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम का जनवरी, 1980 के बाद 55 केन्द्रों पर परम्परागत भण्डारण क्षमता का निर्माण करने का विचार है।

(ख) आशा है कि इस पर अनुमानतः 69.00 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आएगा।

(ग) गोदामों का निर्माण करने के लिए स्थानों का चुनाव करने हेतु मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित कसौटी अपनाई गई है :—

- (1) वसुली और/अथवा वितरण के लिए सम्भावित आवश्यकता;
- (2) सहायित वाले केन्द्रों पर वफर स्टॉक का पता लगाने हेतु आवश्यकता ; और
- (3) रेलवे साइडिंग सहित रेल संचालन सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता।

झाबुआ में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

* 933. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 में झाबुआ जिले में कितने नए टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोले गए ;

(ख) झाबुआ जिले में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन विचाराधीन थे और वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए ;

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान झाबुआ जिले में कितने नए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोले गए और क्या इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि अधिकांश सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है कि सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय ठीक से काम करें :

संचार मंत्री (श्री सी०एम० स्टीफन) :

(क) भाबरा कल्याणपुर में दो।

(ख) 31-3-79 तथा 31-3-80 को प्रतीक्षा सूची शून्य है। 1979-80 के दौरान 52 कनेक्शन प्रदान किए गए।

(ग) खोले गए नए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या 6 है।

(घ) कोई विशेष शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। किन्तु खुली तार लाइनों में अक्सर खराबी हो जाती है। इन खराबियों को दूर करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Teaching of Subjects at Secondary Stage

*934. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the 10 + 2 system, a student has to read nearly 13 subjects—both science and non-science, upto the 10th standard;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after this stage, a student has to make a choice for science, arts or commerce etc. groups;

(c) whether as a result of this much of the labour done by students between 6th and 10th classes goes waste; and

(d) if so, whether Government would allow the students to choose their course right at sixth standard instead at 11th as at present and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). General Education up to Class X is necessary for the children in their formative years so that they get an opportunity for a balanced growth and an all-round development. Diversified education at the stage of Class VI can lead to lop-sided development of a child. Besides, a student of Class VI will not be mature enough to take a decision about his career.

Commemorative Stamp in Honour of Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan

*935. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to issue a commemorative stamp in honour of Lok Nayak Jaiprakash

Narayan, on his first death anniversary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A commemorative stamp in honour of Jayaprakash Narayan will be issued on 8 October, 1980 on his first death anniversary.

I.I.T. Kharagpur

*936. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.I.T. Kharagpur runs a few research centres financed by the Central Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that records of these centres have been found to be very satisfactory;

(c) whether it is also a fact that scholars of these centres with good record find difficulty in getting permanent employment in I.I.Ts.; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The IITs are training institutions. The number of people to whom they can provide permanent employment is limited.

Telephone Exchange Nainital, U.P.

*937. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Exchange at Nainital is in a very bad condition and the subscribers are put

to great difficulty due to telephone connections being out of order;

(b) the figures for the last six months regarding complaints received and faults rectified;

(c) whether the Government propose to change the exchange machinery and put up an automatic SAX Telephone Exchange; and

(d) if so, how long it will take to bring about the necessary change?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the figures for the complaints received and faults rectified for the last six months is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. One Containerised Metaconta Rural Exchange is proposed to be installed at Nainital.

(d) This may take about one year.

Statement

Month	Total No. of complaints received	Faults rectified
1. February . . .	149	145
2. March . . .	163	156
3. April . . .	191	188
4. May . . .	210	206
5. June . . .	146	141
6. July . . .	106	78

The remaining complaints related to cases where no fault existed.

Prawn Fishing in Chilka Lake

*938. SHRI BRAIJMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whe-

ther in view of the fact that prawn from Chilka Lake has very attractive international market, Government have taken any steps to augment prawn fishing there?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): Steps taken by Government to augment prawn production in the Chilka Lake area include assistance to the State Government for construction of a 50-hectare demonstration Brackish-water Fish Farm, survey of prawn fry resources and establishment of a unit of the Marine Products Export Development Authority to assist prawn farming in this area.

Cost of Production of Paddy, Wheat and Jowar in various States

*939. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3994 on the 14th July, 1980 regarding per hectare production cost of wheat and paddy and state the actual cost of production according to the methods adopted by the Government for (i) paddy in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and U.P., (ii) wheat in Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and (iii) jowar in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): A statement on cost of production per hectare of paddy, wheat and jowar in various States is laid on the Table of the Sabha. This cost includes not only cost of inputs purchased by the farmers but also rental value of owned land, interest on owned fixed capital and value of family labour.

Statement

(In rupees)

Crop	State	Year	Cost of production (per hectare)
I. Paddy	Punjab	1978-79	3360.94
	Andhra Pradesh	1978-79	3082.71
	Uttar Pradesh	1977-78	2044.00
II. Wheat	Punjab	1977-78	2722.36
	Uttar Pradesh	1977-78	2480.16
	Rajasthan	1975-76	2064.46
III. Jowar	Madhya Pradesh	1977-78	715.94
	Maharashtra	1977-78	758.69
	Rajasthan		N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Spot Purchases by F.C.I.

*940. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has been asked to make on the spot purchase of agricultural produce; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO):

(a) and (b). FCI purchases foodgrains under the price support policy of the Central Government. Some commercial purchases of small quantities of foodgrains and pulses are also made by them for supply to the Army Purchase Organisation. These purchases are done in mandis where the agricultural produce is traditionally brought. To discharge this responsibility FCI have set up its establish-

ment in the States where it has been asked to perform the procurement operations.

Allotment of Houses/Flats by D.D.A. against Sterilization Certificate

7498. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who lost their rights in connection with allotment of houses by the D.D.A. in Katra Karim Khan, Pahar Ganj, Delhi in 1975-76 as they could not get the names of all members of their family included in their Ration Cards due to non production of sterilization certificates; and

(b) whether Government propose to allot houses/flats to these persons?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

पाली के निकट जल प्रदूषण

7439. श्री मनकूल सिंह चौधरी :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पाली और उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में रंगाई और छपाई उद्योगों के कारण वहाँ का पानी दूषित हो गया है और इस प्रदूषित जल के पीने से महिलाओं की डिम्बश्रियों पर सीधे ही कुप्रभाव पड़ता है तथा दो या तीन महोन्तों में गर्भपात हो जाता है और खारिश् तथा रक्त-स्राव जैसी गम्भीर बीमारियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं और नव विवाहितों पर इनका सबसे अधिक असर पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने मूचित किया है कि पाली जिले में भू-जल शुरु से ही पीने लायक नहीं है और रंगाई तथा मुद्रण उद्योगों में निकलने वाले अपशिष्टों के कारण बंदी नदी की पुनः स्वच्छता सीमा में स्थित कुओं के जल का कोटि पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। तथापि, पाली और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में पेय जल का मुख्य माधन नहर है जो प्रदूषण से रहित है क्योंकि इस नहर में कोई अपशिष्ट नहीं डाले जाते।

गर्भपात और रक्त स्राव की घटनाओं में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है लेकिन खुजली के मामलों में वृद्धि नोटिस में आई है। तथापि, खुजली जलजन्य रोग नहीं है लेकिन इसका कारण पैरासाइटिक इन्फेक्शन है और यह प्रभावित व्यक्ति को छूने से फैलता है।

(ख) शहर में अवस्थित लघु उद्योगों द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रदूषण की समस्या से निपटने के लिए राजस्थान औद्योगिक तथा निवेश निगम औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट शोधन संयंत्र की सुविधा सहित एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विकसित कर रहा है और इन उद्योगों को प्लाट आवंटित किए जा रहे हैं तथा इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अन्तर्गत होने के लिए राजी किया जा रहा है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र चरण-I और II में अवस्थित उद्योगों द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रदूषण के संबंध में जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण के लिए गठित राजस्थान राज्य बो पाली नगर के लिए अग्रता आधार पर सीवरेज तथा व्यापारिक वहिस्त्राव शोधन स्कीम समन्वित रूप से आरम्भ करने के लिए राज्य सरकार पर दबाव डालने के साथ-साथ जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत दोषी उद्योगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही भी कर रहा है।

World Bank Loan to Bombay for Supply of Water and Drainage etc.

7500. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Metropolitan Corporation has undertaken an ambitious water supply and drainage scheme with the financial assistance from the World Bank to the tune of Rs. 45 crores with interest at the rate of 3/4 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government charges the interest at the rate of 1/2 per cent on the said amount and then the said assistance is made available to the said Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the increase of rate of interest by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Bombay Municipal Corporation has undertaken an integrated water supply and sewerage scheme with the assistance from the International Development Association in two phases costing Rs. 200 crores and 350 crores respectively. The International Development Association Credit for first phase is 55 million US Dollars and for the second phase is 196 million US Dollars. However, the credits from the International Development Association are received by the Government of India and not by the State Governments. Credits received from International Development Association carry no interest but only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The interest rate on loans sanctioned by the Central Government are prescribed taking into account the overall cost of Central borrowings from various sources including domestic borrowings. On most of the loans advanced to State Governments by the Central Government interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is charged with a rebate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for timely payments. This is a concessional rate. Further as Plan assistance to States is partly by way of loan and partly by way of grants, the effective rate of interest works out to be less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent depending upon the grant component of the assistance. The water supply project in Bombay is financed from the internal resources of the Municipal Corporation and plan allocations made by the State Government.

Death of Delhi School Students

7501. **SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students, died in the various Government Boys Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi, during the last five years while on study tours in the various parts of

the country, swimming, and picnics; and

(b) what action had been taken against the principals of the Schools for the death caused to the students of their schools during study tour, picnics, swimings etc.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration during the last five years three students of the Government Boys Higher Secondary School No. 2 West Patel Nagar, New Delhi, died in an accident during a study tour.

(b) The teachers in charge of the tour who did not exercise responsible control were subjected to disciplinary proceedings and punished. No action was called for against the Principal.

Damage to Potatoes in Cold Storage in Samastipur, Bihar

7502. **SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that potatoes worth about Rs. 2 crores left in the cold storage in Samastipur of Bihar were damaged due to power shortage in 1979-80; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). As per information available 20,000 quintals of potatoes were damaged in one of the cold storages in Samastipur during 1979-80. The information regarding the value of potatoes damaged and the causes for the damage is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Training of Rural youth for self-Employment in Maharashtra

7503. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state how many youths have so far taken training under the scheme of training of Rural Youth for self employment in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The number of trainees under the National Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment is reported to be 4181 in Maharashtra. This does not include information for the districts of Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon and Satara.

Street Lights in D.D.A. Flats, Lawrence Road, Delhi

7504. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given in 1973 by Government to the residents of A-I Block of DDA flats at Lawrence Road, Delhi, to provide street lights along flats Nos. A-I/-8, 82-88 and 90-96 and to develop the depression in the area as a green patch;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no action in this regard has been taken during all these years; and

(c) if so, whether keeping in view the difficulties being experienced by the residents, Government would undertake the job and complete it expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The DDA has intimated that no such assurance appears to have been given by it.

(b) and (c). Estimates for putting street lights in all the portions of Lawrence Road including the road opposite the flats mentioned in part

(a) of the question, have been received from D.E.S.U. and the preliminaries for the same are being completed.

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को उपजाऊ भूमि में बदलने की योजना

7505. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में लाखों एकड़ बंजर भूमि को उपजाऊ भूमि में बदला जा सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिए कोई योजना बनाई और उस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) और (ख). यह सही है कि राजस्थान के अधिकांशतः रेतीले भाग में बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में परती भूमि है। परती तथा मार्जिनल भूमि के विकास के लिए सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा मरु विकास कार्यक्रम, जो राजस्थान के क्रमशः 13 और 14 जिलों में चालू है, के भाग के रूप में वनरोपण तथा चरागाह विकास और मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण की योजनाएँ शुरू की जाती हैं। मृदा तथा आद्रता संरक्षण के उपायों से लगभग 81,000 हेक्टर भूमि का उपचार किया गया है तथा सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के तहत 67,000 हेक्टर भूमि में वनरोपण तथा चरागाह विकास संबंधी कार्य किया गया था। मरु विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत लगभग 7600 हेक्टर भूमि में मृदा संरक्षण के उपाय किए गए तथा 9342 हेक्टर भूमि में वनरोपण और चरागाह विकास संबंधी कार्य किया गया था।

राजस्थान नहर चरण-1 परियोजना के 5.40 लाख हेक्टर कृषि योग्य कमान क्षेत्र में से 2 लाख हेक्टर भूमि का विकास कार्य विश्व बैंक की सहायता से शुरू किया गया है। हान ही में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (अवस्था) के चरण-2 को, जो कि एक कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना है, कृषि विकास हेतु अंतराष्ट्रीय निधि से सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए शामिल किया गया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 2.46 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र का विकास भी शामिल है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार ने 6 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र के लिए चरण-2 परियोजना के विकास के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट भी तैयार की है।

पोलिटेक्निक स्कूल

7506. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छोटे पोलिटेक्निक तथा जूनियर पोलिटेक्निक स्कूलों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने स्कूल खोलने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) :
(क) ऐसा लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य का लक्ष्य पोलिटेक्निकों का आशय पोलिटेक्निक कहलाने वाली डिप्लोमा स्तर की संस्थाओं में और कनिष्ठ पोलिटेक्निक स्कूलों का आशय कनिष्ठ तकनीकी स्कूलों में है। संस्थाओं की राज्यवार संख्या दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) तकनीकी शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित कार्यदल का यह विचार था कि 1978-83 के दौरान जन शक्ति की आवश्यकता

यकताओं पर विचार करते हुए वर्तमान तकनीकी संस्थाओं में पर्याप्त क्षमता विद्यमान थी, अतः उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों तथा नयी प्राथमिकता वाले नये पाठ्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त नयी संस्थाओं की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

विवरण

शैक्षिक वर्ष 1979-80 के संबंध में

राज्य	पोलिटे- क्निक	कनिष्ठ तकनीकी स्कूल
(1)	(2)	(3)
उत्तरी क्षेत्र		
दिल्ली	8	—
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	2	—
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	1
चण्डीगढ़	2	—
हरियाणा	10	—
पंजाब	13	2
राजस्थान	8	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	47	12
	92	15
पूर्वी क्षेत्र		
पश्चिमी बंगाल	27	20
बिहार	16	—
उड़ीसा	8	2
असम	7	3
मेघालय	1	—
मणिपुर	1	—
नागालैण्ड	1	—
त्रिपुरा	1	—
	62	25

(1)	(2)	(3)
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र		
गुजरात	21	—
महाराष्ट्र	37	1
मध्य प्रदेश	23	14
गोआ	2	—
	83	15
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र		
कर्नाटक	28	6
केरल	18	21
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	25	12
तमिलनाडु	35	—
पाण्डिचेरी	1	1
	107	40
कुल जोड़:—	344	95

Adoption of Indian Children by Foreign Couples

7507. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Swedish and other foreign couples have expressed a desire of adopting children from India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). There is at present no law on inter-country adoption. In the absence of a comprehensive legislation on adoption, recourse is usually taken by foreign couples desiring to adopt

Indian children, to assume the guardianship of the child under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. For this, a foreign national files a petition in the competent court in India under whose jurisdiction the child normally resides. The court examines each case on merit and passes orders for taking the child as 'ward' by the prospective adoptive parent, also granting permission for removing the child to the country of 'adoption'.

The courts which are competent to pass orders in such cases, send a copy of the order to this Ministry. On the basis of these reports, it is observed that an average of about 700—800 children per year are taken by foreign couples under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. This may not, however, be the complete picture as there may be instances in which the copies of court orders might not have been received. Sweden, Belgium and Canada are among the countries whose nationals have been taking children under Guardians and Wards Act. Government of India has no information that a large number of Swedish and other foreign couples have expressed the desire to adopt Indian children in as much as the foreign nationals file their petitions before the competent court either direct or through their attorneys.

Financial and other Assistance to Mithila University

7508. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4119 on the 14th July, 1980, regarding financial and other assistance to Mithila University and state:

(a) what are the assurances given by the Government of Bihar, the non-fulfilment of which is standing in the way of making development grant to the Mithila University; and

(b) what are the specific proposals of the University for its development which are to be assessed and accepted by the University Grants Commission?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no communication has been received from the Government of Bihar about the fulfilment of the following assurances given by the State Government:

(i) adequate funds will be provided by the State Government for buildings, equipments, books for library, hostels, staff quarters whose aggregate value will not be less than Rs. 2.00 crores, alongwith developed land;

(ii) the university will be given adequate maintenance grants for its normal functioning; and

(iii) the university would establish adequate machinery for health and welfare of students.

(b) The university has sought financial assistance for provision of physical facilities involving an aggregate cost of about Rs. 4.96 crores. These include general development support for buildings, books, equipment, etc., costing about Rs. 346.93 lakhs, books and journals costing Rs. 25.00 lakhs, equipment for specific departments costing Rs. 87.65 lakhs, additional teaching staff costing Rs. 21.78 lakhs, development of post-graduate departments costing Rs. 7.17 lakhs, and Book Banks costing Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

7509. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कुल फितरे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त राज्य में टेलीफोन सेवा को बिगड़ती जा रही स्थिति को देखते हुये अपने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन बढ़ा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या गलियाकोट, भुखिया, छीछ, बफोदरा, सज्जनगढ़ के टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं ने अपने-अपने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन बढ़ा दिए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिका उरांव): (क) 1-7-80 को राज्य न दूरसंचार सर्कल में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या 46180 है।

(ख) जी नहीं। राज्य न दूरसंचार सर्कल की दूरसंचार सेवा असंतोषजनक नहीं है।

(ग) इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Drinking Water Problem in Maharashtra

7510. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4123 on the 14th July, 1980, regarding drinking water and state:

(a) the steps taken to ensure supply of drinking water on permanent basis in the said scarcity affected areas;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra have submitted any list of difficult and problem villages regarding drinking water supply indicating the latest date of submission thereof;

(c) whether a number of schemes in this regard submitted by the Government of Maharashtra are still pending with the Central Government;

(d) if so, the details of the schemes which are pending with the Central Government indicating the dates of their receipt from the State Government;

(e) how much time the Central Government will take to sanction the pending schemes; and

(f) what was the amount asked for by the State Government for the current year and the amount allotted by the Central Government in respect of each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a)

The problem villages are being provided with potable water through appropriate measures like bore-wells, piped water supply schemes, construction of storage tanks, deepening of wells etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra submitted the list of problem villages identified by the State to the Government of India on 26-6-80 in the course of a meeting held at New Delhi. However, the list has been returned to the State Government with a request to furnish some clarifications.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details of the 309 Nos. of schemes, pending approval for want of list of priority schemes from the State Government are as under:

State Govts'. letter dated	No. of schemes	Total cost of Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)
14-9-79 . . .	1	97.60
24-9-79 . . .	117	585.38
29-9-79 . . .	2	48.26
6-10-79 . . .	58	287.53
8-10-79 . . .	1	14.74
9-10-79 . . .	6	162.55
10-10-79 . . .	1	21.21
15-5-79 . . .	123	635.43
Grand Total	309	1852.70

In addition to 309 Nos. of schemes, 6 more schemes have been received recently with the following break-up:

State Govts'. letter dated	No. of Schemes	Total cost of Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)
8-7-80 . . .	3	57.32
17-7-80 . . .	3	30.97
Grand Total	6	88.29

(e) All the schemes have been technically scrutinised by the Ministry and the Government of India are awaiting the list of priority schemes from the State Government before according approval to the schemes.

(f) Funds are not allotted by the Government of India in respect of each scheme submitted by the State Government. The Government of India, however, gives technical approval to the schemes under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme forwarded by the various States/U.Ts. The allocation for the current year 1980-81 under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Scheme is yet to be finalised.

Amount outstanding against Agriculturists

7511. **SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount is outstanding against various loans given to agriculturists during 1976-80, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Information available about outstanding loans advanced by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Land Development

Banks, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks year-wise and State wise during 1976 to 1979 is given in the statements annexed. Information for 1980 is not yet available.

(b) Outstanding loans include current dues and overdues. Current dues

are payable on dates specified at the time of advancing loans. Overdues arise due to several causes like wilful default, mis-utilisation of loans, infertile investment, delays in pursuing recovery and natural calamities affecting repaying capacity of borrowers.

Statement

Outstanding of loans advanced by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (Short Term and Medium Term Credit)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total loans outstanding			
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.94	107.78	128.33	128.33
2.	Assam	..	7.23	7.96	7.96
3.	Bihar	29.94	36.48	36.48	51.78
4.	Gujarat	210.42	205.64	218.01	228.00
5.	Haryana	42.05	60.96	71.58	80.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11.39	12.39	13.08	14.04
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	7.14	5.87	9.13
8.	Karnataka	96.55	121.38	128.92	128.92
9.	Kerala	56.71	75.99	86.90	141.91
10.	Madhya Pradesh	111.03	120.61	121.38	137.27
11.	Maharashtra	229.50	264.40	293.72	306.64
12.	Manipur	0.90	0.90	1.12	1.77
13.	Meghalaya	..	1.56	1.56	1.63
14.	Nagaland	..	0.12	0.18	0.85
15.	Orissa	38.72	48.06	52.58	55.69
16.	Punjab	66.11	71.29	68.01	68.01
17.	Rajasthan	56.53	69.16	78.90	92.30
18.	Tamil Nadu	105.01	181.27	207.26	222.04
19.	Tripura	1.22	1.49	1.63	1.63
20.	Uttar Pradesh	126.63	161.64	191.92	215.97
21.	West Bengal	28.07	39.04	74.71	84.16
22.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.13
24.	Delhi	1.52	1.52	1.62	1.45
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.52	0.52	0.67	0.68
26.	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.15
27.	Pondicherry	..	1.29	1.60	1.18
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.22	..	0.20	0.19
Total		1299.22	1597.15	1794.52	1981.90

Statement

Outstanding of longterm loans advanced by Land Development Banks during 1975-76, 1976-77 & 1977-78.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union territory	Loans outstanding (C L D B)		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117.10	132.67	163.26
2.	Assam	0.80	1.50	1.83
3.	Bihar	54.57	78.90	79.77
4.	Gujarat	105.05	95.25	85.14
5.	Haryana	47.63	54.40	61.61
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.95	2.22	2.32
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.98	2.95	2.80
8.	Karnataka	95.54	112.76	117.15
9.	Kerala	19.75	26.07	32.11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	63.99	82.48	85.52
11.	Maharashtra	158.60	161.56	162.44
12.	Orissa	19.49	26.50	29.64
13.	Punjab	62.57	71.54	71.86
14.	Rajasthan	23.75	30.68	40.81
15.	Tamil Nadu	128.86	136.79	140.88
16.	Tripura	10.8	0.18	0.18
17.	Uttar Pradesh	154.63	177.36	202.01
18.	West Bengal	10.58	16.68	24.04
19.	Pondicherry	00.68	0.69	0.66
Total		1068.70	1210.74	1304.83

Statement

Number of advances by Commercial Banks to Agriculturists at the end of March, 1976, March, 1977 March, 1978 and March, 1979.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	March 1976	March 1977	March 1978	March 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana	3303.79	4988.91	6921.71	10143.52
2.	Himachal Pradesh	259.34	418.21	501.61	745.16
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	131.31	180.55	295.36	610.34
4.	Punjab	4961.51	7842.32	10830.46	15314.13
5.	Rajasthan	3041.21	4247.95	6333.51	9079.67
6.	Chandigarh	1528.63	2265.16	2265.16	1832.37
7.	Delhi	1733.69	1024.55	4182.57	2870.18
8.	Assam	212.00	393.46	824.12	1499.87
9.	Manipur	22.28	39.01	58.18	84.24
10.	Meghalaya	30.98	37.13	57.21	71.29
11.	Nagaland	1.93	3.80	19.38	21.31
12.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..
13.	Tripura	55.70	110.74	139.09	199.26
14.	Arunchal Pradesh . . . . .	..	0.24	0.71	0.71
15.	Mizoram . . . . .	..	0.17	0.73	1.45
16.	Bihar	3979.56	6048.98	8041.39	11687.74
17.	Orissa	1048.52	1746.20	2766.80	4453.94
18.	West Bengal	3754.26	4619.09	6604.96	10921.15
19.	A & N. Islands	4.65	6.93	7.61	37.60
20.	Uttar Pradesh (U.P.)	12209.71	16744.42	19563.55	26802.55
21.	Madhya Pradesh	4262.92	6424.68	8310.13	10251.01
22.	Gujarat	6702.55	7696.51	9359.99	12554.07
23.	Maharashtra	15804.26	18170.59	23596.73	30734.63
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.65	2.45	3.03	3.23
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	211.13	211.10	460.43	733.98
26.	Andhra Pradesh	13102.01	16790.67	22657.12	29488.75
27.	Karnataka	11581.22	13725.40	16028.93	20636.92
28.	Kerala	4903.83	5645.81	6633.62	9003.21
29.	Tamil Nadu	12349.19	15077.73	16943.49	20317.16
30.	Lakshadweep	0.73	0.90	0.79	0.65
31.	Pondicherry	394.40	503.34	579.59	683.07
All India Total:		105588.96	134318.16	179989.40	230783.26

Statement

Loans advanced by Regional Rural Banks

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Dec. 1976	Dec. 1977	Dec. 1978	June 1979
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137.34	1037.36	3276.28	4140.48
2.	Assam	1.12	21.76	68.75	95.03
3.	Bihar	46.14	202.21	593.40	876.80
4.	Gujarat	..	..	..	5.07
5.	Haryana	73.86	208.32	391.08	523.39
6.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	16.18	58.44	87.81
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.60	29.60	112.90	159.11
8.	Karnataka	48.43	443.38	1197.48	1665.59
9.	Kerala	NA	276.29	1280.64	2010.45
10.	Madhya Pradesh	27.03	237.60	591.81	819.83
11.	Maharashtra	4.01	71.04	118.30	152.05
12.	Orissa	44.21	286.90	1130.54	1898.62
13.	Rajasthan	72.48	238.84	690.77	1066.08
14.	Tamil Nadu	..	92.69	316.85	664.01
15.	Tripura	NA	45.05	145.14	236.10
16.	Uttar Pradesh	220.98	774.33	1630.34	2165.22
17.	West Bengal	24.02	284.28	598.52	740.18
Total		702.25	4235.23	12201.71	17305.82

News Item Captioned 'A Dream House in Delhi for Rs. 10,000'

7512. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Economic Times*, New Delhi, dated the 13th July, 1980, captioned 'A dream house in Delhi for Rs. 10,000';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the effective steps which Government propose to take to streamline the working of the Delhi Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Certain relevant information is being collected and necessary reply will be laid on the Table of the House.

Advice regarding take over of Sugar Mills in Mahidpur

7513. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised M.P. Government not to take over the private owned sugar mills at Mahidpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) & (b). The State Government did not seek concurrence of Central Government to take over the sugar mill at Mahidpur by itself and hence the question of any advice to the State Government not to take over the mill does not arise. However the State Government had requested the Central Government to take over the management of the mill under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and appoint the M.P. State Industries Corporation as its Authorised Controller. As the State Government was not willing to assume financial responsibility, the request has not been acceded to.

Separation of Trunk Board from Local Board of Rayagada Telephone Exchange of Koraput

7514. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Orissa Telecommunication Circle to separate the Trunk Board from the Local Board of Rayagada Telephone Exchange of Koraput district;

(b) whether the Trunk Board is lying idle for the last four years without being installed at Rayagada Exchange;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the Trunk Board will be installed and the steps taken by the

authority to recruit separate staff for the Trunk Board operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK QRAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The other accessories required for commissioning of trunk board have not yet been received.

(d) The Trunk Board will be installed on receipt of the accessories and staff for operation will be sanctioned thereafter.

Enrolment of School going Children

7515. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the annual report of the Ministry of Education and Culture for 1978-79 the overall enrolment of school going children in the age group 6-14 is expected to reach 12 crores by 1982-83;

(b) in view of this stupendous problem, whether the study group set up by the Government has recommended any concrete strategy to meet the requirements of these increasing number of school going children in the age group 6-14; and

(c) if so, what are the salient features of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The report of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education containing the strategy and programmes to be undertaken to reach the targets of enrolment, is available in Parliament Library.

Postal Communication Irregularities between Delhi and Mizoram

7516. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread public complaints that letters and telegrams sent either from Delhi to Mizoram or Mizoram to Delhi hardly reached the addressees during the last three months;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to restore non-functioning of large number of telephones in Lunglei, Aizwal, Laongtlai, in Mizoram subscribed by local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. At Mizoram end only ten complaints regarding delay in delivery of letters and five complaints regarding telegrams were received, during last 3 months and no complaint in this regard was received at Delhi end.

(b) Mail arrangements between Aizwal and Delhi have been reviewed. The delay in transmission of mails was due to curfew along Silchar-Aizwal Road. A direct circuit is being planned between New Delhi and Aizwal Telegraph Offices to expedite transmission of telegrams.

(c) Telephone service in Mizoram has been affected due to disturbances in the region and due to acute power shortage. Senior Officers from the Headquarters have visited the area to take stock of the condition of the telecommunication systems. Additional engine alternator of higher capacity has been provided at Aizwal. Exchange equipment is being overhauled by special technical team at Aizwal. At Laungtlai, power supply is available only for 2-3 hours. This is being

sorted out with the assistance of State authorities. In case of Lunglei where too the power situation is bad it is proposed to install an Engine Alternator.

Employess on Daily Wages in Telephone Exchanges, Delhi,

7517. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working on daily wage basis in each of the telephone exchanges in Delhi and since when they are working;

(b) the criteria for regularising the services of employees working on daily wages and whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Please see the Statement.

(b) Daily wages workers in the P & T Department (including Delhi Telephones) are considered for regular appointment in Group-D cadre (e.g. regular mazdoor, peons, gateman and chowkidars, sweeper and wireman etc.) provided they fulfil the condition of eligibility as fixed by the Govt. of India (Ministry of Home Affairs). To become eligible for regular appointment, a casual mazdoor should have worked for a minimum period of 240 days in each of the two continuous years. However, their regular appointment is not automatic but conditioned by the availability of posts which are sanctioned as per standards fixed by the work study unit/Staff Inspection unit. They are eligible for the recruitment of linemen, if they have done a service of 365 days in construction/Maintenance parties.

The individual representations from casual mazdoors as and when received are examined in the light of above and disposed off accordingly.

(c) As mentioned in reply to (b) above. It is however, mentioned that since the number of eligible casual mazdoors working is quite large compared to the number of posts

arising in a particular year, a casual worker has to wait for years to get regular appointment. However, recently benefit of enhanced wages has been extended to the daily wage workers who complete 3 years of service at the rate of 240 days in a year and a still higher rate for those who complete 5 years of service.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Telephone Exchange	No. of daily wages employees working	Period—since when working (date of rwt of earliest member)
1.	Shakti Nagar	277	Oct., 1971
2.	Rajouri Garden	177	Oct., 1972
3.	Janakpuri	94	1972
4.	Delhi Cantt.	197	Oct., 1972
5.	Karol Bagh	242	July, 1965
6.	Cannuaght Place	146	Oct., 1971
7.	Janpath	30	July, 1972
8.	Idgah	31	May, 1972
9.	Secretariat	160	June, 1972
10.	Rajpath	133	Feb., 1972
11.	STD	3	Jan., 1973
12.	Shahdara East	115	August, 1973
13.	Shahdara	92	Jan., 1974
14.	Tis Hazari	286	April, 1972
15.	Delhi Gate	162	May, 1969
16.	Ghaziabad	95	April, 1973
17.	Jor Bagh	284	Feb., 1972
18.	Okhla & Nehru Place	246	Nov., 1972
19.	Faridabad	180	April, 1971
20.	Chanakyapuri	132	Feb., 1973
21.	Hauz Khas	415	June, 1971
22.	Telex	75	June, 1972%
23.	Trunk—Spl. Services	111	Jan., 1973
24.	Wireless division	20	May, 1971
25.	Cable Maintenance division	451	1972
26.	Planning division	8	March, 1978
27.	Trunk Automatic exchange	18	March, 1973
28.	NDTO/SDTOs in Trunk and Special services	183	May, 1978
TOTAL		4646	

D.D.A. built houses for Pensioners

7518. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of D.D.A. for allotment of built houses to Government pensioners;

(b) if so, what is the present position;

(c) whether a pensioner can even now apply for the houses; and

(d) if so, what is the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Plan for development of Agriculture and fisheries in Sunderbans in West Bengal

7519. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term or short term plan has been formulated for the development of agriculture and fisheries in the most backward area of Sunderbans in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the continued neglect of this area rich in forest, agriculture and fisheries potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement**Plan for Development of Agriculture and Fisheries in Sunderbans in West Bengal**

1. A project for Agriculture Development in Sunderbans over a five year period involving a total cost of Rs. 24 crores has been formulated by the Government of West Bengal in collaboration with the Union Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. The project is proposed to be implemented with financial assistance from International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and has already been appraised by a Joint World Bank and IFAD Mission in September, 1979.

2. The project would cover a geographic area of 3.36 lakh hectares in the Sunderbans, selected on the criteria of (i) high concentration of small and marginal farmers or backward classes of community and (ii) lack of irrigation facilities/proper drainage. The cultivated area under the project would be 1.84 lakh hectares. The project would cover 26,500 small and marginal holdings of less than two hectares and besides would benefit 72,000 families of landless agricultural workers by increasing their income levels and providing them supplemental sources of income.

3. The main components of the projects as agreed to by the Appraisal Missions are the following:—

(a) *Drainage and irrigation development*: Construction of sluices and river closures; main and intermediate drains; re-excavation of derelict canals/drains; excavation/re-excavation of tanks; and provision of low lift pumps. These measures are expected to provide drainage on about 72,000 ha. as also rabi season irrigation of about 15,000 ha;

(b) *Crop development*: promoting better Crop husbandry practices and better water control.

introduction of improved agriculture technology on about 10,000 ha. Expanding the area under rabi crops to about 21,000 ha. from the current 6,000 ha. and improving the rabi yields through better agronomic practices.

- (c) *Brackish water prawn and fish culture*: developing two brackish water fish farms for prawn and fish culture by landless part-time fishermen. Providing technical supervision and guidance to these fishermen; establishing chilling plants and ice plants for proper storage of harvested prawns and fish; providing credit and marketing facilities.
- (d) *Social forestry*: strip planting on embankments, roadsides and canal banks with fast growing species. Planting mangroves on an experimental basis to evaluate the technical, management and distribution aspects of social forestry development in the area.
- (e) *Physical infrastructure*: construction of brickpaved access roads, culverts and river-bridges at selected locations. Construction of 10 large and 20 small landing facilities for river craft. Provision of storage facilities for multi-purpose cooperative societies.
- (f) Providing funds through the ARDC for expanding credit for the purchase of irrigation pumps, construction of fish farms, cooperative storages, excavation/re-excavation on village tanks etc.

Promotion of SC and ST in NCERT

7520. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether *ad hoc* promotions given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled

Tribes candidates in some cases in NCERT have been continuing for two years and they have not been regularised so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this, the promotion of other eligible and deserving officials has been affected adversely; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to mitigate their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) According to information furnished by NCERT, there have been no such cases.

(b) & (c). Do not arise.

Selection Grade for Junior Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers in C.P.W.D.

7521. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA YADAV:

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is Selection Grade for Junior Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers in CPWD and not for the rank of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria for providing Selection Grade for the first three categories which could not be made applicable to the other two categories; and

(d) whether there is provision in the rules, by which selection grade is to be automatically provided to all categories to avoid stagnation and frustration amongst the different services, if so, the reasons why this has not been implemented for these two categories till today?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is a fact that there is selection grade for Junior Engineers and Superintending Engineers in C.P.W.D. However, there is no selection grade for Chief Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers.

(b) Selection Grade for Junior Engineers has been granted in accordance with the existing Government instructions.

Regarding Selection Grade for Superintending Engineers, provision exists in the 3rd Pay Commission's recommendations.

(c) According to Government instructions, Group 'C' and 'D' (Junior Engineers belong to Group 'C') posts are eligible for consideration for the grant of selection grade if there is direct recruitment to the extent of not less 75 per cent in the grade. For other categories, which do not satisfy the criterion of 75 per cent direct recruitment, selection grade is considered if acute stagnation is established in the ordinary grade.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Posting of Officers of P. and T. Department in Delhi

7522. SHRI SARUP SINGH HIRYANAIAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any criteria for the posting of Class II and Class I Officers of the P&T Department in Delhi and whether there is any limit for posting at one station;

(b) how many officers are working in Delhi continuously for the last 7-8 years;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of P&T officers are making request every year for posting in Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering their request after trans-

ferring the officers who are working in Delhi continuously for the last so many years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Opening of C.P.W.D. Office in Kerala

7523. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a lot of works under the Central Public Works Department is going on in Kerala and the opening a superintending engineer office in Kerala is an utmost necessity for the direct supervision and speedy conclusion of those works;

(b) if so, steps taken by the Central Government to open a CPWD office of the Superintendent Engineer in Kerala; and

(c) whether the Government of India has received any representation to open an office of the Superintending Engineer at Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is correct that works are being executed in Kerala under C.P.W.D. For execution of Civil Engineering works, one Division with four Sub-Divisions and three Sub-Divisions under another Division are stationed in Kerala. For carrying out Electrical works, two Sub-Divisions are stationed in Kerala. The opening of a Circle Office, whether for Civil works or for Electrical Works is considered when it has to supervise works executed by four Divisions.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, question does not arise at present.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

Historical Buildings in Karnataka

7524. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of various historical buildings with grand architectural features in Karnataka State which are under the care, preservation and protection of the Union Government, and

(b) amount spent thereon annually?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)

(a) A list of monuments in Karnataka State declared to be of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1278/80].

(b) The amount spent annually during the last 3 years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 on repairs and maintenance of monuments of Karnataka is Rs. 24,30,590/-, 24,58,190/- and 18,46,000/- respectively.

Loss due to Pollution

7525. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how much loss has occurred over the last 20 years cumulatively as a result of pollution from Dhregandha Chemicals in Gujarat;

(b) whether this loss has been quantified; and

(c) what action has been taken to compensate these affected parties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a): Not assessed so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has been intimated by the Gujarat Water Pollution Control Board

that a report regarding loss due to discharge of effluents by M/s. Dhregandha Chemicals is under consideration of the State Government of Gujarat.

भारतीय डाक सेवा में रिक्त पड़े प्रथम श्रेणी के पद

7526. **श्री महमूद हसन खान :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 जून, 1980 को भारतीय डाक सेवा में जूनियर स्केल (700-1300 रुपए) और मीनियर स्केल (1100-1600 रुपए) में कितने पद रिक्त पड़े थे ; और

(ख) उनको भरणे के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) और (ख) कनिष्ठ और प्रवर समय मान में इस समय कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है। इस समय 14 रिक्तियाँ (कनिष्ठ समय मान में 19 तथा प्रवर समय मान में 15) हैं और इन रिक्तियों के स्थान पर पहले तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियाँ की जा चुकी हैं। इन्हें नियमित आधार पर भरणे के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

House Tax on Flats purchased from DDA

7527. **SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for assessment of house tax on the flats purchased from DDA and on the houses constructed privately in South Delhi colonies;

(b) whether house tax assessed on LIG DDA flats is more than that assessed on MIG flats in South Delhi, such as Munirka, Ber Sarai, Katwaria Sarai etc. and also disproportionate taking into account the covered area of these flats;

(c) whether the house tax assessed on LIG and MIG flats is also considerably higher than the house tax assessed on private houses in the same areas;

(d) if so, the reasons for such a disparity in assessing the house tax on DDA LIG and MIG flat vis-a-vis private houses; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or being taken by the Government so as to mitigate the financial burden of the Janata and LIG flat holders?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that the criteria of assessment of properties before the judgement of the Supreme Court dated 20th December, 1979 in "Dewan Daulat Rai Kapoor etc. V/s. N.D.M.C. and others" was the actual rent/fair rent in case of let out properties and the owner occupied properties assessed on the cost-cum-construction method, if the assessee furnished the correct and satisfactory evidence as to cost etc., failing which on comparative method as provided in Section 9(4) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, and in case of properties whose standard rent had been fixed statutorily, on the standard rent so fixed. After the said judgement the assessment of all properties is required to be made on the basis of standard rent determinable under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 and accordingly necessary steps are being taken in the cases in hand.

(b) In case where the flats of various types like Janta, LIG, MIG are constructed at a particular time in a particular locality, there is always sufficient difference in the assessments made as the cost of such type of flat is bound to be lower or higher depending on its type, as the case may be and similarly, the rent fetching capacity of each unit under various categories is a relevant factor.

(c) and (d). This depends on the various factors viz., location, type of

construction, amenities provided etc., and the cost of land and construction etc., at the time of its commencement.

(e) Question does not arise in view of the position explained against (a) at page 1.

Amendment to Urban Land Ceiling Act

7528. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has since taken any final decision to amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act to prevent various malpractices including the investment of huge sums of black money in unauthorised land transactions;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken in the matter; and

(c) by what time the proper legislation will be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Representation from Employees of Central Fisheries Corporation

7529. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of the Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. Employees Association dated the 14th July, 1980 has been received;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that 118 employees of the Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. have not received their salaries since October, 1977 and if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association has mentioned about 118 casual employees not getting their salaries and has represented against tests/interviews being conducted before absorption. It has further demanded either the revival of the Central Fisheries Corporation or provision of alternative employment to all the staff.

(c) Casual employees of Central Fisheries Corporation were employed on wage-for work basis. The question of paying them when there was no work after stoppage of commercial activities does not arise, especially when they were employed on daily wages

Nehru Youth Centres

7530. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Nehru Youth Centres working in the country;

(b) the expenditure being incurred by the Central Government on their working, annually;

(c) the scheme for their expansion in future;

(d) whether there is any scheme for opening Nehru Youth Centres in the Madhya Pradesh State; and

(e) if so, the names of Districts where this scheme is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are 192 Nehru Yuvak Kendras functioning in the country and statement indicating the number of Kendras statewide is attached.

(b) the amount released for 1979-80 is Rs. 209.20 lakhs and the amount budget for 1980-81 is Rs. 184.50 lakhs.

(c) The Scheme envisages the sanction of one Nehru Yuvak Kendra for every Revenue district in the country. It is proposed to sanction 30 additional Nehru Yuvak Kendras during the current financial year.

(d) and (e). 25 Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh of which 15 are functioning and in the case of the remaining ten administrative formalities are under way. In addition it is proposed to sanction four more Nehru Yuvak Kendras in consultation with the State Government.

Statement

State-wise number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 7530 for August, 11, 1980 by Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma regarding Nehru youth centres

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Nehru Yuvak Kendras function- ing
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	13
4.	Gujarat	6
5.	Haryana	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	11
9.	Kerala	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15
11.	Maharashtra	3
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Nagaland	2

1	2	3
15. Orissa		10
16. Punjab		9
17. Rajasthan		16
18. Sikkim		1
19. Tamilnadu		10
20. Tripura		2
21. Uttar Pradesh		28
22. West Bengal		8
23. Arunachal Pradesh		2
24. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1
25. Chandigarh		1
26. Delhi		2
27. Goa, Daman & Diu		2
28. Lakshadweep		1
29. Mizoram		1
30. Pondicherry		1

Total : 192

Licences granted for starting new flour mills.

7531. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial licences given for starting new flour mills in the country, especially in South during the current plan;

(b) the number of applications received for starting new mills from southern States and the number rejected with the reasons; and

(c) whether any incentive scheme is thought of for modernising the existing flour mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a): There has been a ban on the setting up a new wheat roller flour mills in the country since February, 1973. However, in partial modification of this policy, State Governments were allowed to permit setting up of wheat roller flour mills in the small scale sector upto 30 tonnes per day capacity between 29th June, 1979, and 24th May, 1980.

(b): Due to the ban referred to in (a) above, applications received for large scale units have been filed. Detailed information regarding small scale units permitted or rejected by State Governments during the aforesaid period is not available.

(c): No Sir.

Levy on Rice Mills

7532. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) rice production, State-wise for the last three years;

(b) levy on rice mills for the last three years in different States; and

(c) cost of milling per quintal of paddy given by the FCI in different States for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a): A statement indicating State-wise production estimates of rice for 1977-78 and 1978-79 is attached (Statement-I). Production estimates for 1979-80 have not yet become available.

(b): A statement is attached. (Statement-II).

(c): A statement is attached. (Statement-III).

Statement I

State-wise estimates of production of Rice during 1977-78 & 1978-79

1977-78 & 1978-79			(1)	(2)	(3)
('000 tonnes)					
State/union territory	1977-78	1978-79			
(1)	(2)	(3)			
Andhra Pradesh	5604.7	7301.1	Nagaland	71.5	76.5
Assam	2311.2	2172.3	Orissa	4319.2	4401.9
Bihar	5495.1	5508.5	Punjab	2494.0	3073.0
Gujarat	669.3	534.5	Rajasthan	236.5	233.6
Haryana	965.0	1241.0	Tamil Nadu	5705.0	6107.0
Himachal Pradesh	114.1	122.8	Tripura	363.2	368.4
Jammu & Kashmir	521.6	546.0	Uttar Pradesh	5202.5	5896.3
Karnataka	2280.7	2303.3	West Bengal	7494.6	6295.3
Kerala	1291.6	1231.3	A & N Islands	11.8	16.2
Madhya Pradesh	4137.5	3482.1	Arunachal Pradesh	80.6	86.9
Maharashtra	2344.1	2200.8	D & N Haveli	13.0	13.8
Manipur	300.0	300.0	Delhi	4.1	3.5
Meghalaya	130.8	130.2	Goa, Daman & Diu	92.9	93.9
			Mizoram	49.8	19.3
			Pondicherry	63.0	59.2
			All India	52670.4	53828.7

Statement II

Levy rates on rice mills in different states

State/union territory	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	50% for kharif crop and 20% for rabi crop	20%	25%
Assam	Mills with licensed capacity of (i) not less than 8 tonnes-25% (ii) 4 tonnes to 8 tonnes-15% (iii) 1.5 tonnes to 4 tonnes-10%	As in 1977-78	15% 10% 5%
Bihar	For big rice mill/multiple huller/sheller and singles hullers having bioling and drying facilities-1500 qtls. or 40%	As in 1977-78	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Haryana	80% bold group 30% slender group	80% on bold group. 30% on slender group	80 % on common and fine. % 30 on superfine
Orissa	Informal system of levy under which licensed millers are required to deliver a fixed quantity of rice as agreed upon.		
Madhya Pradesh	40%	60%	70%
Punjab	80% bold group 30% slender group	80% bold group 50% slender group	80% common and fine. 50% superfine.
Tamil Nadu	20%	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	60% (40% in certain areas) 50% for Basmati rice	Same as in 1977-78	10%
West Bengal	55%	55% reduced to 40% w.e.f. 6-6-1979.	45%

State	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
West Bengal	Rs. 6.00 per quintal parboiled rice, for paddy moved beyond 10 kilometre are also reimbursed as per rates sanctioned by Government of West Bengal.		
Uttar Pradesh		Rs. 2.05 per qtl. for raw rice and Rs. 5.55 per qtl. for parboiled rice.	
Andhra Pradesh	No paddy milled in Andhra Pradesh-3.25 per qtl. of paddy into raw rice for hire milling. No paddy moved to other States for milling.	1. 3.25 per qtl. of paddy into raw rice for hire milling. 2. 8.50 per qtl. of paddy into parboiled rice for custom milling.	
Orissa	Rs. 6/- per qtl. of parboiled rice plus transportation charges @67 paise per qtl. of paddy. No transportation for delivery of rice.	Same as in 1977-78.	Same as in 1977-78.
Bihar	No paddy milling		Rs. 5.50 per qtl. of paddy into parboiled rice including transportation and handling of paddy from nearest Rail-head/deposits (within 8 Kms. radius) ceiling of 5 paise per km/per qtl. has been fixed for Transportation charges by road.
Assam	Rs. 3/- per qtl. for raw and Rs. 6/- per qtl. for parboiled rice.	Rs. 3/- to 4.25 per qtl. of paddy into raw rice.	

Electricity in M.C. Schools of Delhi

7533. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in a number of Primary/Middle Schools run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation including the Shiv Nagar I and II (Karol Bagh) there is no electricity since April, 1980 till-date; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in restoring the electricity in order to enable the student-teachers taking up their classes without any hardship?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) & (b). The Municipal Corporation, Delhi, do not run Middle Schools and they have reported that there was no electricity in a number of Primary Schools including Shiv Nagar I and II, Karol-Bagh Zone. Supply of Electricity has since been restored on 30th July, 1980.

Built-up flats for Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

7534. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has offered built up flats to certain registered co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of flats offered and the locations thereof;

(c) the names of the Societies who have accepted the offer; and

(d) if no such offer has so far been extended, whether DDA has any proposal for the future; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

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(b) & (c). Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Land for Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

7535. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has abandoned the scheme of allotment of land to the Co-operative Group Housing Societies in Delhi; and

(b) if not, how long it will take DDA to allot land to these societies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No definite date can be given.

Registration for Flats under Self Financing Scheme

7536. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received under the Self-Financing Scheme by the DDA under First and Second Registrations for each category of flats separately;

(b) the number of applicants who have been allotted flats and the number of applicants who are yet to be allotted under each category, separately;

(c) the number of flats now under construction and likely to be constructed during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(d) the time by which all the applicants would be allotted flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The DDA has intimated that the

number of registrants under the two schemes is as under:—

1. First Self-Financing Scheme	2743
2. Second Self-Financing Scheme	4393
Total	<hr/> 7136 <hr/>

There was no categorywise registration under these schemes.

(b) 3386 registrants have so far been allocated flats. Categorywise break-up is as under:—

Category—I (one bed room)	271
Category—II (2 bed room)	1503
Category—III (3 bed room)	1612
Total	<hr/> 3386 <hr/>

3228 registrants are yet to be allotted flats.

(c) 2454 number of flats are now under construction and are likely to be completed during the year 1980-81. 4063 flats are likely to be constructed during 1981-82.

(d) Necessary allocation of flats is likely to be made shortly.

P.C.O. in Jangpur, Murshidabad, West Bengal

7537. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Public Call offices are in operation in Jangpur Sub-division in the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal;

(b) how many applications have been submitted till now demanding

the opening of new public call offices;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps towards the fulfilment of the demand; and

(d) if so, the progress so far achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Sixteen.

(b) Two.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Both the cases are under finalisation.

Upgraded Government Quarters in Sarojini Nagar

7538. SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some type II Government quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi have recently been upgraded to type III Quarters; if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether a large number of those upgraded quarters are presently allotted to Government employees who are entitled for type II quarters; if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to get the type III quarters in Sarojini Nagar vacated from the non-entitled categories of Government servants and alternative allotment made to them in type II quarters; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether a large number of Government employees entitled for type III Government quarters are presently living in type II quarters in Sarojini Nagar and if so why they are not being allotted the upgraded type III quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Pursuant to the Government decision to revise the plinth areas of various types of quarters from the general pool, all type II (type B) quarters in Sarojini Nagar were upgraded to type III (type C) in 1979.

(b) The upgradation of the above quarters was done with the stipulation that the allottees who are already in occupation of these quarters and who may not be eligible for the higher type would not be shifted to the lower type of quarters. The information in respect of the number of employees entitled to type II (type B) accommodation, who are occupying the upgraded type III (type C) quarters is not maintained.

(c) No, Sir, in view of the decision indicated against part (b).

(d) Does not arise; since with the upgradation of all the type II quarters in Sarojini Nagar, there are no employees entitled for type III accommodation residing in type II quarters in that colony.

Subsidy for Fishing Industry

7539. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend subsidy to fishing industry for their catches, in view of the present crisis in fishing industry; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to save the small operators in the fishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No crisis in the fishing industry has been reported. However in order to meet the situation arising out of increase on fuel cost, various methods for saving fuel are being evaluated.

Release of salary to teachers of S. M. Jain Modern H. S. School, Delhi

7540 **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Directorate of Delhi Administration has refused to release the grant-in-aid in respect of three teachers appointed in S.M. Jain Modern Higher Secondary School, Delhi in November, 1979;

(b) whether these teachers are not being paid their salaries since November, 1979; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the action Government propose to release the salaries to these teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Grant in aid towards salary of a teacher in an aided school is released only after appointment of the teacher concerned has been approved by the Directorate of Education. Such approval is dependent upon availability of vacancies, observance of the prescribed recruitment procedure and possession of prescribed qualifications by the teacher concerned. In these three cases one or another of the above mentioned conditions has not been met. No grant-in-aid has, therefore, been released by the Directorate of Education in respect of these teachers.

Closure of Telecommunication Factory at Jabalpur

7541. **SHRI MUNDAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecommunication factory in Jabalpur facing closure;

(b) whether only initial/preliminary work is being done here at present and material is sent to other cities such as Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore for finishing; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Grant of Recognition to Holy Child Auxilium H.S. School, New Delhi

7542. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Holy Child Auxilium Higher Secondary School, R. K. Puram, New Delhi was granted recognition by the Central Board of Secondary Education only upto 30th April, 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recognition has not been extended beyond 30th April, 1980; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Recognition to this school was given by the Director of Education, Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). The Delhi High Court has held that 'recognition' is absolute and cannot be granted only for a limited period of time. Therefore, the question of extending the recognition beyond 30th April, 1980, does not arise.

Food for Work Programme in Cachar District

7543. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to

state whether Government are aware that in view of the serious shortage of wheat and rice in the Cachar District, no programme under Food for Work could be implemented in the District and how Government propose to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The Food for Work Programme could not be implemented in Cachar district due to the non-availability of adequate quantity of foodgrains from the F.C.I. depots in Cachar district. The position has by now improved and overriding priority is being accorded to the implementation of Food for Work Programme in Cachar as well as other districts.

Temporary Teachers in Universities in Bihar

7544. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is aware that about 2,000 teachers in different universities of Bihar, who have been working at present for a period of seven years or more, are still temporary;

(b) whether these teachers do not get annual increment, D.A., Provident Fund, study leave for doing Doctorate in their respective subjects even without pay;

(c) whether according to the Statute, a teacher, who has put in more than five years of service, is entitled to get study leave; and

(d) what steps Government or University Grants Commission propose to take through the Government of Bihar to remove the above-mentioned disabilities of temporary teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). According to information

furnished by the University Grants Commission, these problems have not come to their notice. Since these matters primarily concern the universities which function under the State Legislation, it would be for the State Government of Bihar to look into them.

Practice by Lawn Tennis Squad

7545. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lawn tennis squad cleared for Wimbledon, 1980 games has been practicing on the slow court of Clay in Holland while they were to play on fast court of grass at Wimbledon;

(b) if so, the reason of the same; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

U.G.C. Funds for improvement of Educational Institutions

7546. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether the University Grants Commission has not so far provided sufficient funds to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir in regard to the improvement of educational institutions in the State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The University Grants Commission does not sanction grants to any State Government. The Commission has, however, sanctioned grants aggregating Rs. 265.93 lakhs to the two universities in Jammu and Kashmir, and the colleges affiliated to them during the period 1974-75 to 1979-80.

Promotion of Palmyra Tapping Occupation Industries

7547. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are concrete proposals under the consideration of Government to prevent the prevailing deterioration in the Palmyra Tapping Occupation and the connected cottage industries in the Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps for the promotion of the Palmyra Tapping and the connected industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The programme of palmgur making and other palm products is implemented through the Tamil Nadu State Khadi & Village Industries Board. No deterioration in Palmyra Tapping occupation and the connected cottage industries in Tamil Nadu including its Southern Districts has been reported. On the other hand there has been improvement which is borne out by the comparative figures of production, sales and employment furnished below:—

	1978-79	1979-80 (Provisional)
1. Production of Palmgur and other palm products (in lakhs of Rs.)	1,243.35	1,464.70
2. Sales (in lakhs of rupees)	1,253.23	1,567.30
3. Employment (No. of persons)	2,52,900	2,68,800

(b) Adequate promotional facilities already exist in respect of Palmyra Tapping and the connected industries. These are:—

(i) financial assistance for capital expenditure, working capital, share

capital, training and other promotional schemes is channelled through the State Federation, 8 District Palmgur Cooperative Federations and about 1600 primary Palmgur cooperatives;

(ii) constant efforts are being made to bring the artisans under the co-operative fold to enable them to obtain licences for Tapping, secure tapable palms at reasonable rent distribute improved tools and improved pans for boiling neera, construct improved furnances, providing marketing support to artisans and imparting training to traditional artisans in improved methods of production;

(iii) attempts are also being made to impart training to artisans in manufacture of new palm products like palm candy, aerated neera beverages, Palmyra fibre brushes, palm leaf-mats, palm timber products etc.;

(iv) the Khadi and Village Industries Commission renders assistance through State Federations in export of Palmyra fibre and other products; and

(v) a Central Palmgur Research Institute has been established at Mahavaram by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to undertake research and development in the industry.

Further steps for the promotion of this industry will be taken according to the needs of the situation.

Use of Rice for Food for Work Programme at Attapadi Tribal Block in Kerala

7548. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the rice given for the Food for work programme at Atta-

padi tribal block in Kerala is not properly utilised;

(b) whether there is any malpractice in that regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Functioning of D.D.A.

7549. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated 8th July, 1980, Delhi Development Authority has been functioning for 24 years without having framed Rules required under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, regarding the procedure of borrowing money as loans and their repayment; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Under section 56(2) (mm), which was introduced in Delhi Development Act, 1957 by an amendment in 1963, rules were required to be framed about the procedure to be followed for borrowing moneys by way of loans or debentures and their repayment. The rules governing the issue of debentures by the Delhi Development Authority have already been framed in 1977. As regards borrowing of moneys by way of loans, terms and conditions for raising of such loans by the Delhi Development Authority were being got approved by the Central Government in each case individually. However, rules on this subject also are being framed now.

Use of Soft Wood for Safety Matches

7550. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soft wood used for manufacturing safety matches is dwindling rapidly;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet its shortage in order to ensure that the match industry is not starved of raw material; and

(c) the steps being taken to offer incentives to match manufacturers for substituting wood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Supply of semal and other soft woods to the match industry from private lands has recently come down and this shortage is proposed to be met by promoting fast-growing species like poplars as a part of social forestry and farm forestry programmes.

(c) To encourage use of cardboard boxes, both inner and outer, Government of India has allowed excise concession of 60 paise per gross of boxes if both outer as well as inner boxes are made of cardboard and 24 paise if inner box only is made of cardboard.

Development Charges by Delhi Administration for Developing Trans-Yamuna Area, Delhi

7551. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration while allotting undeveloped land to Cooperative House-Building Societies in Trans-Yamuna area charge heavy amount for development of the area;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Road No. 75 connect various societies has still got a missing link

of katcha patch of about 300 sq. meters resulting in non-operation of DTC buses road light and through traffic etc.; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. The following levies are only recovered:

(i) Beautification charges @ Re. 1 per sq. yd.

(ii) Zonal Road charges @ Re. 0.50 per sq. yd.

(iii) Village Redevelopment charges @ Re. 0.50 per sq. yd.

No levy has been effected from the societies for Road No. 75, which is a Master Plan road.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The road can be constructed only after the acquisition of land, which is contingent on the disposal of a Civil Writ Petition pending in the Delhi High Court.

Complaints, Grievances and Representation received from Scientific Personnel Institute

7552. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints, grievances, representations etc. received from scientific personnel, associations etc. from ICAR Institutes and ICAR-HQ during the last three years and what is the present position;

(b) whether the nautre and highlight of the major grievances are placed before the ICAR Governing Body and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Grievance Redressal Committee with representation of scientists and technical staff from all the ICAR Institutes and the ICAR-HQ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). It is very difficult to give the number of complaints, grievances, representations etc. received from scientific personnel, associations etc. from ICAR Institutes and ICAR Headquarters during the last three years as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has 36 Institutes under it besides a large number of Regional Stations under the various Institutes. All important representations impinging on matters of policy and requiring decisions by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are put up to the Governing Body and action is taken on the basis of their decisions. Individual grievances are generally not placed before the Governing Body. They are placed before the respective grievance cells.

(c) Joint Staff Councils have already been set at the Institutes and the Headquarters of the Council consisting of officials and staff representatives from Scientific, Technical, Administrative, Supporting and Auxiliary categories. In addition, there is a Central Joint Staff Council consisting of a maximum 15 officials representatives and 41 representatives of staff from the Research Institutes. The scheme covers all the persons except those classified as equivalent to Group 'A' (Class I) and its scope includes service matters, working conditions, welfare of employees and improvement of efficiency in the standard of work. Separate Grievance Committees for looking into the grievances of officers classified as equivalent to Group 'A' have been set up at ICAR Headquarters and its Institutes.

**भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अधीन अधि-
ग्रही भूमि**

7553. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 अप्रैल, 1966 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 1(7)/72 एडहाक जी के अनुसार, भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन आनन्द पर्वत में गाँव सुधारा खुर्द के राजस्व क्षेत्र में, खसरा संख्या 609/267, 608/273, 264, 596/275, 596/277, 607/276, 1018/342, 345, 346, 1019/347, 1040/353, 1049/356, 1024/350 के अधिग्रहण हेतु नोटिस जारी किया गया था, और उपरोक्त अधिनियम की 9 तथा 10 के अधीन एक दूसरा नोटिस 27 दिसम्बर, 1972 को जारी किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भूखण्डों के मालिकों के पास उक्त भूमि अभी भी लीज पर है क्या उस पर अनधिकृत निर्माण किए गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उस भूमि की अवैध बिक्री तथा उस पर अनधिकृत निर्माणों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चंद सेठी : (क) प्रश्नाधीन भूमि के बारे में 17 अप्रैल, 1978 को भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन नोटिस जारी किया गया था । इसमें से, खसरा नं० 598/275 505/275 तथा 596/277 को भूमि का 1970-72 के दौरान अधिग्रहण किया गया था । 27 दिसम्बर, 1972 को खसरा नं० 1040/353 से सम्बन्धित इसी अधिनियम की धारा 9 और 10 के अधीन नोटिस जारी किये गये थे लेकिन 15 नवम्बर, 1978 को उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा रोकान दे दिए जाने के कारण आगे की कार्यवाही रोक देनी पड़ी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). कथित अनधिकृत बिक्री के बारे में मामले को पहले ही सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों को सूचित कर दिया गया है । दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अनधिकृत निमण के लिए दो निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध पहले ही कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है ।

Foreign Breed of Tigers, Lions and Rhinos

7554. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tigers, Lions and Rhinos (GAIRA) in India, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have brought some foreign breed of these animals in the Indian National Parks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Number of Tigers, Lions and Rhinos in India

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.Ts.	Tiger	Lions	Rhinos
1	Andhra Pradesh	148	Nil	Nil
2	Assam	300	Nil	1,330
3	Bihar	74	Nil	Nil
4	Gujarat	7	205	Nil
5	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Karnataka	156	Nil	Nil
9	Kerala	134	Nil	Nil
10	Madhya Pradesh	579	Nil	Nil
11	Maharashtra	160	Nil	Nil
12	Manipur	10	Nil	Nil
13	Meghalaya	35	Nil	Nil
14	Nagaland	102	Nil	Nil
15	Orissa	173	Nil	Nil
16	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Rajasthan	79	Nil	Nil
18	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. T.	Tiger	Lions	Rhinos
19	Tamil Nadu	65	Nil	Nil
20	Tripura	6	Nil	Nil
21	Uttar Pradesh	487	Nil	Nil
22	West Bengal	296	Nil	24
23	Arunachal Pradesh	139	Nil	Nil
24	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Mizoram	65	Nil	Nil
31	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		3,015	205	1,354

(N.B.—The figures regarding Tigers and Lions are based on Census done in 1979).

Legislation to ban Call Girls

7555. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AH-MAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the prevalence of the call girl racket;

(b) whether Government have liberalised and legalised the above system of call girls;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to bring a legislation to ban all such call girls rackets; if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The prevalence of this vice in a clandestine form cannot be ruled out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, covers the activities of call girls as of other prostitutes. The following are the broad categories of offences dealt with under the Act:—

(i) profiting by the prostitution of another person;

(ii) exploiting another person for prostitution;

(iii) soliciting in a public place, etc.

Further, the Act empowers competent authorities of the State Governments to notify public places or other areas where prostitution shall be punishable.

This Act, is enforced by the State Governments/Union Territories, and was amended recently with a view to removing the difficulties and lacunae experienced by implementing agencies. In view of the above, no fresh legislation is contemplated.

Water Rates in Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi

7556. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of water is charged from Sadiq Nagar residents on fixed rates at Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12 p.m. respectively which is higher than the rates charged in other Government colonies;

(b) whether it is a fact that the residents are demanding the installation of water meters as they feel that the rate of water charge is on higher side and the residents of other colonies of the Government of India are paying less than what is being charged by the residents of the said colony;

(c) if so, the reasons that the meters have not been installed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that horticulture facilities have also not been provided to the residents, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how long it will take to instal meters in the locality and also to provide other facilities referred above?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Water charges from the occupants of Types—A, B, C and D quarters at Sadiq Nagar, New Delhi, were fixed at the rate of Rs. 10, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 respectively p.m., which are being revised at Rs. 12, Rs. 12, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 p.m. respectively.

Different rates have been fixed in respect of unmetred quarters in different Government Colonies in Delhi and New Delhi, keeping the bulk quantity of water consumed etc.

(b) Some representations in this behalf have been received.

(c) As a matter of general policy water meters are not provided in individual quarters in these buildings

in view of the heavy expenditure involved.

(d) Horticulture works have been started in areas where construction work has been completed and the tree plantation on the road sides has been completed.

(e) There is no such proposal to instal water meters in individual quarters in this colony at present.

Complaints Regularising Appointment and Admission in Jawaharlal Nehru University

7557. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints in the matters of appointments and admissions in Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a high powered Committee to enquire into the affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Government have not received any complaints about admissions. However, a copy of letter addressed by the Staff Association of the Jawaharlal Nehru University to the Vice-Chancellor of the University and *inter alia*, addressed to the Prime Minister, alleging irregularities in the appointment of class IV staff, has been received by Government and the matter is under examination in consultation with the University authorities.

(b) The University has, on its own, appointed a Committee in March, 1980 with the following terms of reference:

(i) to review the working of the University since its inception in the

light of the objectives stated in the first Schedule of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act;

(ii) to assess the achievements of the University in the realisation of these objectives and to suggest steps necessary to consolidate and improve upon them;

(iii) to note handicaps, shortcomings and failures in the academic and administrative functioning of the University, to ascertain the reasons thereof and to propose remedies necessary for a more effective functioning of the University in future, and

(iv) to recommend the lines of growth and development of the University in the next decade consistent with the objectives stated in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act.

N.C.E.R.T. Officials sent Abroad for Training

7558. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent N.C.E.R.T. officials for training abroad; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One hundred and sixty-seven since 1962.

Selection of Indian Delegation for Women's Mid-Decade Conference

7559. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the basis of selecting the officials of Indian Delegation to the Women's Mid-Decade Conference

at Copenhagen in July, 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that Members from the Parliament were chosen only from one Party; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The non-official members of the Indian Delegation for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women held in Copenhagen from 14-30th July, 1980, were selected on the basis of experience in and contribution to Women's development and potential for future social action. The Official members of the Delegation were those directly concerned with the work relating to Women's Welfare and Development and the UN Conference. All the Members of the Delegation from Parliament happen to belong to One Party but they were chosen keeping in view the criteria mentioned above.

Complaints against Junagarh Telephone Exchange

7560. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Junagarh (Gujarat) has no automatic telephone exchange at present but is manually operated;

(b) whether there are a number of complaints against that as people do not get telephones in time and have to wait a long for getting their numbers connected;

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard;

(d) the capacity of telephones in the said exchange at present and details and number of operators and the staff; and

(e) what action has been taken to add more operators so that subscribers can get their calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Junagarh is at present served by a manual exchange.

(b) Junagarh is a comparatively large manual exchange and there may be occasional delay in answering due to exceptionally high traffic at peak hours or due to heavy absenteeism.

(c) An automatic exchange has been planned. It is hoped that the exchange can be commissioned by 1984.

(d) As on 31-3-1980, the equipped capacity of the exchange was 2,280 lines. Staff strength is as follows:

Designation	Sanc- tioned	Posted
1. Junior Engineer (JE) .	13	13
2. Telephone Operator (TOs.) .	121	111
3. Junior Supervisors (J.S.) .	8	6
4. Phones Inspectors (Pis.) .	4	4
5. Sub-Inspectors (SIs.) .	8	7
6. Linemen (LM) .	32	29
7. Technicians .	15	17

(e) Ten Telephone Operators are under training and they will be available by 30-9-80. Recruitment of additional 10 operators is in progress and they will be available by 31-3-1981.

Advisory Panel of National Book Trust

7561. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Advisory Panel to advise the National Book Trust on writing, translating and publishing the books in different languages;

(b) if so, what is its composition;

(c) whether the books published by the Trust have been sold out and how many still remain in stock; and

(d) what is the annual expenditure on renting buildings for stocking books and other expenses during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). While Government have not, the National Book Trust have advisory panels on writing, translating and publishing books in different languages and a statement indicating their composition is attached.

(c) Out of the total of 87.11 lakh copies of various titles printed upto March 31, 1980, 67.08 lakh copies have been sold/distributed as complimentary copies, 1.80 lakh copies have been gifted to schools and the remaining 18.23 lakh copies are in stock.

(d) The Trust has not hired any buildings exclusively for storing books. The total expenditure incurred towards rent and other connected expenses during the last three years is given below:—

1977-78	Rs. 1,93,644
1978-79	Rs. 2,67,985
1979-80	Rs. 2,45,835

In addition to the above the Trust has also paid the following amounts towards rent to the Central Warehousing Corporation for storing exhibition equipments:

1977-78	Rs. 35,264
1978-79	Rs. 52,178
1979-80	Rs. 57,771

Statement

Composition of the Language Advisory Panels

ASSAMESE

1. Dr. Maheswar Neog. Saint Shankardev Professor, Punjabi University

2. Dr. Bhabendra Nath Saikia, Eminent Author

3. Shri Naba Kanta Barua, Author and Professor

4. Shri Arun Sharma, Renowned Playwright and Producer, AIR Gohati.

5. Shri C. P. Saikia, Secretary, Assamese Publications Board

6. Shri Pradip Barua, Leading Publisher

7. Shri Ram Goswami, Chief Librarian, State Central Library

8. President, Assam Sahitya Sabha
BENGALI

1. Dr. Subhendu Sekhar Mukhopadhyay, Secretary, Sahitya Academy, Calcutta

2. Shri Dipen Mitra, Oxford University Press

3. Shri Nirmalaya Acharya, Editor, 'Ekashon'

4. Shri Swapn Majumdar, Lecturer in Comparative Literature

5. Shri S. K. Basu, Managing Editor, National Book Agency

6. Dr. R. K. Dasgupta, Director, National Library.

7. Shri Saroj Bandopadhyay, Bengali Professor.

8. Shri Sankho Ghosh, Poet and Critic

GUJARATI

1. Shri Chandrakant Mehta, Retd. Professor of Gujarati and Critic

2. Shri Chhotubhai Suthar, Well-Known Science Writer

3. Shri C. P. Shukla, Librarian

4. Shri Niranjan Bhagat, Poet and Critic

5. Shri Radheyshyam Sharma, Short Story-Writer and Critic

6. Smt. Neeraben Desai, Sociologist

7. Shri Chandrakant Topiwala, Poet, Critic

8. Shri Bhagatbhai Sheth, Publisher

HINDI

1. Shri Vishnu Prabhakar, Eminent Story Writer, Novelist

2. Shri Shivdan Singh Chauhan, Journalist and Writer

3. Smt. Nirmala Jain, Reader, University of Delhi

4. Shri Mahip Singh, Editor, Well known Writer and Lecturer in Hindi

5. Shri Nirmal Verma, Well known Writer

6. Shri Bhisham Salni, Well known Story Writer and Novelist

7. Shri Vishvanath, Publisher.

KANNADA

1. Dr. H. M. Nayak, Director, Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore

2. Shri C. S. Kanavi, Director, Prasara, Karnatak University

3. Shri M. Sathyanarayana Rao, Geetha Book House, Mysore

4. Shri L. S. Seshagiri Rao, Professor of English, University of Bangalore

5. Shri K. S. Haridassa Bhatt, Principal (Retd.) MGM College, Udipi

6. President, Karnataka Publishers and Booksellers Association

7. President, Kannada Sahitya Parishad

MALAYALAM

1. Professor Sukumar Azhicode, Critic

2. Prof. O. N. V Kurup Professor of Malayalam

3. Prof. Omcherry N. N. Pillai, Institute of Mass Communication, a Playwright

4. Shri T. N. Jayachandran, IAS Critic

5. Shri D. C. Kizhakkemuri, Publisher and Bookseller

6. Shri M. K. Madhavann Nair, S.P.C.S Kottayam

7. Shri Thakazi Shivashankara Pillai, Famous Writer

MARATHI

1. Shri Veman Chorghade, Famous Short Story Writer
2. Shri Amrendra Gadgil, Leading Publisher
3. Shri Jayawant Dalvi, Playwright
4. Shri Ramdas Bhatkal, Popular Prakashan
5. Dr. Ashok Kelkar, Philologist
6. Shri Bhalachandra Namde, Professor of English and Novelists
7. Shri Chandra Kant Patil, Botany Professor

ORIYA

1. Shri Surendra Mohanty, M.P. Noted Author, Journalist, Parliamentarian
2. Shri Chitta Ranjan Das, Well-known Writer, Translator, Educationist
3. Shri Sitakanta Mahapatra, I.A.S. Reputed Poet, Critic, Translator and Administrator
4. Dr. Shradhakar Supakar, Well known Writer, Journalist
5. Dr. J. B. Mohanty (Bharadwaja), Noted Poet, Critic, Professor
6. Dr. Gokulananda Mohapatra, Well-known Science Fiction Writer, Scientist, Professor
7. Dr. Soubhagya Kumar Misra, Noted Poet, Critic
8. Dr. Sachin Routray, Renowned Poet, Critic, Novelist, President, Orissa Sahitya Akademi
9. Shri Sreedhar Mohapatra, Well-known Publisher and Writer

PUNJABI

1. Dr. M. S. Randhawa, Well-known Punjabi Writer and Agriculture Expert
2. Dr. Harbhajan Singh, Head, MIL Deptt. Delhi University
3. Shri S. S. Misha, AIR, Jullundur
4. Professor Ram Singh, Well known Critic.

5. Professor Pritam Singh, Leading Personality in Punjabi Publishing and Writing

6. Professor Gurdial Singh, Well-known Writer

TAMIL

1. Shri T. Janakiraman, Chief Producer, Educational Broadcast, AIR

2. Shri Kaa. Naa. Subramaniam, Well-known Writer and Critic

3. Shri Vallikkannan, Renowned Poet

Shri Rudra Thulsidas, Science Writer

5. Dr. G. Kanakasakthapathy, Tamil Professor

6. Shri P. Thocran, Scholar and Children Writer

TELUGU

1. Dr. P. S. R. Appa Rao, Ex-Director, International Telugu Centre

2. Director, Telugu Academy

3. Dr. A. Ramapati Rao, Author and Critic

4. Shri R. S. Sunderasanam, Principal, Government College, Rajmundry

5. Smt. Malathi Chandur, Journalist and Author

6. Shri D. Ramanuja Rao, President, Andhra, Saraswath Parishad

URDU

1. Prof. Masud Hussain, Professor Linguist, Critic

2. Prof. Gopichand Narang, Critic

3. Prof. Mohd. Hasan, Critic

4. Shri Sardar Jafri, Poet

5. Dr. Qamar Rais, Scholar

6. Shri Shahbaz Hussain, Editor 'Aaj Kal'

7. Shri Abul Hasan, Ministry of Education, New Delhi

8. Shri Shahid Ali Khan, Maktaba Jamia

9. Shri Waris Alvi, Critic

आलू का मूल्य बढ़ने से रोकना

7562. श्री प्रभु नारायण टंडन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस वर्ष देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में आलू के मूल्य बहुत अधिक हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) जी, हाँ। फरवरी, 1980 से देश के विभिन्न भागों में आलू के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है जब कि गत वर्ष इसी अवधि में मूल्य इतने अधिक नहीं थे। 1979-80 का आलू की फसल के उत्पादन के अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुये हैं। तथापि ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि 1979-80 में इस फसल का उत्पादन वर्ष 1978-79 की तुलना में कम था। फरवरी, 1980 से आलू के मूल्य में तेजी आने का एक मुख्य कारण यह है।

(ख) सरकार चाल वर्ष के दौरान आलू के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये सभी संभव प्रयत्न कर रही है। इससे आलू की सप्लाई में वृद्धि होगी और उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर आलू उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग द्वारा चलाये जा रहे ऊन पर आधारित कुटीर उद्योग

7563. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिलों में ऊन पर आधारित फिन्त प्रकार के कुटीर उद्योग चलाये जा रहे हैं तथा वे कहाँ पर तथा कब से चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन कुटीर उद्योगों में खादी आयोग को कितना लाभ हो रहा है और क्या तत्सम्बन्धी वर्ष-वार आँकड़ों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ;

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान उक्त कुटीर उद्योगों में कार्य और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आयोग ने क्या प्रावधान किये हैं और कौन से नए उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) क्या खादी आयोग ने जून, 1979 से जून, 1980 के दौरान ऊन की कटाई तथा बुनाई रोक दी थी जिसके फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1979-80 के अफाल से पीड़ित श्रमिकों को भारी संकट का सामना करना पड़ता था ; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए कौन लोग उत्तरदायी हैं और खादी आयोग ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा बीकानेर में स्थित उनके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के तत्वावधान में राजस्थान में बीकानेर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, और गंगानगर के चार सीमावर्ती जिलों में ऊनी खादी के उत्पादन तथा बिक्री की गतिविधियाँ अक्टूबर, 1963 से शुरू की

जा रही हैं। उपर्युक्त गतिविधियाँ निम्न-
लिखित स्थानों पर की जाती हैं :—

बीकानेर बज्ज

श्रीधरणपुर बाड़मेर

शास्त्रीग्राम बाबड़ी

बाल-बालेवा हरसनी

बीकमपुर नछना

गूंगा गजरा रोड़

दुधवा बैशाला

बैकुण्ठग्राम मैयाजलार तथा
महावर

बिक्री मुख्यतः बीकानेर, बाड़मेर तथा
श्रीधरणपुर में स्थित केन्द्रों के माध्यम से
होती है।

(ख) खादी तथा प्रमोद्योग आयोग को
राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में इसके
अन्तर्गत खादी के उत्पादन और बिक्री की
गतिविधियों के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 1964-
65 से 1978-79 के बीच हुए लाभ
तथा हानि को वर्ष-वार दर्शाने वाला एक
विवरण संलग्न है (अनुबन्ध)।

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए,
अन्तर्गत खादी के उत्पादन और बिक्री हेतु
अनुदान के रूप में 5.8 लाख रुपए तथा
कार्यकारी पूंजी के रूप में 61.82 लाख
रुपए के अन्तरिम प्रावधान किये गये हैं।

(घ) सीमाक्षेत्रीय अवधि के दौरान
कटाई तथा बुनाई के कार्य को स्थगित
नहीं किया गया था।

विवरण

खादी तथा प्रमोद्योग आयोग को राजस्थान
के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में इन गतिविधियों
के परिणामस्वरूप हुये लाभ तथा हानि
के वर्ष-वार आँकड़े नीचे दिए गए
हैं :

वर्ष	कुल लाभ (+) रुपए	कुल हानि (-) रुपए
1964-65	..	-20638
1965-66	+38936	..
1966-67	+48537	..
1967-78	..	-30220
1978-79	..	-3204
1969-70	..	-1425
1970-71	..	-2029
1971-72	..	..
1972-73	+29958	..
1973-74	+440228	..
1974-75	+392679	..
1975-76	..	-5924
1976-77	..	-12131
1977-78	..	-19811
1978-79	..	-328582

1979-80 के लेखाओं की समीक्षा
की जा रही है तथा उन्हें अंतिम रूप
दिया जा रहा है।

Recruitment and Transfer Policy in Archaeological Survey of India

7564. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any recruitment and transfer policy in Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recruitment to all categories of posts in the Archaeological Survey of India is made in accordance with the provisions in Recruitment Rules approved by Government.

As regards transfers, definite guiding principles have been laid down for effecting transfers of officers and staff of the Archaeological Survey of India. The Heads of Archaeological Offices have been delegated powers to transfer Group 'D' staff under their control. Transfers of other categories of employees viz., Group A, B & C are decided, by Committees which are headed by Director General (for Group 'A' Officers) and Additional Director General (for Group 'B' & 'C' Officers).

(c) Does not arise.

Laying of Sewage Lines in Village Adakpur, Bagh Mochi, New Delhi

7565. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether estimates to the tune of Rs. 95,000 have been prepared for laying sewage line in village Adakpur, Bagh Mochi, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking up the work?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work could not be taken up by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking due to non-availability of funds.

Research Article on Appropriate Technology for Indian Fishing Industry

7566. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the findings contained in a Research article on 'Appropriate Technology for Indian Fishing Industry' arrived at a Work-Seminar held recently at Indian Institute of Management at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Seminar on Alternative Technology was organised during the last week of June, 1980, by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. A paper entitled appropriate technology for Indian Fishery Industry was also presented. While the need for protection of interests of traditional fishermen is well recognized, some other observations are incorrect.

Slum Clearance in Karnataka

7567. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds made available to Karnataka State for slum clearance and slum improvement during the past 3 years, year-wise; and

(b) how many slums have been cleared or improved during the past 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The schemes of Slum Clearance/Improvement and the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums are operated by the State Governments as part of the State Plan. The Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is also part of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Central financial assistance for State Plan schemes is given in the shape of block loan and block grant. Inter-sectoral allocation of funds within the State Plan are made by State Governments according to priorities adopted by them, keeping in view the guidelines laid down by the Government of India and the Planning Commission. There is no allotment of funds by the Government of India specifically for slum clearance or slum improvement. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the allocation made, under the State Plan, by the Government of Karnataka for environmental improvement of slums during the preceding three years is as under:—

Year	Amount allocated (Rupees in lakhs)
1977-78	50
1978-79	60
1979-80	105

(b) No information in this regard is available.

Check on Denudation of Forests and Natural Environment to Preserve Wild Life

7568. SHRI BH/KHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the talk delivered by Prof. Charles H. Southwick of the University of Colorado that the neglect of the environmental and food needs of the primates have endangered the primates and many of the species—the

population of monkeys have shown fall up to 90 per cent and nearly 200 non-human species are in the endangered list;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the measures proposed to check the denudation of forests, restore natural environments and preserve the primates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is laying special emphasis on protection of the existing forests and the natural environment as well to schemes of afforestation aimed at reforestation of forest areas. Likewise schemes for wildlife conservation and management are being supported and promoted. The existing arrangements for wild-life reserves are being reviewed and strengthened. As a result, the status of wildlife in general is expected to improve and the Primates will also get protection. All the States and Union Territories have been advised suitably in this regard.

Request for take over of Aralam Farming by Kerala Govt.

7569. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to allow it to take over the Central farm at Aralam; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The workers of the Central State Farm, Aralam, went on strike

from 18-2-1980 and the strike continued till end of July. Due to their strike, at a time when farming operations ought to have been at their peak, and apprehending permanent damage to the farm, the State Government wrote to us expressing its willingness to undertake the management of the farm as a prelude to the transfer of the farm to the State Government or to an agency of the State Government. The strike has since been called off.

Setting up of Sugar Mills in Punjab

7570. **SHRI L. S. TUR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for setting up five sugar mills; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Punjab have recommended for setting up of six new sugar mills in the State.

(b) The Central Government have requested the Government of Punjab to furnish latest information regarding sugarcane availability etc. for each of the six proposals recommended for establishment of new sugar factories. On receipt of the required information from the State Government, necessary action will be taken to examine the proposals in accordance with the guidelines for licensing of new sugar factories issued by the Government of India on 4th July, 1980.

Improvement in Farm Production

7571. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to improve farm production in various States of the country; and

(b) if so, the facilities which are proposed to be provided to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A number of programmes aimed at improving farm production in various States of the country are already being implemented both in the Centrally Sponsored Sector and State Sector. The facilities provided to the farmers under the programmes are:—

(i) subsidising the cost of good quality certified seed;

(ii) subsidising the cost of plant protection chemicals and operational charges;

(iii) laying out demonstration on improved management practices on farmer's fields;

(iv) supply of minikits of new and High Yielding varieties of seed free of cost;

(v) organising training programmes;

(vi) provision of institutional credit.

Houses for the Rural Poor in Orissa

7572. **SHRI IAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of houses which have been provided to the rural poor and the number of houses which are likely to be constructed for allotment to the rural poor during the current calendar year in Orissa State?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The Government of Orissa had constructed 17,176 houses including 8,171 houses for landless families under house sites-cum-hut construction programme, for rural poor upto the end of 1979-80. They intend to give loan for the construction of 420 houses under Village Housing Projects

Scheme and financial assistance for construction of 4,000 houses under the programme of house sites-cum-hut construction for rural landless labourers during the year 1980-81.

Foodgrain Exports

7573. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to export foodgrains;

(b) if so, the target of exports for the current year; and

(c) the countries to which such exports will be made and quantity of exports and the export prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Besides export of Basmati rice, which is already on Open General Licence (OGL 3), Government has decided to allow export of 10 lakh tonnes of rice and 89 thousand tonnes of barley during 1980-81.

(c) No stipulation regarding destination has been made. The exporting agencies are free to export to any country with whom we have trade relations subject to realisation of minimum export price, where laid down.

Vocational Stream in 10+2+3 Scheme

7574. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the main purposes of 10+2+3 scheme was to divert youth to vocational streams at 10+2 stage;

(b) if so, to what extent this aim has been achieved in States which adopted 10+2+3 in terms of (i) number of students who took to vocational streams as compared to

academic streams (ii) number of bridge courses provided to vocational students to come to academic stream and number of students who come out of the vocational streams in 1st, 2nd and 3rd batches;

(c) what has been the state of their employment in terms of initial salary and future prospects; and

(d) in what way effort, if any has been made or tried out to link it to self-employment of students coming out of vocational streams?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Since the evaluation is qualitative in nature and in respect of large numbers spread throughout the country, it is not possible to give a categorical answer. Where, however, detailed district surveys to identify the employment avenues had been conducted, the courses and the curriculum prepared in detail, and the necessary instructional material and instructors provided for, the students passing out of the vocational stream generally are better equipped to be self-employed and employable.

Subletting of Government Accommodation in Minto Road, New Delhi

7575. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 'C' type Minto Road four storeyed Government quarters, the allottees have subletted even the garages meant for keeping their scooters to Rikshaw/Scooter walahs, Rehri Walahs, Pan Walahs converting the entire area as most unhygienic, which is causing nuisance for other allottees; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against such offenders and also other permanent steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No complaint against subletting of garages by the allottees of 'C' Type Minto Road four-storeyed quarters has been received by Government. However, a survey to detect unauthorised subletting/misuse of the garages in the colony is being conducted and appropriate action will be taken against the offenders under the Rules.

Abolition of Contract System

7576. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has totally abolished the system of contract labour at the Depots;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of 25,000 workers in Food Corporation of India depots, there are only 10,000 permanent workers 3000 on direct payment system and 12000 on contract labour;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Food Corporation of India Workers Union has given a memorandum on this issue to the Government; and

(f) if so, what decision has been taken on their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Experience has shown that in the depots where labour has been departmentalised or brought under "direct payment" system there is indiscipline, high proportion of idle labour and low output. The handling costs in these depots are much higher than those in depots where the handling is done by contractors.

(c) and (d). Out of a total of 2,135 depots of the FCI, labour has been departmentalised only in 42 depots (engaging 10,270 departmental labourers) and "direct payment" system introduced in 47 depots (involving 2,743 labourers). In the remaining depots the work is entrusted to contractors. The number of labourers engaged by the contractors in different depots keeps varying from time to time depending on the volume of work to be handled. FCI do not keep record of the number of labourers engaged by the contractors from time to time.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) It has been decided not to extend the departmentalisation of labour to any more depots. The FCI are, however, encouraging labour co-operatives to take handling contracts. In 29 depots the handling contracts have already been awarded to labour co-operatives. To encourage labour co-operatives the Corporation have allowed the following concessions to them:—

(i) exemption from furnishing earnest money with the tenders;

(ii) payment of the entire amount of security deposit by deduction on the admitted bills; and

(iii) if the tender of the labour co-operative society is not the lowest to make a counter

offer to it to accept the lowest acceptable rate of any other party.

Admission of SC/ST in Motilal Regional Engineering College, Allahabad

7577. SHRI NATHU RAM SHAK-YAWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given admission to Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering college, Allahabad on the basis of reservation of quota fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last three years;

(b) the percentage of candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so selected for admission in the said college vis-à-vis the general candidates;

(c) whether the fixed quota was filled up by the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the same year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the factual position for the current academic year in regard to the admission of the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As will be seen from the statement, SC seats against reserved quota of the home State was fully utilised during 1978, 1979 and 1980. As regards ST a few seats could not be utilised only in 1979 as the candidates did not secure the minimum prescribed marks for admission. Seats reserved for SC/ST candidates from other States could not be fully utilised during 1978 and 1979 as the required number of such candidates did not appear in entrance examination conducted by the College and even some of those who appeared could not secure the minimum prescribed marks for admission.

For the current year, the procedure for filling up reserved seats from other States has been revised. Admission will be given on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying examination. The College has been advised to make all efforts to fill up the reserved quota. Unfilled quota of reserved seats from other states will be permitted to be filled by SC/ST candidates of U.P.

Statement

Year	Reserved seats				Admission made			
	SC UP	ST UP	SC other States	ST other States	SC UP	ST UP	SC other States	ST other States
Para (a)								
1978	15	5	15	5	15	5	1	..
1979	15	5	15	5	15	1	1	1
1980	15	5	15	5	15	5	..*	..*
Para (b)								
1978	15%	5%	15%	5%	15%	5%	1%	..
1979	15%	5%	15%	5%	15%	1%	2%	1%
1980	15%	5%	15%	5%	15%	5%	..*	..*

*List of selected SC/ST candidates from other States awaited.

1400th Hijri Era Centenary Celebration

7578. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether an Advisory Committee
has been set up at the national level
for 1400th Hijri Era Centenary Cele-
bration;

(b) if so, the composition and the
functions of the Committee and the
names of the members of the Com-
mittee;

(c) whether there are any proposals
to invite foreign scholars and repre-
sentatives to participate in the celebra-
tions; if so, details thereof; and

(d) the details of proposed celebra-
tions and activities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) & (b). Yes, Sir. A list of the
members of the Committee is attached.

(c) & (d). The details of the pro-
gramme are being actively finalised.

*List of Members of Advisory Committee for the
1400th Anniversary of Hijri Era*

1. Shri M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India.	Chairman
2. Shri A.R. Kidwai . . .	Member
3. Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri . . .	"
4. Shri B. Shankaranand . . .	"
5. Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah . . .	"
6. Shri A.R. Antulay . . .	"
7. Shri Jaffer Sherif . . .	"
8. Maulana Abul Hassan Ali Nadwi . . .	"
9. Shri Suleiman Sait, M.P. . .	"
10. Maulana Asad Madani, M.P. . .	"
11. Mufti Atiqur Rehman . . .	"
12. Justice Bashir Ahmed Syed . . .	"

13. Col. B.H. Zaidi . . .	Member
14. Begum Abida Ahmed . . .	"
15. Hakim Abdul Hamid . . .	"
16. Shri Mohd. Yunus . . .	"
17. Shri S. Hamid . . .	"
18. Shri Badr-ud-Din Tyabji . . .	"
19. Dr. Gopal Singh . . .	"
20. Shri Mulk Raj Anand . . .	"
21. Prof. Nihar Ranjan Ray . . .	"
22. Shri A.J. Kidwai . . .	"
23. Begum Hamida Habibullah M.P. . . .	"
24. Smt. Rhoda Mistry, M.P. . .	"
25. Begum Maimoona Sultan, M.P. . .	"
26. Pir Zamin Nizami S. Bokhari . . .	"
27. Shri Mir Nasrullah . . .	Member- Secretary

Foodgrains under Food for work Programme

7579. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE: Will the Minister of RURAL
RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to
state:

(a) the quantities of foodgrains
allotted by the Central Government
to different State Governments for the
food for work Programme from
January to June, 1980—State-wise and
month-wise;

(b) the basis of allotment of the
different States per capita or other-
wise;

(c) what quantities were actually
received by the different States out of
the allotted quantities and when;

(d) whether accounts and/or utili-
sation certificates have been given by
the States for foodgrains received by
them; and

(e) if so, for what quantities, State-
wise and date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Statement I indicating the quantities of foodgrains released to various States/UTs under Food for Work Programme during January to June, 1980 is enclosed.

(b) Allocations for this year under the normal 'Food for Work' programme have been made on the basis of the

population of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers. Allocation under the special programme are related to the requirements of the drought affected areas.

(c) Statement II showing the quantities of foodgrains supplied till the end of June, 1980 is enclosed.

(d) and (e). Statement III indicating the quantities of foodgrains utilised so far during the current year is enclosed.

Statement I

Quantities of foodgrains released to the State Govts./UTs. for the food for work programme under normal and special food for work programme during January to June, 1980

State/UT	Quantity release during (in Metric tonnes)					
	January, 1980	February, 1980	March, 1980	April, 1980	May, 1980	June, 1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	42,000	25,000	..	31,500	31,500	..
2. Assam	..	..	..	..	..	5,500
3. Bihar	..	75,000	25,000	55,000	55,000	..
4. Gujarat	..	17,500	2,041	5,000	5,000	..
5. Haryana	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	10,000	..
6. Jammu & Kashmir	22,500	..	..	..	10,000	..
7. Himachal Pradesh	2,500	10,000	..	4,000	4,000	10,000
8. Karnataka	..	23,000	10,650	..	13,500	..
9. Kerala	12,000	..	..	6,750	6,750	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	70,000	25,000	25,000	99,500	99,500	..
11. Maharashtra	..	20,000	..	20,000	20,000	..
12. Manipur	..	3,500	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	5,000	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	31,000	20,000	6,000	82,000	..	..
16. Punjab	..	4,500	..	..	6,000	..
17. Rajasthan	50,000	20,000	20,000	55,000	55,000	..
18. Sikkim	..	..	..	90	410	..
19. Tamil Nadu	53,000	..	..	13,500	13,500	..
20. Tripura	..	..	2,000	3,500	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	
21. Uttar Pradesh	50,000	50,000	50,000	1,95,000	..	..
22. West Bengal	..	20,000	..	..	20,000	..
23. A & N Islands	50	..	..	..	750	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Mizoram	500	..	..	..	..	..
27. Pondicherry	300	..	..	125	125	102
TOTAL	3,43,850	3,28,500	1,40,691	8,80,965	3,51,035	15,600

Statement II

Quantity of Foodgrains actually supplied under Food for Work Programme to each State during 1980-81 (April-June)

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat	Total
Andhra Pradesh	15.9	..	15.9
Assam	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bihar	15.5	131.6	147.1
Haryana	1.7	5.1	6.8
Himachal Pradesh	8.4	8.0	16.4
Jammu & Kashmir	1.7	3.1	4.8
Karnataka	4.6	0.9	5.5
Kerala	9.9	..	9.9
Madhya Pradesh	50.4	16.5	66.9
Maharashtra	15.5	6.2	21.7
Orissa	69.9	20.3	90.2
Punjab	18.8	30.7	49.5
Rajasthan	2.6	82.0	84.6
Uttar Pradesh	30.1	81.8	111.9
West Bengal	21.9	3.5	25.4
Tripura	5.3	..	5.3
TOTAL	272.4	389.9	662.3

Statement III

Quantities of Foodgrains utilised during the year 1980-81

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Foodgrains utilised	Period to which relates
1	2	3	4
		(MTs)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	28,414	May, 1980
2	Gujarat	6,703	May, 1980
3	Himachal Pradesh	2,006	May, 1980
4	Madhya Pradesh	42,647	April, 1980
5	Maharashtra	30,000	May, 1980
6	Nagaland	127	May, 1980
7	Orissa	70,380	June, 1980
8	Rajasthan	1,62,739	June, 1980
9	Tamil Nadu	58,194	May, 1980
10	Tripura	3,698	May, 1980
11	Uttar Pradesh	1,32,000	June, 1980
12	Pondicherry	310	June, 1980

Chinnamuttom Fishing Harbour

7580. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to undertake execution of development work for Chinnamuttom Fishing Harbour this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The proposal for a fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom is being posed for an investment decision. The sanction order would be issued immediately after the investment decision is taken. There is provision in the current year's budget for such harbour works.

Allocation of Imported Sugar to Soft Drink Manufacturers

7581. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over two lakh tonnes of sugar was imported from London market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 15,000 tonnes of sugar arrived;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of this sugar was allotted to soft drink manufacturers; and

(d) what was the quantity allotted to manufacturers of Campa Cola from this import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) State Trading Corporation Ltd. concluded a contract in April, 1980 on behalf of the Govt. for the import of 2 lakh tonnes of sugar. But the supplier has the option to supply 10 per cent more or less of the contracted quantity.

(b) No, Sir. Two vessels one each at Bombay (13,000 tonnes) and Kandla (11,000 tonnes) have already completed the discharge in July, 1980. Two vessels one each at Vizag (13,650 tonnes) and Tuticorin (14,000 tonnes) are being unloaded. 8 more vessels carrying about 1.04 lakh tonnes and 2 vessels with 0.26 lakh tonnes are expected to arrive at Indian ports during the months of August and September, 1980 respectively.

(c) & (d). The imported sugar has been allocated to the State Governments and National Consumers Co-operative Federation. No direct allocation of imported sugar has been made by the Central Government to any bulk/actual consumers except Modern Bakery Ltd. who were allocated 600 tonnes for their bread-manufacturing unit. The State Governments are making allocations of this sugar on the guidelines given. The information of allocations by the State Govts. has not yet been received.

Repairs to Government Quarter at Gole Market, New Delhi

7582. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no major repairs are undertaken in the single storey Type 'D' Quarters in Gole Market area (also called DIZ area) particularly in Market Square which are very old and in a very dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, whether Government have made or propose to make any survey to this effect;

(c) whether there is any proposal to demolish these old single storey Quarters to construct new multi-storey Quarters in place thereof and if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(d) whether the allottees of these old quarters will be allotted new quarters in the same area or elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Only essential repairs are carried out to ensure structural safety.

(b) Survey is undertaken from time to time to examine the stability of the structures.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct four storeyed buildings of types 'C' & 'D' quarters in the area. The layout of the quarters is yet to be finalised.

(d) In case the quarters are required to be vacated, existing occupants will be provided alternative accommodation in Central areas subject to availability of quarters of the type allottees are occupying.

Admission of Students from Southern States in Delhi University

7583. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students from Southern States who are seeking admission in the Delhi University are either being asked to take Hindi or being denied admission;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take to solve this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. However, students who do not offer Hindi as a subject at

the under-graduate stage are required to pass a test in elementary Hindi before award of the Degree. The University grants exemption from the test in the case of foreign nationals and Indians coming from areas where facilities for offering Hindi as a subject in the schools do not exist. The University also permits students, who have not passed the test in Hindi, to proceed to next higher class and pass the test later.

बम्बई तथा महाराष्ट्र के अन्य नगरों के बीच सीधी डायल सेवा

7584. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या संचार मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में ऐसे नगरों के नाम क्या हैं ज जम्बई से सीधी डायल सेवा पर टेलीफोन सेवा से जुड़े हुये हैं ;

(ख) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कायूर में साथ कि किन नगरों के सीधी डायल सेवा में जोड़ा जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या विदर्भ में कूटिपूर्ण टेलीफोन प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उपाध्याय) : (क) महाराष्ट्र में सीधी डायलिंग टेलीफोन प्रणाली पर बम्बई के साथ जोड़े गये नगरों के नाम नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

(1) कल्याण, (2) मिराज, (3) जलगांव, (4) सांगली, (5) अमरावती, (6) भिवन्डी, (7) नासिक, (8) वासी, (9) पुणे, (10) नागपुर।

(ख) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना (अर्थात् 1980-85) : दौरान एस० टी० डी० पर नागपुर साथ जोड़े जाने वाले नगरों के नाम नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं :—

(1) कल्याण, (2) मिराज, (3) जलगांव, (4) सांगली, (5) भिवन्डी, (6) नासिक, (7) वाशी, (8) पुणे, (9) दाघा, (10) अदलमान, (11) अरगाबाद, (12) जालना, (13) नांदेड, (14) भिर, (15) नंदुरदा, (16) कोपरगांव, (17) पारभान, (18) कोल्हापुर, (19) इकोना, (20) भुसावल, (21) बुलढना, (22) चन्द्रपुर, (23) चमतरी, (24) भंडारा, (25) बिलासपुर, (26) दुर्ग, (27) भिलाई, (28) चिंदवाड, (29) अमना, (30) दिल्ली, (31) अलवत्त, (32) मद्रास, (33) इन्दौर, (34) अहमदाद, (35) बड़ोदा, (36) सूरत, (37) रायक्रा, (38) भोपाल, (39) जबलपुर, (40) रायपुर, (41) रायपुर, (42) बगलार।

(ग) विदर्भ क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन प्रणाली सामान्य ढंग से कार्य कर रही है। फिर भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में इस प्रणाली का कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए निरन्तर अनुरक्षण प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

खुर्द तार लाइनों को स्तर में लाया जा रहा है तथा संरक्षण को मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है। संचार का विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के लिए एस० ए० एक्स को 2 जंक्शन लाइनों के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है।

U.G.C. Grants to Universities of Kerala and Calicut

7585. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state whether Government have received any complaint from Universities of Kerala and Calicut that they have not been given sufficient funds from the U.G.C.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): No. Sir.

Micro-wave Station in Savarkundla, Bhavnagar and S.T.D. between Savarimudla-Amreli

7586. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the microwave station in Savarkundla District Bhavnagar, Gujarat, has been in operation; if so, since when;

(b) whether there has been any work done to connect Savarkundla and Amreli by STD and if so, its present stage (it lie); and

(c) if there is no such work to be undertaken when exactly this STD connection is to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No plans have yet been prepared.

Water Supply in M.P.'s Flats

7587. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5025 on the 21st July, 1980 regarding water supply in M.P.'s flats and state:

(a) the difficulties experienced by the Government in supplying water in the M.P.'s flats and servant quarters in South Avenue for full time; and

(b) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to ensure full time water supply there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Water cannot be supplied in M.P.'s

flats and servant quarters in South Avenue for full time as it is released by Municipal Corporation of Delhi during morning and evening hours only.

(b) There is no proposal at present to convert the intermittent supply to a continuous supply.

Handbook of Imports and Exports

7588. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50,000 crores for Hand-book of Rules and Procedures of Imports and Exports with an advertisement of a private firm on its title page in March-April, 1980 were got printed on the orders of present Controller of Publication and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these covers were got re-printed on an objection from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports;

(c) if so, the loss accrued to Government in this process; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d). Do not arise.

Financial aid to Fishing Industry to Offset Oil Price Hike

7589. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fishing industry which suffered from poor prices and low catches in 1979-80 has approached

the Government to give financial assistance to off-set the recent 50 per cent oil price hike;

(b) whether the Government propose to instruct commercial banks and financial institutions like the Shipping Development Fund to reschedule loans granted for purchase of fishing trawlers, as the industry is unable to raise adequate finances presently; and

(c) what financial assistance do the Government propose to give to the fishing industry and actual trawler operators, in view of prevailing low prices of marine products and the recent 50 per cent oil price hike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) & (c). Parts (a) & (c) of the question have already been replied on the floor of this House on the 28th July, 1980.

(b) No, Sir.

U.G.C. Proposal for Sixth Five Year Plan

7590. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals of the University Grants Commission for the Sixth Five Year Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the schemes to promote the interest of the teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Panchayat Raj

7591. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made from some quarters to have

Panchayat Raj instead of Varishta Panchayat which exists at present at Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) if so, the details of such demands and the reasons thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to fulfil the demands; and

(d) when the Panchayat Raj is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) & (b). The District Congress (I) Committee, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Silvassa had submitted to the Prime Minister a memorandum in March, 1980. The memorandum points out that Panchayats have not been established in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and that the Administration does not give much weight to the views of the Varishta Panchayat. Shri R. P. Mahala, Member of Parliament from the Union Territory, also pointed out in a meeting of the Committee of Members of Parliament of Union Territories held on the 18th March, 1980 that there was no effective form of representative Government at all in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and there was no control on the bureaucracy from any elected body. He desired that a full-fledged Panchayati Raj system be introduced in the Union Territory.

(c) & (d). The contention that there is no Panchayat Raj in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is not true. Panchayati Raj was established in the Union Territory as a result of the enactment of the Dadar and Nagar Haveli Panchayats Act, 1961. The Union Territory has a two-tier system of Panchayati Raj consisting of 10 gram panchayats covering 77 villages and one panchayat samiti known as Varishta Panchayat which is an Advisory Body. In case a specific suggestion for strengthening of Panchayati Raj is received, it will be examined.

उर्वरकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि और उसकी मुनाफा-खोरी

7592. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :
क्या कृषि मन्त्रालय यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उस तिथि को एजेंटों के पास रखे हुए उर्वरकों के स्टॉक के बारे में कोई जानकारी थी जब हाल में उर्वरकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि की गयी थी और क्या किसी एजेंट के स्टॉक की जांच की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या एजेंट अपने पुराने स्टॉकों को अधिक मूल्य पर बेच रहे हैं और प्रत्येक एजेंट ने इस प्रकार सम्बन्धित सरकारी अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण लाखों रुपया अर्जित किया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण एजेंटों द्वारा अर्जित अनुचित लाभ के सम्बन्ध में और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भार० बी० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) से (ग). सरकार द्वारा अधिभोग्य खुदरा मूल्य संशोधित करने के बाद सभी उर्वरक नए मूल्यों पर ही बेचा जा सकता है चाहे स्टॉक का उत्पादन/अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य संशोधन के बाद की गई हो अथवा पहले ।

पूरा (आयातित उर्वरक) के संभाल करने वाली एजेंसियों और देशी उत्पादकों के अलावा, उर्वरकों का स्टॉक एक और सहकारी विपणन संघ, कृषि उद्योग नियमों आदि संस्थागत एजेंसियों के पास और दूसरी ओर निजी विक्रेताओं तथा खुदरा विक्रेताओं के पास होता है । जहाँ तक संस्थागत एजेंसियों का सम्बन्ध है, यह आम पद्धति रही है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों

में जब कभी उर्वरकों के मूल्य कम करके संशोधित किये गये तो भारत सरकार ने पूरा उर्वरकों के मामले में होने वाली अप्रत्याशित हानि के लिए संस्थागत एजेंसियों की क्षतिपूर्ति की । राज्य सरकारें शुल्क भाल के स्थापित स्टॉक की सूचना देती हैं । इस वर्ष जब 8 जून, 1980 को उर्वरकों के मूल्य बढ़ाये गये तो राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया था कि वे संस्थागत एजेंसियों के पास पूरा उर्वरकों का शुल्क भाल के स्टॉक की सूचना भेजें ताकि भारत सरकार को देय धनराशि का हिसाब लगाया जा सके और दिगत में जिन एजेंसियों की क्षतिपूर्ति की गई है उनसे कहा जाए कि वे मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण होने वाले लाभ का अदायगी भारत सरकार को करें । पूरा उर्वरक की संभाल करने वाली एजेंसियों के मामले में भी ऐसी ही व्यवस्था है ।

जहाँ तक निजी और खुदरा विक्रेताओं का सम्बन्ध है यह उल्लेखनीय है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में जब उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में संशोधन करके साठ बार की की गई थी तब उन्हें कोई मुद्रावजा नहीं दिया गया था । उनसे अपेक्षा की गई थी कि वे इस व्यापारिक हानि समझें । इसा नाट्य के आधार पर जब इस बार मूल्य बढ़ाये गये हैं उनसे कोई बतुली करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है और इसे उर्वरक के बारम्बार के सम्बन्ध में एक आन्तरिक लाभ समझा जा रहा है देश में एक लाख से भी अधिक खुदरा केन्द्र हैं । इतने अधिक खुदरा विक्रेताओं, जिनके पास किसी भी नियत समय में आम तौर पर स्टॉक की बहुत सी कम मात्रा होने की सम्भावना होती है, के पास शुल्क भाल के समय स्टॉक की जाँच-पड़ताल करना प्रशासकीय दृष्टि से सम्भव नहीं है ।

इस दृष्टि से कोई लापरवाही नहीं हुई है और किसी अधिकारी को दण्ड देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Telephone Exchanges in Calcutta

7593. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone exchanges in Calcutta;

(b) the total number of telephones in Calcutta Telephones with break up in each telephone exchange;

(c) how many exchanges of Calcutta telephones are sealed;

(d) the Government's plan to open the sealed exchanges; and

(e) the Government's plan for better service of Calcutta telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 44.

(b) 1,68,306. Annexure-I gives the nominal and connectable capacity, the

working connections and waiting lists in each exchange.

(c) 11 exchanges are completely and 12 exchanges partially sealed. The actual position in these exchanges is indicated at Annexure-II.

(d) Schemes for expansion and opening of new exchanges have been taken in hand to provide relief to these exchanges. It is hoped to provide telephone connections to substantial number of existing applicants on waiting list in all exchanges by 1983.

(e) Among others, the following steps are being taken:—

(i) Pressurisation of all primary and junction cables in a phased manner is in progress.

(ii) Use of PVC pipe cable ducts for laying of underground cables in future.

(iii) Microwave digital link, between peripheral exchanges taken in hand to avoid failures due to breakdown of junction cables.

Annexure I

Position of capacity, working connections and waiting list in Calcutta Exchanges (as on 1-5-80)

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Nominal capacity	Loading capacity	Working connections	Waiting List (including pending work orders for installation of connections already issued)
1	Bank '22'	10600	9914	9237	} 744
2	City '23'	10500	9696	8977	
3	Tiretta Bazar-II '26'	10000	9400	6076	} 1388
4	Tiretta Bazar-III '27'	10000	9400	6565	
5	Central-II '21'	2100	1909	1208	} 1121
6	Central '24'	9900	9469	8588	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7 Jorasanko-II '32'		4800	4320	3377	4241	
8 Jorasanko '33'		9900	9430	9005		
9 Avenue '34'		9900	9393	8722		
10 Circus II '43'		5000	4700	4633	}	706
11 Circus '44'		9900	9416	8031		
12 Russa-II '41'		3000	2820	2533	}	1030
13 Russa III '42'		6000	5640	5443		
14 Russa. . . . '46'		9900	9407	9236		
15 Alipore '45'		9900	9443	9332		2580
16 Kalighat '47'		1000	9319	9301	}	511
17 Kalighat-II '48'		2000	1880	1682		
18 Jadavpore '72'		4000	3760	3421		107
19 Behala '77'		4000	3760	3193		646
20 Amtala		400	321	259		5
21 Baraipur		300	271	139		7
22 Budge Budge		700	657	434		46
23 Narinderpur		600	564	368		15
24 East '35'		9900	9407	9145	}	3011
25 East-II '36'		4000	2760	1404		
26 Bagh Bazar-II '54'		3000	2820	2736	}	589
27 Bagh Bazar '55'		9800	9262	8857		
28 Kosipore '52'		6000	5400	4549	}	966
29 Dum Dum '57'		3300	3127	3136		
30 Panihati '58'		2000	1880	1874		141
31 Barasat '60'		600	564	560		43
32 Suampore '62'		2400	2160	1176		136
33 Uttarpara '64'		2000	1800	1305		92
34 Salkia } '66'		4200	3912	3875		1200
35 Shibpore '67'		4200	4016	3878		880
36 Howrah O.D. . . . '69'		1200	1133	1005		414
37 Andul		600	564	450		49
38 Uluberia		200	188	110		1

1	2	3	4	5	6
39	Barrackpore	1100	1056	918	6
40	Bhatpara	900	864	690	39
41	Kalyani	600	576	528	25
42	Chandernagar	700	672	605	22
43	Chinsura	600	600	571	8
44	Tribeni	400	280	274	8
Total .		20/100	188840	168306	22091

Annexure-II**COMPLETELY AND PARTIALLY SEALED EXCHANGES IN CALCUTTA TELEPHONES.**

When the existing capacity of an exchange is insufficient to provide telephone connections in any of the categories beyond a certain date of registration, the exchange is said to be completely sealed. When the exchange has some capacity for providing tele-

phone connections, in one of the specified categories, it is said to be partially sealed and when the exchange has capacity for providing telephone connections in all categories, it is said to be open. Out of the 44 exchanges in Calcutta Telephones, 11 are at present completely sealed and 12 are partially sealed. The exchange capacities in these exchanges are sufficient only to provide connections to applicants registered upto the dates indicated below:—

Exchange Code		Date of registration of applications upto which telephone connections can be provided from the exchange		
A	11 Totally sealed	OYT	Special	General
1	35 }	31-5-80	31-5-80	15-10-79
2	36 }			
3	45 }	31-5-78	24-5-78	2-8-71
4	46 }			
5	41 }	31-5-80	31-12-79	27-9-79
6	42 }			
7	57 }	31-5-80	14-4-80	12-12-70
8	66 }	14-7-78	13-1-79	19-2-68
9	67 }	31-5-80	11-1-80	16-11-72
10	47 }	31-5-80	31-5-80	9-5-79
11	48 }			
B	12 Partially sealed			
1	32 }			
2	33 }	Open	Open	28-2-79
3	34 }			
4	43 }	31-5-80	Open	30-11-79
5	44 }			
6	52 }	Open	6-12-79	15-10-79
7	54 }	Open	Open	2-4-80
8	55 }			
9	58 }	Open	Open	30-3-80
10	69 }	Open	31-10-79	24-8-65
11	77 }	Open	Open	27-9-79
12	Barasat	Open	19-3-80	12-12-79

Housing Schemes with Bank credit facilities

7594. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes for construction of houses with facilities of Bank Credit in rural areas for low middle income group and rural poor;

(b) the nature and main points of the schemes; and

(c) to what extent the assistance of Housing and Development Corporation is made available in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines in May, 1979 to all Scheduled Commercial banks to provide 'housing finance'. To begin with, the RBI earmarked funds of the order of Rs. 75 crores per annum for 'housing finance'. The loan made available by banks should not exceed 50 per cent of the total cost of the project and the rate of interest should be 12 per cent per annum with a half per cent rebate for regular payment of instalments. However, for direct loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes economically weaker sections and low income groups, banks may provide loans upto 80 per cent of the total cost. The rate of interest on direct loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be at 4 per cent provided the housing loan given to an individual does not exceed Rs. 2,500. The repayment period should not be more than 10 years. The security for the advance should be either mortgage of the properties or Government guarantee.

(c) Housing and Urban Development Corporation finances rural housing schemes for construction of houses for persons belonging to economically weaker sections whose monthly family income does not exceed Rs. 350. HUDCO's financial assistance is limited to 50 per cent of the total cost of each

dwelling unit. The loan carried an interest at a rate of 5 per cent (net) per annum to be returnable in 10 years. The total cost of the dwelling unit under HUDCO's assistance should not be more than Rs. 4,000. HUDCO has so far sanctioned 47 rural housing schemes in 8 States with a loan commitment of Rs. 34.37 crores. These schemes are expected to provide shelter to over 12 lakhs rural poor.

Titles published by National Book Trust

7595. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the titles with authors published by the National Book Trust during the past 3 years including the current financial year along with the languages in which they have been brought out;

(b) whether any more titles are proposed to be brought out during the next 3 years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1279/80].

(b) and (c). The hon'ble member will appreciate that it would not be possible to indicate the precise number of titles that would be brought out as the production is a continuing process. However the Trust has at present 172 titles on its publication schedule.

विदेशी संगठनों पर नियंत्रण

7596. श्री हरि कृष्ण शास्त्री : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में विदेशी संगठनों अथवा विदेशी सहायता से चलाए

जा रहे संगठनों पर सरकार का नाममात्र का नियंत्रण है ; श्री

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ऐसे संगठनों पर किस तरह का नियंत्रण रखती है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानंद) : (क) श्री (ख). ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार विदेशी संगठनों या भारत में विदेशी महायत्ना में चलाए जा रहे संगठनों पर नियंत्रण रख सके। समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने, जिन सभी विदेशी स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की गतिविधियों का समन्वय करने के लिए केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय बनाया गया है, राज्य सरकारों को ये अनुदेश जा रहे हैं कि वे यह मुनिश्चिन करें कि सभी विदेशी स्वयंसेवी संगठन भारत में अपनी गतिविधियों को शुरू करने और उन्हें बनाए रखने के लिए भारत सरकार को पूर्व अनुमति दें। इसके अतिरिक्त विदेशों से अणुदान प्राप्त करने वाले भारत में स्थित सभी संगठनों को, जिनके निश्चित मांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, धार्मिक या सामाजिक कार्यक्रम हैं, विदेशी अणुदान (विनियम) अधिनियम, 1976 के अर्धीन विदेशों से प्राप्त अणुदानों के बारे में भारत सरकार को सूचना देनी होती है। अधिनियम में यह भी उपबन्ध किया गया है कि ऐसे संगठन विदेशों से प्राप्त हुये अणुदानों का लेखा रखेंगे तथा जिस ढंग से ऐसे अणुदानों का उपयोग किया गया है, उसका रिकार्ड रखेंगे।

Purchase of cocoa through S.T.C.

7597. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 'cocoa' production in our country is already surplus and the price of wet 'cocoa beans' has crashed down

from Rs. 18 to Rs. 5-30 per kg. and actually there are no purchasers now; and

(b) whether Government propose to purchase this valuable food product through S.T.C. and export to U.S.S.R. or to any consuming country at the earliest as it is a perishable goods to save the poor and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) As per the information received from the State Governments, there has been an increase in the production of cocoa. International prices of cocoa beans in the past were higher and since bulk of the requirement was being imported, local prices were correspondingly higher than they are now. Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation is purchasing wet cocoa beans from farmers at Rs. 5-30 per kg.

(b) There is no restriction on the export of cocoa and the item can be exported by any exporter to any country including U.S.S.R. However, w.e.f. 16th July, 1980 the import of cocoa beans and cocoa powder has been canalised through S.T.C. to safeguard the interest of farmers growing cocoa.

Effect of Preservation of Wild Life Act on export of birds to foreign countries

7598. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Preservation of Wild Life Act has affected the export of birds to foreign countries resulting in huge losses of foreign exchange;

(b) whether the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture has been drawn towards the fact that this law covers most of the birds which are not in danger of elimination; and

(c) if so, what action Government are proposing to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No Sir. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has no provisions to control export. The export of birds are regulated in terms of export policy. This policy is reviewed year to year to prevent depletion of any particular species. There has been some loss in foreign exchange due to restrictions on export of birds.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received on this subject. But exports of those birds which are not now in danger of elimination have been restricted as free or unrestricted trade in them would lead to their extinction.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा की गई उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक, निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक और सफाई कर्मचारियों की तदर्थ नियुक्तियां

7599. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या निर्माण और आवास संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने अपने विभिन्न विभागों के लिए उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों (यू०डी०सी०) और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों (एल०डी०सी०) और सफाई कर्मचारियों की तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 मार्च, 1980 से अब तक की गई तदर्थ नियुक्तियों का व्योम क्या है और ये नियुक्तियां किस आधार पर की गई हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास संबंधी (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों और सफाई वालों की कुछ तदर्थ नियुक्तियां की हैं। उन्होंने उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों की कोई तदर्थ नियुक्ति नहीं की है।

(ख) 1 मार्च, 1980 से नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा 6 निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों और एक सफाई वाले की तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया है। इसके अलावा 6 माह की अवधि के लिए 15 निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियुक्त किया गया है।

मक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन के साथ, समय-समय पर प्राप्त आवेदनों-पत्रों में से निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों की नियुक्तियां कार्य के दिन में 6 माह की अवधि के लिए की गई हैं। चूंकि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के पास निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के पद के लिए कोई नियमित नाम सूची उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

सफाई वाले की तदर्थ नियुक्ति अनु-कम्पा के आधार पर मक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन से एक वर्ष के लिए की गई है।

World Bank Assistance for Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Himachal Pradesh

7600. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 25 crores tentative plan to be financed by the World Bank for an Integrated Watershed Management Programme in 650 sq. kms. area in Sirmur in Himachal Pradesh has been finalised by the State Government and sent to the Central Government for approval;

(b) whether the Central Government have approved the plan; and

(c) if so, by what time the work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Draft proposals for Integrated

Micro-Watershed Management Programme for Sirmur District in Himachal Pradesh were prepared by the State Government in May, 1980.

(b) and (c). The draft proposals were examined by an Inter-Disciplinary Team of officers from this Ministry which visited the State in May, 1980. The State Government were requested to revise the proposals in the light of the comments and suggestions of this team.

Revised proposals are awaited from the State Government.

Purchase of Bun Bagging/Sealing Machines by Modern Bakeries

7601. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Bun Bagging/sealing machines were purchased by Modern Bakeries at rupees two lakhs each from M/s Printpak Machinery Limited Faridabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these machines were purchased on technical approval of the then Chief Engineer at Head Office;

(d) whether the purchase order stated that sealing jaws of Bun Bagging Machines had to be resigned for the sealing of High Density Polythene which is the Polythene for making bags for buns;

(e) whether it is a fact that during all the tribals conducted, the said material (H.D.P.) was not used for testing sealing etc.;

(f) whether it is a fact that all these machines are lying useless; and

(g) if so, who is responsible for such purchases and the action taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b). The Company had purchased 3 Bun Bagging machines from

M/s Printpak Machinery Limited, Faridabad at a cost of Rs. 1,64,500/- each plus applicable taxes for bagging buns at Cochin, Bombay and Calcutta.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g). No, Sir. Two of the three machines are actually being used at Cochin and the third machine is lying idle at Bombay, not because it does not work, but because the unit is not producing buns there at present. However, the functioning of the machines at Cochin is not as per standards specified. In view of the defects noted in the working of the machines, the suppliers were asked by the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited to take back the machines and refund the cost. The suppliers did not agree, and the matter is under arbitration at present.

Ad-hoc Appointments in C.P.W.D.

7602. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: CHAUDHARY:

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ad-hoc appointments are still being made in CPWD in the rank of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers;

(b) if so, the number of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers still continuing on ad hoc basis and from what date and how long they are likely to continue as such;

(c) whether many of the Executive Engineers while officiating on ad hoc basis retired without being confirmed in the lower post and without benefits of fixation of pay in the rank of Executive Engineer as per rules;

(d) whether ad hoc appointments are made for want of finalisation of

Recruitment Rules for the said category of Posts or for short term vacancy; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to finalise the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes.

(b) 127 vacancies of Executive Engineer (civil), 41 vacancies of Executive Engineer (Electrical), 242 vacancies of Assistant Engineers (Civil) and 107 Assistant Engineers (Electrical) have been filled up on ad-hoc basis, since 1973. They are to continue as such till regular promotions are made.

(c) It is true that some Executive Engineers officiating as such on ad-hoc basis retired from Government service without being confirmed in the lower post of Assistant Engineer. Since their appointment as Executive Engineer was only ad-hoc, they could not get the benefit of fixation of pay as per the concordant table. However, since they had been confirmed as Junior Engineer in the CPWD, they got full pensionary benefits as admissible under the rules, on the basis of the emoluments drawn by them at the time of retirement.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

भारतीय खान स्कूल, धनबाद का विस्तार

7603. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खान स्कूल, धनबाद का विस्तार करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) क्या देश में इस तरह के और अधिक विद्यालय खोले जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) कोलार (कर्नाटक) में खनन इंजीनियरी डिग्री संस्था स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव कोयला विभाग के खनन इंजीनियरी शिक्षा के संयुक्त बोर्ड के विचाराधीन है ।

P.C.O. in Branch Post Office in Bhimpur, District Banswara

7604. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a branch Post Office in Bhimpur District Banswara in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sarpanch of this Place has made many requests to the concerned authorities since 1978 for opening a PCO in this Post Office; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Sarpanch has been informed that P.C.O. can be provided on rent and guarantee basis.

(d) Does not arise.

Footpaths in Harinagar Ghanta Ghar, New Delhi

7605. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by M.C.D. on maintaining the footpaths in Hari Nagar, Ghanta Ghar, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that these footpaths are being misused by the shopkeepers of the area for their personal use by putting their belongings on the footpaths on large scale;

(c) whether Government are also aware that people have to walk through the roads at the risk of their lives due to the blockade of these footpaths; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take stringent action against the defaulters for the general welfare of the people there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Rs. 2,500 during the last 5 years.

(b) The MCD have informed that a few shopkeepers sometimes temporarily encroach upon some portion of the foot path and that necessary action is taken on such occasions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation from Cocoa Growers

7606. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Cocoa growers of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu enlisting their grievances; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the steps taken by Government to solve these grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations from Cocoa growers Association of India, Kottayam (Kerala) and All India Cocoa growers' organisation, Mangalore (Karnataka) have been received for stopping imports of Cocoa, making arrangements for purchases research in quality

improvement and in food technology and financial help, and technical know-how for processing of cocoa. The Government is aware of the problem of growers and the import of cocoa has been canalised through STC in view of increased production. Kerala Marketing Federation has already entered the market and are purchasing wet cocoa beans @ Rs. 5-30 per kg. The Government has also signed an agreement with FAO for the services of an Expert to study and advise on quality improvement and processing techniques of cocoa beans at the farm level. Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd., a public sector body proposes to set up a unit for production of cocoa based products with a view to provide market support to the producers of Cocoa. NCDC is also prepared to finance a preinvestment study on the proposed project of the Kerala Federation for the manufacture of Chocolates and chocolate powder.

Grant-in-Aid for Research on Rehabilitation of Handicapped

7607. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme of grant-in-aid sponsoring research on rehabilitation of the handicapped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The highlights of the Scheme are:—

(a) The projects to be sponsored should be primarily of an applied nature connected with rehabilitation of disabled persons.

(b) Grant-in-aid can be made to an institution or a group of institutions for carrying out a specific research project with one or more scholars directing it.

(c) Institutions set up and funded by the Central Government/State Governments/Public Sector undertakings will also be eligible.

(d) Ministry may also take initiative to sponsor research project in any institute.

(e) The Institute shall administer and manage the finances, provide physical infrastructure and facility for continuing it and give all assistance to Project Director and other staff to enable them to discharge their functions.

(f) The Project Director (and Co-Director if any) shall not be entitled to any salary or allowance other than TA/DA from the Project Office.

(g) Remuneration, mode of recruitment and service conditions of staff employed in the project shall be the same as those of the institutions to which the research project is sanctioned.

(h) Grantee institution will confirm that conditions contained in the grant-in-aid rules are acceptable to it and it shall also execute a bond in favour of the President of India that it will abide by terms and conditions of the grant.

(i) Final report of the project shall be submitted within 3 months of the completion of the project. The problem studied shall include theoretical context, review of existing literature; statement of the problem methodology of study, results and discussion, conclusions giving concrete and specific suggestions for action.

(j) The Ministry shall have the right to publish the final report financed by it. If priced, the royalty of 10 per cent may be paid to the Project Director/Author. Except as indicated above, the Project Director may publish the project report in such a manner as he deems fit. The

Ministry reserves the right to make use of the findings in any of its conclusions without any payment. The data shall be preserved by the institution. The Ministry shall have absolute right to take out patents in its own name in respect of the discoveries and/or inventions made and the engineering and technical know how of processes developed under the scheme/project, whether wholly or partially financed by it.

Excavation at Binzahom in Kashmir

7608. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent excavations at Binzahom in Kashmir, some interesting facts regarding neolithic life have been revealed;

(b) if so, the broad aspects thereof;

(c) whether the proposal to construct a museum to house all the artefacts recovered from the excavation site is under examination over a decade or so; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps which Government propose to take to preserve these rare artefacts and publish the glimpses of neolithic life as discovered during the excavations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No regular excavation has recently been conducted at Burzahom. However as a result of rains, a section of a neolithic dwelling-pit had been exposed, which has yielded bone and stone tools, besides pottery of the contemporary period (circa 2000 B.C.). The findings through excavations, conducted between 1960-71, about the life style and economy of the inhabitants, is further confirmed by the above evidence.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The construction of a site Museum at Burzahom is included in the Plan proposals. Land Acquisition proceedings are pending with the State Government. The report on the excavation at Burzahom is at the final stage of compilation for publication. The excavated finds are suitably preserved for eventual display in the proposed Museum.

Prospects of Paddy Crop

7609. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the recent monsoons, the prospects of paddy crop have been brightened; and

(b) if so, the estimated crop expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is too early to have an assessment of the production prospects of paddy which is still under transplantation in many parts of the country. Much would depend on the pattern of rainfall during the remaining months of the south-west monsoon. The pattern of rainfall so far has been extremely conducive for large scale sowings of paddy in all the major producing states.

Plot of Land in Shanti Niketan, New Delhi

7610. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1663 on 23rd June, 1980 regarding Plot of Land in Shanti Niketan, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether even with the onset of monsoons, by the Delhi Municipal Corporation or other authorities concerned have initiated any action for dressing of the plot in question as also plantation on the periphery thereof;

(b) if so, whether Government would issue instructions for action to be taken in the matter as it is posing a health hazard to the inhabitants as in the rains all sorts of insects breed in the place being used over years as a place for public convenience; and

(c) whether Government would reconsider the putting of strong barred fencing and putting up a Notice Board to serve as a deterrent to the habitual intruders from the nearby market and other floating population passing nearby?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a), (b) and (c). The plot is earmarked for a Municipal Primary School. The question of the site being converted into a park has been considered by the M.C.D. but the proposal given up. Trees and shrubs have, however, been planted on the periphery of the plot on the non-rocky soil and the rocky soil dressed up.

In order to prevent the misuse of the plot, a barbed wire fencing has been provided and two notice boards have been put up stating that the site belongs to the M.C.D. and is reserved for a school and its use as a public convenience or throwing Malba/Refuse is prohibited.

Recruitment of Linemen, Gatemen, in Darbhanga, Bihar

7611. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment of linemen, Class IV employees, gatemen, etc. was made in Darbhanga division of Bihar circle during last three years and if not, when Government propose to make their recruitment;

(b) the salary and daily wages paid to casual labourer, gateman, waterman, sweeper; and

(c) if they are paid wages less than the standard rate, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Direct Trunk Lines from District Headquarters to State Capital, Orissa

7612. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Union Ministry to provide direct trunk lines from the District Headquarters to the State capital Bhubaneswar, Orissa, District-wise;

(b) the schemes prepared to connect the sub-divisional headquarters to District-headquarters in the Korapur district and implement the same;

(c) the present system in operation to connect Rayagada with Bihampur and Bhubaneswar; and

(d) keeping in view on the developing towns in tribal districts which are the industrial centre, Headquarters of the district and sub-division scheme prepared by the official?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Direct trunk lines from all the District headquarters to the State Capital, Bhubaneswar, have already been provided.

(b) All sub divisional headquarters in Koraput District except Gunupur are already linked to the District Headquarters. The question of direct link from Gunupur to Koraput is under consideration.

(c) Rayagada is connected with Bihampur and Bhubaneswar through Koraput.

(d) Telecommunication facilities are being provided with liberalised norms in tribal areas. Telegraph offices and telephone exchanges are being provided at industrial centres, district headquarters, sub divisional headquarters and other towns depending on the demand and the availability of equipment.

Committee on Problems and Planning of Tribal Culture

7613. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received a report of the Committee constituted by the Department of Culture regarding the problems and planning of tribal culture of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the main recommendations therein;

(c) the States and tribal communities covered by the committee to study the culture of the people;

(d) the programmes prepared by his Ministry to preserve and develop the tribal cultures as recommended by that committee;

(e) funds provided for the same in the year 1980-81; and

(f) the States which have taken the recommendations for the implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (f). An Advisory Committee for the preservation and promotion of the Tribal and Folk Arts in the country was appointed under the Chairmanship of the Education Minister on 1st September, 1978. The Committee met on

21-11-1978 and its recommendations are:—

S. No.	Point of discussion	Recommendations
1	Linkage of arts and crafts of community with the school education and curriculum	The Committee felt that communities could foster their traditional arts but there could be no value for them if the arts and the skills contained within the community were not directly linked with the process of learning in the schools. There was therefore need to integrate education with the arts and crafts of community, in order to make education a more socially productive and an instrument for integration of Indian society, breaking social stratification. The Committee recommended that there should be a provision in the State Plans for the preservation and documentation of the folk arts and of integrating the folk arts with educational curriculum. The Committee also felt that bodies like institutions Khairagarh University, the propagation for cultural schemes at the Centre, the adult education programme and other developmental sectors should make full use of the rich potential of the cultural traditions of rural and tribal India for invigorating Indian life and specially educational developments.
2	Modification in education system	The Committee decided that the State Governments NCERT and other educational institutions should be requested to find ways and means to modify the education system in a manner so that the rich cultural traditions of India could be integrated to the process of learning
3	Educational Complex for tribal children in the villages.	The Committee recommended that at the tribal level a group of schools should be taken together say 5 or 6 and it should be considered as an educational complex. The schools should pool together their human resources i.e. teachers and skilled people in the community. The whole group should be responsible not only for narrow book knowledge but for a broader education and cultural development. This will naturally help not only the student community but also the adult members of the community. The Committee also recommended that even if 5 days are given to formal education, one day a week should be earmarked for non-formal education where the students and the community come together for creative activity in any area.
4	Inclusion of cultural content in the ICDS syllabi.	The representative of the Deptt of Social Welfare made a suggestion for including the cultural content in the syllabi prescribed for the ICDS and Functional Literacy Programme. It was also suggested that the cultural content should also be made part of syllabus for Balsevika Training Institutions under the Indian Council of Child Welfare. The inclusion of cultural content in the syllabi of the training institutions would help in the dispersal of a cultural heritage the remotest corners in the rural, tribal and urban areas.
5	Utilization of the services of traditional craftsmen.	The Committee recommended that where large building programmes were going on in rural and tribal areas specially such as construction of bridges, buildings, etc. a concerted effort should be made to use the skills and the services of the traditional Craftsmen. The Committee felt that the rural development and the tribal authority should draw up a brief list of traditional painters, stone-cutters wood carvers, bronze casters and should ensure that

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- 6 Finding of viable marketing systems for the arts and crafts of rural and tribal India.

their skills are used in the new local developmental construction programmes. This methodology would have two advantages: (a) The traditional Craftsmen would have a sense of pride and participation in a local environment, and (b) there would be the creation of a local market for the skills available at the tribal and rural level.

- 7 Ban on export of raw materials being used in arts and crafts

The Committee was apprised of the work done for finding a viable marketing system for the arts and crafts of rural and tribal India, by the member representing Handicrafts Board and their schemes for an international marketing system. The Handicrafts Board may formulate concrete proposals in this regard for further consideration by the Committee in its next meeting.

- 8 Collection of information about work already on the ground

The Committee recommended that the key sectors such as Commerce, Industry, etc. should be advised that they should not export raw material such as wood, leather and instead products should be exported.

Many institutions had undertaken programmes of documenting and cataloguing different aspects of rural and tribal culture but the information was not available at any one Central Organisation/Institution. The Advisory Committee decided that between the first and second meeting information may be collected from different organisations regarding the work which is already on the ground.

The representative of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner offered the services of the Census Commission in any further surveys which Government may wish to undertake.

The Census Commission may give their attention to this recommendation.

The recommendations were considered at the Conference of Ministers* of States and Union Territories in charge of Art & Culture at the meeting held in New Delhi on 2nd July 1979. The Conference recommended the following programme of action for promotion of Cultural Heritage particularly of rural and tribal communities, and promotion of cultural activities:

1. The Conference discussed the several problems relating to the preservation and fostering of the different facets of Indian culture at the rural and tribal levels. The Conference voiced the need for immediate action for preserving, documenting these aspects of rural and tribal cultural traditions which are in danger of extinction, particularly our heritage which has so far been sustained through oral communication.
2. The Conference reviewed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee set-up by the Education Minister for the preservation and promotion of folk and Tribal Arts and endorsed the recommendations made therein.
3. The Conference recommended that the tribal welfare organisations and tribal development Departments of State Governments and industries should pay particular attention to the cultural aspects of tribal society in India.
4. The Conference recommended that course should be introduced in the school and college curricula which should acquaint the students with the rich and diverse cultural traditions at the rural and tribal level, and enable them to participate in these traditions. Educational content need to be revised in the light of tribal culture and background.
5. The Conference recommended that specific organisations should be established at State level for development of tribal language and dialects.

The recommendations are to be implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territories.

Time Capsule

7614. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry to preserve again the Time Capsule which was taken out by the previous Government;

(b) what was the reason for digging out the Time Capsule from Red Fort by that Government;

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the contents of the history written on Time Capsule;

(d) the money spent for preserving and digging out the Time Capsule; and

(e) what is the present condition of the Time Capsule?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) No steps have so far been taken to bury again the Time Capsule which was taken out by the previous Government. However, the contents of the Time Capsule along with the inner and outer shells have been kept in the safe custody in the strong room of the National Museum, New Delhi.

(b) A section of Janata Party had raised hue and cry about the contents, making various allegations.

(c) The work of preparing the historical account given in the Time Capsule had been entrusted to the Indian Council of Historical Research and was not intended to be Government's presentation or an official chronicle.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 59,881/- had been incurred on the preparation and embedding in earth of the Time Capsule. The expenditure on the digging out the Time Capsule amounted to Rs. 17,497/-.

(e) As already stated in reply to part (a) of the Question, the contents of the Time Capsule are kept in the safe custody of the National Museum, New Delhi.

Small Houses for Union Ministers

7615. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to pursue the move to construct new small houses to provide accommodation to the Union Ministers; and

(b) if so, when the new scheme is likely to be started and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) There was a proposal under consideration of the previous Government to construct new smaller houses to provide accommodation to the Union Ministers. The present Government is examining the matter de novo, keeping in view the availability of resources and material.

(b) Government had constituted a Study Group to go into different aspects of the matter. The Study Group has submitted its report. An Empowered Committee has been constituted to examine the recommendations of the Study Group and make proposals for the consideration/approval of the Government. Further action will be taken after receipt of the report of the Empowered Committee.

**1980 में दिल्ली में पंजीकृत सामूहिक आवास
(ग्रुप हाउसिंग) समितियां**

7616. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1980 में दिल्ली में अब तक नई सामूहिक आवास (कितनी ग्रुप हाउसिंग) समितियों का पंजीकरण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें दिल्ली में भूमि आवंटित कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां और कितनी भूमि आवंटित की जाएगी?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) सहकारी समितियों के पंजीकरण ने बताया है कि अब तक 117 नई सामूहिक आवास समितियों का पंजीकरण किया गया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) हर एक सामूहिक आवास समिति के प्रत्येक 50 सदस्यों को एक एकड़ भूमि का आवंटन किया जा रहा है। आवंटन की तारीख को उपलब्ध भूमि तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित बातों पर स्थान निर्भर करेगा।

Separate Postal Division for Madhubani District

7617. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4120 regarding postal division for Madhubani District and state;

(a) whether examination of the proposal for the creation of a separate postal division for Madhubani District has since been completed;

(b) if so, any specific time schedule for the creation of a separate division; and

(c) if not, causes for delay?

(c) and (d): Since 1978-79 Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened at the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Sanction for creation of a separate Postal Division for Madhubani District has been issued to the Postmaster General, Patna on 6th August, 1980.

Opening of Central Schools

7618. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence had proposed in 1978 the opening of 121 Central Schools during the years 1978-88;

(b) if so, the names of the places State-wise, which were proposed for the opening of these schools;

(c) the names of the places, State-wise, where the schools have already been opened, year-wise, since 1978;

(d) the names of the places where some of the schools are likely to be opened during the current financial year; and

(e) the likely date by which all the 121 schools would be opened as demanded by the Ministry of Defence?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). According to the proposal received by this Ministry in 1978, the Defence Ministry proposed opening of 104 Central Schools for the years 1979-84 and a Statement showing the places proposed is attached.

following defence stations:

Sl. No.	Name of Place	State/Union Territory
Year : 1978-79		
1.	Ahmedabad Cantt.	Gujarat
2.	Bhatinda Cantt.	Punjab
3.	Colaba, Bombay	Majarahstra

Sl. No.	Name of Place	State/Union Territory
4.	Chanda	Maharashtra
5.	Tezpur	Assam
6.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
7.	Shahjehanpur	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Kancharapara (24 Parganas)	West Bengal
<i>Year : 1979-80</i>		
1.	Ambajhari, Nagpur	Maharashtra
2.	Ojhar, Nasik	Maharashtra
3.	Jaipur Cantt.	Rajasthan
4.	Samba	Jammu & Kashmir
5.	Dipatoli, Ranchi	Bihar
6.	Gaya	Bihar
7.	Sarsawa, Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Nagrota, Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
9.	Malkapuram Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Naliya, Kutch	Gujarat
11.	Suranussi, Jullunder	Punjab
<i>Year : 1980-81</i>		
1.	AFS Memaura	Uttar Pradesh
2.	AFS Bhuj	Gujarat
3.	Bolarum, Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Ballygunge, Calcutta	West Bengal
5.	Binnaguri Cantt.	West Bengal
6.	Colaba, Bombay	Maharashtra
7.	Chakki, Pathankot	Punjab
8.	Morar Cantt., Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Ordinance Factory, Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Pangode, Trivandrum	Kerala
11.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan
12.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh

Another Kendriya Vidyalaya is likely to be opened at Ambala Cantt. during 1980-81.

(e) For the period 1979-84, Government have decided to open 54 Centric Schools in the Defence stations and since 23 have already been opened in 1979-80 and 1980-81, 31 remain to be opened in the next three years.

Names of places, State-wise, proposed by the Ministry of Defence in 1978 for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas:

Sl. No	Place
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Hakimpet
2.	Vishakhapatnam
ASSAM	
3.	Tezpur
4.	Chabua
5.	Dinjan
BIHAR	
6.	Dipatoli
7.	Gaya
GUJARAT	
8.	Ahmedabad
9.	Bhuj
10.	Gandhinagar
11.	Baroda
12.	Naliya Kutch
13.	Jamnagar
HARYANA	
14.	Ambala Cantt.
15.	Faridabad
16.	Sirsa
17.	Ambala
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
18.	Dharamshala
19.	Sabathu
20.	Bakloh
21.	Kasoli
22.	Dalhousie

Sl. No.	Place
JAMMU & KASHMIR	
23.	Damana
24.	Punch
25.	Srinagar
26.	Mendhar
27.	Miran Sahib
28.	Sunder Bari
29.	Rajouri
30.	Naoshera
31.	Rukhmudhi
32.	Nagrota
33.	Samba
34.	Udhampur
35.	Janglot
36.	Kaluchak
37.	Jammu
KARNATAKA	
38.	Yalahanka
KERALA	
39.	Trivandrum
40.	Ernakulam
MADHYA PRADESH	
41.	Dhanna
42.	Gwalior (Morar Cantt.)
MAHARASHTRA	
43.	Dapodi (Kirkee)
44.	Dockyard Colony Pawai, Bombay
45.	Ojhar
46.	Thana
47.	Pune
48.	Deolali, Nasik

Sl. No.	Place
MEGHALAYA	
49.	Shillong
NAGALAND	
50.	Kohima
51.	Rangapahar
ORISSA	
52.	Chilka
PUNJAB	
53.	Jullundur Cantt.
54.	Chakki
55.	Kapurthala
56.	Ludhiana
57.	Nabha/Sangrur
58.	Suranussi
59.	Abhor
60.	Bhatinda
61.	Amritsar
RAJASTHAN	
62.	Jaipur
63.	Alwar
64.	Udaipur
65.	Sriganganagar
66.	Suratgarh
67.	Jaisalmer (Army)
68.	Jaisalmer (Air Force)
69.	Jodhpur
70.	Bikaner
71.	Barmer
72.	Mount Abu
SIKKIM	
73.	Pentang

Sr. No.	Place
TAMIL NADU	
74.	Wellington
75.	Sulur
76.	Avadi
UTTAR PRADESH	
77.	Shajahanpur
78.	Joshimath
79.	Haldwani
80.	Raiwala
81.	Faizabad
82.	Varanasi Cantt.
83.	Kanpur Cantt.
84.	Dharchula
85.	Kanpur (Air Force)
86.	Agra
87.	Sarsawa
88.	Dehradun
89.	Hindon
90.	Memora
91.	Bamrauli
WEST BENGAL	
92.	Kanchrapara
93.	Ballygunge
94.	Pedong
95.	Sevoke Road
96.	Bagdogra
CHANDIGARH	
97.	Chandigarh (Air Force)
DELHI	
98.	Delhi Cantt.
99.	Tughlakabad
100.	Arjungarh
101.	Palam

Sl. No.	Place
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	
102.	Bambolim
103.	Mandovi, Panaji
MIZORAM	
104.	Aizwal

Bye-Laws for laying Foundation of Houses

7619. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:**
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any standard of the foundation of houses has been laid down in the Buildings Bye-laws either by the Government, C.P.W.D., Delhi Development Authority or Delhi Municipal Corporation and if so, what are those standards;

(b) if the foundation of a building is not laid in accordance with the prescribed standards what action is taken against such buildings; and

(c) when a building is found to have been constructed on superficial foundation due to which it is cracked, what action is taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Standards of the foundation of houses in Delhi have been laid down under Building Bye-law No. 31 of the NDMC and Bye-laws Nos. 40 and 47 of the MCD, vide extracts given in the statement.

(b) and (c). The NDMC have informed that no action for such default can be taken as per their Building Bye-laws.

The MCD and the DDA have informed that the responsibility for the structural liability of a building rests with the lessee or the owner, vide Building Bye-laws No. 92 of the MCD;

extracts given in the statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the question.

The MCD have further stated that if a building becomes dangerous due to this or any other reason, action for removal of the danger is taken under the provision of Sections 348 and 349 of the DMC Act, 1957; extracts given in the statement.

Statement

1. Building Bye-law No. 31 of the NDMC.

31 Foundations of Walls

The foundation of every building resting directly on undisturbed earth shall be of such a width that the pressure on the earth does not exceed one ton per square foot unless approved otherwise by the Committee for a particular area and shall be not less than two feet below ground level, and all walls shall rest on concrete foundation which shall be at least nine inches thick for single storey building and one foot for buildings with more than one storey. The concrete shall project not more than half its thickness on either side of the footing.

2. Building Bye-laws Nos. 40, 47 and 92 of the MCD.

BBL No. 40 Foundation of Walls

(1) The foundations of every building resting directly on undisturbed earth shall be of such a width that the pressure on the earth does not exceed one ton per square foot, and shall be not less than two feet below ground level, and all walls shall rest on a concrete foundation which shall be at least nine inches thick for single storey building and one foot for buildings with more than one storey. The concrete shall project not more than half its thickness on either side of the footing.

Explanation:—"Concrete" means a mixture of coarse aggregate ballast of stone, brick or other suitable material

and mortar of cement or lime and does not include mud mortar.

(2) The foundation of any such building shall not be constructed on any site which has been filled up with, or has been used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter, until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

B.B.L. 47 Conditions under which to all thickness prescribed may be deviated from.

In case of buildings designed by the class of architects, engineers or draftsmen who are considered by the Commissioner sufficiently qualified to work out structural strength, the thickness prescribed in bye-laws 42 and 43 may be deviated from provided the proposal is supported by actual calculations and a certificate is recorded by the licensed architect, engineers or draftsmen, as the case may be, in the following forms:—

"Certified that the structural parts of the entire buildings have been designed on the basis of calculations and are considered safe in accordance with the permissible stresses and the slenderness ratio."

B.B.L. No. 92 Responsibility for quality and workmanship.

Every person who shall undertake construction work in a building shall be responsible that the building materials used are sound, of good quality and properly put together so as to ensure safety. This responsibility for the structural stability of a building rests with the lessee or owner.

Sections 348 and 349 of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Act, 1957

Section 348 Removal of dangerous buildings:—

348(1) If it appears to the Commissioner at any time that any building is in a ruinous condition or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to any

person occupying, reporting to or passing by such building or any other building or place in the neighbourhood of such building, the Commissioner may by order in writing, require the owner or occupier of such building to demolish, secure or repair such building or do one or more of such things within such period as may be specified in the order, so as to prevent all cause of danger therefrom.

(2) The Commissioner may also, if he thinks fit, require such owner or occupier by the said order either forthwith or before proceeding to demolish, secure or repair the building, to set up a proper and sufficient hoard or fence for the protection of passerby and other persons, with a convenient platform and hand-rail wherever practicable to serve as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence.

(3) If it appears to the Commissioner that danger from a building which is in a ruinous condition or likely to fall is imminent, he may, before making the order aforesaid, fence or demolish, secure or repair the said building or take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the danger.

(4) If the owner or occupier of the building does not comply with the order within the period specified therein, the Commissioner shall take such steps in relation to the building as to prevent all cause of danger therefrom.

(5) All expenses incurred by the Commissioner in relation to any building under this section shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier thereof as an arrear of tax under this Act.

Section 349 Power to order building to be vacated in certain circumstances:—

349 (1) The Commissioner may by order in writing direct that any building which in his opinion is in a dangerous condition or is not provided with sufficient means of egress in case of fire or is occupied in contravention of

section 346 be vacated forthwith or within such period as may be specified in the order:

Provided that at the time of making such order the Commissioner shall record a brief statement of the reasons therefor.

(2) If any person fails to vacate the building in pursuance of such order the Commissioner may direct any police officer to remove such person from the building and the police officer shall comply with such direction accordingly.

(3) The Commissioner shall, on the application of any person who has vacated, or been removed from any building in pursuance of an order made by him, re-instate such person in the building on the expiry of the period for which the order has been in force according as the circumstances prevailing at that time permit.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आवास योजनाएँ

7620. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी प्रकार की निर्माण और आवास योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) देश में इस समय कितने अति-रिक्त मकानों की आवश्यकता है और अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने मकानों की आवश्यकता होगी तथा इन स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा आवास निर्माण के लिए क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री प्रफुल्ल चन्द सेठी) : (क) पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) का प्रचालन 1-4-80 से समाप्त हो गया है और नई छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) इस समय तैयार की जा रही है। इसके उद्देश्यों, नीति, परिचय आदि का अभी निश्चय किया जाना है।

(ख) 31-3-1980 को देश में मकानों की कमी 207 लाख एकक (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 161 लाख एकक और नागरिक क्षेत्र में 46 लाख एकक) तथा 31-3-1985 तक 236 लाख एकक (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 180 लाख एकक और नागरिक क्षेत्रों में 56 लाख एकक) अंकी गई है। क्योंकि आवास राज्य का विषय है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार 'समेकित ऋणों और 'समेकित अनुदानों' के रूप में सहायता दे रही है जो विकास के किसी शीघ्र से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती है। जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम और आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने भी पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को ऋण के रूप में निम्नलिखित धनराशियाँ दी थी :-

(करोड़ रुपये में)

वर्ष	जी०बी०नि०	सा०बी०नि०	कुल
1978-79	19.92	14.00	101.48 (समेकित)
1979-80	41.54	14.00	128.39 (समेकित)

1980-81 के दौरान जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम और आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम से यह आशा है कि वे आवासीय प्रयोजनायें क्रमशः 35 करोड़, ६० 15 करोड़ ६० और 160 करोड़ ६० ऋण सहायता के रूप में अंशदान करेंगे। नई छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभा भी अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Completion Certificate for Newly Constructed Building

7621. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of a House Building owner to apply for the completion certificate to the D.D.A. before it is occupied or rented out;

(b) whether a number of house/building owners have not applied for the completion certificate or applied on a later stage and if so, how many such defaulters are on record of the D.D.A. and what action is being taken against such defaulters; and

(c) whether a number of defaulting house/building owners have not been granted occupancy certificates by the D.D.A. because the irregularities committed in the construction of their houses/buildings are such which are not compoundable and if so, what action is proposed to be taken against such defaulters and is there any time-limit for such action?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DDA has intimated that the assessment of the number of defaulters has not been made. However, defaulters are dealt with by imposing penalty as per the rules.

(c) Completion certificate/occupancy certificate is not issued wherever irregularities have been committed in the

construction of the house/building which are not compoundable and the builders are given initially two months time to make necessary rectifications. If the owner fails to get the rectifications done, the case is ultimately referred to Lease Admn. Branch of DDA for taking action under the lease terms. There is no rigid time limit for such rectifications.

Appeal from All Goa Secondary School Teachers' Association

7622. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All Goa Secondary School Teachers' Association, Goa has sent any appeal to the Government for the welfare of Goa Secondary Teachers;

(b) if so, the details of the main demands; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the main demands of the All Goa Secondary School Teachers Association, Goa and the action taken/proposed to be taken are given below:—

(1) 'Automation' Grade;

The Association have demanded that 'Automation' Grades or time Bound Selection Grades on completion of certain number of years of service, be given. This was examined but could not be accepted because of its wider implications for teachers in all the Union Territories.

(2) Pay Revision:

The revision of pay of teachers in Goa cannot be done independently but will have to pend a general revision.

The Goa Teachers, at present, are on the Central scales of pay, like other Union Territories, except Chandigarh which follows Punjab State pattern.

(3) Removal of Pay Anomalies of 1970 and Before:

When the Pay Scales of the teachers in Union Territories were revised in the year, 1970, a special pay fixation formula was adopted, under which the pay of the teachers was fixed in the new scale with date of increment remaining unchanged in the pre-revised scales. This gave rise to an anomaly of some juniors drawing more pay than their seniors. This problem is engaging the attention of the Government and efforts are being made to find a solution in consultation with the concerned authorities.

(4) Enactment of Education Act:

The Goa Administration have informed that the Education Bill is ready and that it is likely to be introduced in the next session of the Assembly after getting necessary clearance from Government of India.

(5) Enactment of Legislation to Grant Free Education upto University level to Children of Teachers and raising the Age of Retirement of Teachers to 60 years, Extensible upto 65 years:

It is not possible to accept this demand in view of its wider implications for all government employees in general.

.Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions

7623. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes made by each State and Union Territory for admission into educational institutions for primary, secondary and higher education both technical and non-technical?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Alleged Violation of Rules by Jawaharlal Nehru University

7624. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University have in number of cases violated the rules and regulations/guidelines/instructions laid down by the UGC/Ministry of Education in the matters pertaining to the teaching and non-teaching staff of the University;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite repeated rejections in such cases by the UGC/Ministry of Education, the Jawaharlal Nehru University has ignored the same; and

(c) whether it is mandatory on the part of the JNU to abide by these rules and regulations and if so, what steps the Government propose to initiate recoveries of excess amounts thus paid in violation of these rules to the concerned staff members?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The Jawaharlal Nehru University, being a statutory autonomous organization, functions within the framework of its Act, Statutes and Ordinances, neither the Government nor the University Grants Commission are concerned with the day-to-day administration of the University, although the University Grants Commission issues, from time to time, guidelines on academic matters. The scales of pay of various categories of University employees are also determined by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the Government.

Recently it had come to the notice of the University Grants Commission that the University had not followed the guidelines prescribed by it for revision of pay scales of Professional Assistants and Proof Reader. The Commission has already taken up the matter with the University and will take further action on receipt of the University's reply.

Setting up of Marine Parks

7625. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up marine parks off the coast of India; and

(b) if so, the present position of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The following three proposals for setting up marine parks have been received:

(a) Gulf of Mannar.

(b) Pirotin Islands in the Gulf of Kutch.

(c) The oceanic area around Lakshadweep Islands.

These proposals are under examination particularly with reference to the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. It is necessary to survey the concerned areas and work out specific administrative arrangements as well as financial implications.

Linking of All District Towns with State Capital in Rajasthan by Telephones

7626. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the District towns in Rajasthan have been linked with State Capitals with telephone services;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that out of 365 days, only on an average 200 days the District towns remain cut-off from State Capital; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a person in Delhi desirous of telephone contact with Dungarpur district, has to remain deprived for about a fortnight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Delhi has direct circuits to Jaipur and Udaipur. Dungarpur and Banswara are connected to Jaipur and Udaipur respectively. The calls are, however, to be transitted at Jaipur and Udaipur respectively. Transitting entails some delay. The Telephone circuits on all the above routes have shown an efficiency of over 90 per cent in the last quarter and calls are passing on all the sections satisfactorily.

Maintenance organisations exist under the control of senior officers to monitor constantly, repair and maintain telephone circuits in these areas.

Effect of Excessive use of D.D.T. in Agriculture

7627. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of DDT made available for agricultural purposes at present in the country;

(b) whether excessive use of DDT in agriculture is harmful for health;

(c) whether scientists have warned the developing countries particularly India for its excessive use in Agriculture; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In 1980-81, about 6000 MT of technical grade DDT is likely to be made available for agricultural purposes in the country.

(b) and (c). Conflicting views on hazards to human health because of excessive use of DDT in agriculture have been expressed by scientists on circumstantial evidence of the effect of DDT on other forms of life including birds. Scientists in the field of ecology and wild life conservation have warned against the continuous accumulation of DDT in the environment, especially in birds and fishes. However, there is yet no well substantiated evidence of the effects on human health.

(d) The present level of consumption of pesticides in India is very low. The consumption of all pesticides taken together is only about 60,000 M.T. per year. Of this, DDT technical grade accounts for about 10 per cent in agriculture. The Registration Committee after considering all connected issues has allowed the use of DDT in agriculture in India.

Release of Telephone connection under O.Y.T./Non-O.Y.T. Registered later in point of time

7628. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Telephones have allotted telephone connections in O.Y.T./Non-O.Y.T. categories to persons who registered later in point of time in various telephone exchanges of Delhi than the persons whose names are still on the waiting list;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to allot telephone connections to persons who have registered earlier in point of time than the persons to whom the connections have been given; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAN): (a) & (b). Telephones are normally sanctioned in various categories as per turn on the waiting list. However, certain telephones have been sanctioned on out of turn under O.Y.T. and Special categories. In this connection please see our reply to Unstarred Question No. 6784 dated 4-8-80.

(c) Telephones to the remaining applicants will be allotted as soon as exchange capacity becomes available.

(d) The question does not arise.

Functioning of telephones lines from Delhi to Doongarpur and Banswara telephone lines, Rajasthan

7629. SHRI BEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone lines from Delhi to Doongarpur and Banswara the District headquarters remain out of order and contact cannot be established even once in a month;

(b) whether Government have appointed any officer to keep a constant watch over the proper functioning of these telephones lines; and

(c) if not, whether Government will appoint any officer for this job or create a cell therefor in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAN): (a) No, Sir. Delhi has direct circuits to Jaipur and Udaipur. Dunderpur and Banswara are connected to Jaipur and Udaipur respectively. The calls are, however, to be transitted at Jaipur and Udaipur respectively. Transitting entails some delay. The Telephone circuits on all the above routes have shown an efficiency of over 90 per cent in the last quarter and calls are passing on all the sections satisfactorily.

(b) Maintenance organisations exist under the control of senior officers to monitor constantly, repair and maintain telephone circuits in these areas.

(c) The question does not arise.

Release of Food Grain under Food for Work Scheme

7630. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foodgrains allocated by the Centre to the respective State Governments for the food for work scheme for the period March—May, 1980, State-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware that despite the allocations made by the Central Government, the Food Corporation of India has not released the foodgrains to some of the State Governments and as a result of which the Food for Work Programme may come to a stand still; and

(c) if so, the names of the States and steps being proposed by the

Central Government to release foodgrains immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Statement I indicating the quantities of foodgrains released to various States/UTs under Food for Work Programme for the period March to May, 1980 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Adequate stocks are available in the Food Corporation of India's depots in all the States for release under the food for work programme. The stock position of foodgrains in various States is reviewed every month and depending upon the allocation made by the Central Government vis-a-vis the existing stock position in various States, meticulous planning is done to position sufficient foodgrains stocks wherever they are needed. Statement II indicating the quantity of foodgrains actually supplied under food for work programme to each State till the end of June, 1980 is enclosed.

Statement—I

Quantities of foodgrains released to the States for Food for Work Programme under normal and Special Food for Work Programme for the period March—May, 1980.

S. No.	States/UT	Quantity of foodgrains released during March—May, 1980
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63,000
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	1,35,000
4.	Gujarat	12,041
5.	Haryana	20,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,000
8.	Karnataka	24,150
9.	Kerala	13,500
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,24,000
11.	Maharashtra	40,000
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	88,000

1	2	3	4
16.	Punjab		6,000
17.	Rajasthan		1,30,000
18.	Sikkim		500
19.	Tamil Nadu		27,000
20.	Tripura		5,500
21.	Uttar Pradesh		2,45,000
22.	West Bengal		20,000
23.	A & N Island		750
24.	Ar nachal Pradesh		—
25.	Chandigrh		—
26.	Mizoran		—
27.	Pondicherry		250
Total			10,72,691

Statement—II

Quantity of foodgrains actually supplied under Food for Work Programme to each State during 1980-81
(April—June)

(In '000 tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat	Total
Andhra Pradesh	15.9	—	15.9
Assam	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bihar	15.5	131.6	147.1
Haryana	1.7	5.1	6.8
Himachal Pradesh	8.4	8.0	16.4
Jammu & Kashmir	1.7	3.1	4.8
Karnataka	4.6	0.9	5.5
Kerala	9.9	—	9.9
Madhya Pradesh	50.4	16.5	66.9
Maharashtra	15.5	6.2	21.7
Orissa	69.9	20.3	90.2
Punjab	18.8	30.7	49.5
Rajasthan	2.6	82.0	84.6
Uttar Pradesh	30.1	81.8	111.9
West Bengal	21.9	3.5	25.4
Tripura	5.3	—	5.3
Total	272.4	389.9	662.3

Post offices and P.C.Os. in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency

7631. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of post offices, sub-post offices, branch-post offices and Public Call Offices is the minimum in the Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency as compared to adjacent Parliamentary Constituencies;

(b) if so, the details with figures;

(c) whether there is a proposal to open more post offices and P.C.Os. in the Parliamentary Constituency of Shahjahanpur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) It is not a fact that the number of post offices, sub-post offices, branch post offices in the Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency is not comparable with those in the adjacent Parliamentary Constituencies. However, the number of Public Call Offices in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency is smaller.

(b) Name of Constituency	No. of Post Offices	No. of P.C.O's.
Shahjahanpur . . .	233	57
Pilibhit . . .	158	80
Shahabad . . .	289	60

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Post Offices are proposed to be opened in the following eleven villages of Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency during 1980-81:—

Ladhala, Bhainsi, Jatauria, Deoria, Saraura, Dilawarpur, Ajipur, Sara Amsipur, Chhitepur, Gora Rajpur and Indepur.

It has been programmed to open 17 new P.C.Os. in Shahjahanpur Parliamentary Constituency during 1980-81.

Use of Groundnut Oil and Oilcake in Miltone

7632. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state, which content of groundnut oil or its oilcake is being used in manufacturing miltone out of groundnut and the full facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Miltone is protein isolate 'Toned Milk' prepared by blending whole milk with edible grade groundnut protein isolate in the ratio of 50:50. The process, in brief, consists of extraction of protein solids from defatted edible quality expeller groundnut cake of solvent extracted groundnut flour, followed by its reconstitution to a slurry containing around 12 per cent solids. This protein liquor is mixed with standardised milk in equal proportions. Buffer salts, vitamins and minerals are added and the product is homogenized.

New Capacity of Production to Private Sugar Mills

7633. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently liberalised the sugar licensing allowing new capacity of production to private sugar mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the Press Note dated 4th July, 1980 issued by the Government regarding the guidelines for licensing of new sugar factories.

during the Sixth Plan, the present policy of granting licences for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector/Public Sector will continue in the Sixth Plan. However, in areas where the proposals from the Cooperative/Public Sector are not received, the proposals from the private sector could be considered.

(b) The Government decided to consider the proposals from the Private Sector also for the establishment of new sugar factories to bridge the gap in the target of sugar production capacity of the sugar industry fixed for the Sixth Plan in case adequate number of applications for new factories are not received from both Cooperative and Public Sectors. This is necessary, in areas of adequate cane availability, in the interests of cane growers.

Putting of Sewage into Sea by Coasted cities

7634. SHRI JANARDHANA POOLJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a suggestion from experts that coasted cities should be forbidden to put sewage into the sea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Rota Coda Machines by Modern Bakeries

7635. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Modern Bakeries had purchased nine Rota-Coda machines at a cost of Rs. 3000 each for various branches for printing cost on wrapper of each bread;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when these machines were installed and in which branches;

(d) whether it is a fact that these machines did not work and are now lying as junk;

(e) if so, the full details;

(f) whether any investigation has been made to find out as to how such machines came to be brought; and

(g) the action, if any, taken/proposed to be taken against those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. had purchased five Rota Coda machines (attachments to be used on the Slicing and Wrapping Machines) at a total cost of Rs. 55,14.46 as per details below:—

	Rs.
(i) 3 Nos. Rota Coda Machines complete units with various spares (Rs. 814.50 each with spares)	2443.50
(ii) 2 Nos. Rota Coda units complete (Rs. 800 each)	1600.00
(iii) Cost of stereos	972.00
(iv) Cost of additional equipment for Bombay Unit	498.96
TOTAL	5514.46

(c) Three of these machines were purchased in September, 1975 and two in February, 1976. They were installed one each at Hyderabad, Bombay, Chandigarh and two at Delhi Unit. Subsequently, one of the machines was shifted from Delhi Unit to Kanpur Unit.

(d) No, Sir. These machines were brought into use immediately after purchase and have worked satisfac-

torily. As these attachments need not be utilised regularly, these are lying detached from the Slicing and Wrapping machine, and can be put into operation as and when required.

(e), (f) and (g). Do not arise.

Supply of Milk Powder to States

7636. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the supply of milk powder to the States during last two years;

(b) whether any request was made by Orissa State to arrange regular supply of milk powder to that State; and

(c) if so, the increased quantity of milk powder granted, if any, to that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation is supplying skim milk powder to the Public/Cooperative Sector milk plants in the States in order to meet the shortfall in the milk procured and distributed, especially during the lean season when there is substantial fall in milk production. The details of quantity of skim milk powder supplied to Public/Cooperative milk plants in various States during the last two years is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Dairy Corporation received a request from Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Cuttack, for allotment of skim milk powder to the Central Dairy, Phulnakhara Cuttack.

(c) The Indian Dairy Corporation supplied to the Central Dairy Phulnakhara 3 tonnes and 9 tonnes skim milk powder during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

Statement

Quantity of skim milk powder supplied by the Indian Dairy Corporation to Public/Cooperative Sector Milk Plants in various States during the last 2 years.

(in Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Quantity of Skim Milk Powder Supplied	
		1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	969	1792
2.	Assam	35	20
3.	Bihar	20	53
4.	Gujarat	529	2222
5.	Himachal Pradesh	10	28
6.	Haryana	Nil	569
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	40	22
8.	Kerala	75	212

1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	1018	1546
10.	Madhya Pradesh	145	243
11.	Maharashtra	1988	2382
12.	Meghalaya	Nil	5
13.	Orissa	3	9
14.	Rajasthan	10	50
15.	Tamil Nadu	3351	2404
16.	Uttar Pradesh	188	213
17.	West Bengal	6374	6983
18.	Agartala	30	40

“नाफेड” के माध्यम से प्याज की खरीद

7637. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “नाफेड” महाराष्ट्र के प्याज उत्पादक किसानों से 60 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर से प्याज खरीद रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या, इस वर्ष बिहार में प्याज की भारी फसल को देखते हुये, सरकार का विचार “नाफेड” के माध्यम से उक्त समर्थन मूल्य पर प्याज खरीदने की योजना क्रियान्वित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धार० बी० स्वामीनाथन्) : (क) नेफेड मूल्य समर्थन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत 45 रु० से 60 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर से प्याज की खरीद कर रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्याज का अधिक उत्पादन होने तथा उसके मूल्य में तेजी से गिरावट आने के कारण महाराष्ट्र में “नेफेड” ने प्याज की खरीद शुरू की थी। बिहार में परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी नहीं थीं कि वहाँ नेफेड की खरीद शुरू करनी पड़े।

Fertiliser for Coconut Trees in Kerala

7638. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which are being taken by Government to assess fertilizer needs for the growth of coconut trees in Kerala State and the assistance given to State Government for the purpose;

(b) whether any scientific method to find out the nutritive elements required for coconut tree growth is being formulated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A number of fertiliser experiments have been laid out in the different coconut growing states including Kerala under the All India Coordinated Coconut and Arecanut Improvement Project of the ICAR to assess the fertiliser requirements of coconut. The response to fertiliser nutrients are evaluated against the growth, nutrient status of the tissues and production of nuts and suitable recommendations made regarding optimum fertiliser dose.

Financial assistance for conducting fertiliser trials on the basis of which fertiliser needs are assessed is given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to Kerala Agricultural University. The cost is shared in the ratio of 3:1 between the Council and the University.

(b) and (c). Two methods are commonly employed for assessing the nutritive elements required for coconut tree growth. These are (i) Soil Analysis method and (ii) Tissue Analysis method. In India the soil analysis method is being used for determining the fertiliser needs of coconut trees.

Shortfall in Budget Provision of Cooperation

7639: SHRI JEETENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details for the shortfall of Rs. 7,29,48,000 between the Original Budget Estimate and the Revised Budget Estimate under the head "Cooperation" in 1979-80 Budget; and

(b) how far less investment in cooperative fertiliser factories has affected fertiliser production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The details are given in the statement annexed.

(b) The Budget provision in question was made with reference to likely expenditure during 1979-80 for investment in the newly organised Hazira cooperative fertiliser project. The factory is planned to go into production only in 1984-85. The less investment with reference to expenditure incurred during 1979-80 is not likely to have any adverse effect on fertiliser production on current indications.

STATEMENT

Shortfall under the head "Cooperation" between Budget Estimate and Revised Estimate 1979-80.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Increase in R.E. over B.E. 1979-80 (+)	Shortfall in R.E. as against B.E. 1979-80 (—)
1. Education, research and training.		19.98
2. Other cooperatives		547.00
3. Assistance to National Cooperative Federations		1.50
4. Non-Plan grants to States (credit Cooperatives)	80.00	
5. Grants for Centrally sponsored schemes (credit cooperatives)	562.50	

1	2	3
6. Investments in cooperative fertiliser factories		500.00
7. Investments in debentures of Land Development Banks		800.00
8. Assistance to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED)		6.00
9. Loans for share capital participation in cooperative sugar mills.	165.00	
10. Loans for share capital participation in cooperative spinning mills.		25.00
11. Loans to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for storage programmes	275.00	
12. Loans and advances to State Government (credit cooperatives)		100.00
13. Loans for Centrally sponsored Plan schemes (credit cooperatives)	187.50	
(+)	1270.00 (—)	1999.48
Net shortfall	(—) Rs. 729.48 lakhs	

Assistance provided to NAFED

7640. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided to NAFED during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 for different items of work, item-wise; and

(b) the year-wise loss suffered by NAFED during the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a)
The information is contained in the
statement annexed.

(b) NAFED did not suffer any loss during the cooperative years 1977-78 and 1978-79 in its overall business. Its accounts for 1979-80 are yet to be finalised and audited.

Statement

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Items of Financial Assistance	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
I. Assistance Provided by Government :			
A. Eggs & Poultry			
(a) Share capital contribution	11.00	..	7.00
(a) Loans.	—	12.00	7.50

1	2	3
(c) Managerial Subsidy	0.75	0.75
(d) Contribution towards Risk Fund	0.75	0.75
(e) Subsidy for publicity and promotional activities	0.75	0.75
B. Tobacco		
(a) Short term loan for purchase of tobacco under support price	150.00	..
G. Jaggery		
Reimbursement of losses		
(i) By Central Govt.	17.50	..
(ii) By U.P. Government	5.892	..
D. Ginger		
Reimbursement of losses	40.00	..
E. Groundnut Oil		
Reimbursement of losses . . . . .	..	200.00
F. Onion		
(a) Short term loan . . . . .	..	400.00
(b) Contribution to price support operations Reserve Fund for purchase of onions. . . . .	..	321.00
TOTAL	11.00	227.642
		937.75

II. Assistance provided by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC):

A. Margin money loan for marketing operations	10.30	105.00	112.00
B. Loan for construction of Godowns . . . . .	..	29.94	1.5 ⁵
C. Loan for establishment of processing units	4.93	14.00	11.94
D. Subsidy for Technical and Promotional Cell	0.30	0.25	0.20
TOTAL	15.53	149.19	125.69

III. Total Financial Assistance Provided

A. Government	11.00	227.642	937.75
B. NCDC	15.53	149.190	125.69
GRAND TOTAL	26.53	376.832	1063.44

Housing Policy for Kerala

7641. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the housing policy, as recommended by All India Conference of Housing Boards held in October, 1979, has been formulated for Kerala State;

(b) if so, the method of assistance and incentives proposed to be given to the State Government to undertake the house construction programme, keeping in view the magnitude and urgency of the problem; and

(c) whether financial institutions like L.I.C. are giving sufficient funds for middle income and low income group housing schemes in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The All India Conference of Housing Boards held at Trivandrum in 1979 did not recommend any specific housing policy for Kerala State. Besides working of Housing Boards for the country as a whole, the Conference also made recommendations on different aspects of the Country's housing problems.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Housing and Urban Development Corporation provide loan assistance to the executing agencies of the States for financially viable and technically sound housing schemes, which may be of different income categories.

Central Govt. has allocated loan of Rs. 14.79 crores from Life Insurance Corporation and Rs. 1.20 crores from General Insurance Corporation upto the end of March, 1980, HUDCO has made a loan commitment of Rs. 27.56 crores upto the end of June, 1980 to the State of Kerala.

Urban Land Ceiling Act

7642. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has addressed a communications to State Governments exhorting them to complete all action under the Urban Land Ceiling Act by the end of this year;

(b) if so the names of States who have been asked;

(c) the names of the States who have responded to the request;

(d) whether any State Government has suggested for amending the Act; and

(e) if so, the names of the States and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As in the statement attached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Subsequently, in November 1979, Government appointed a Working Group to go into the working of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. The Group has submitted its report which is under process in consultation with the State Governments.

Statement

The Government of India issued communication to following states:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Karnataka
6. Maharashtra
7. Madhya Pradesh

8. Orissa
9. Punjab
10. Rajasthan
11. Uttar Pradesh
12. West Bengal

Union Territories

1. Chandigarh Administration
2. Delhi
3. Pondicherry.

All States/Union Territories except Rajasthan sent their replies.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों द्वारा
हड़ताल

7643. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों ने जुलाई, 1980 के प्रथम सप्ताह में एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी और कुलपति के समक्ष प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए गए हैं?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) हड़ताल अप्रैल, 1980 में हुई। पिछली हड़ताल के दौरान, अनुपस्थिति की आधी अवधि को कर्मचारियों को देय अर्जित अवकाश में बदलने के दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद् के निर्णय के खिलाफ थी।

प्रदर्शन, राम लाल आनन्द कालेज के एक डूबी कर्मचारी तथा उसकी पत्नी द्वारा कुलपति के कार्यालय के आगे की गई भूख हड़ताल के समर्थन में किया गया था।

(ग) अनुपस्थिति की आधी अवधि को अर्जित अवकाश में बदलने का कार्यकारी परिषद् का निर्णय अंतिम है। सरकार का इसमें दखल देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। राम लाल आनन्द कालेज के कर्मचारी द्वारा की गई भूख हड़ताल, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति, उनके साथियों और रामलाल आनन्द कालेज के प्रिंसिपल के हस्तक्षेप पर, 10 जुलाई, 1980 को समाप्त कर दी गई थी।

Scholarship to Blind Persons

7644. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to blind persons during 1978-79 under its scheme aimed at making the handicapped self-supporting in the long run;

(b) the total number of scholarships likely to be given during the current financial year;

(c) whether the Central Government are providing some financial assistance to the voluntary organisations also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) During the year 1978-79, 1331 blind students were awarded scholarships.

(b) Scholarships are given to the blind students on the basis of the applications received by the State Governments/Union Territories and subject to the fulfilment of prescribed norms. Therefore it is not possible to indicate any precise figure of scholarships to be awarded during the current financial year.

(c) The Central Government are providing financial assistance to vol-

untary organisations for the purpose of education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped.

(d) A statement showing statewide break-up pertaining to the year 1978-79 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise break up of the assistance given under the Scheme of Assistance to the Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped during 1978-79

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	Number of organisations assisted.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.20	1
2.	Assam	0.61	2
3.	Gujarat	18.97	15
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.94	2
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.04	2
6.	Karnataka	6.98	8
7.	Kerala	7.92	8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.34	3
9.	Maharashtra	19.25	22
10.	Orissa	1.30	3
11.	Punjab	0.40	3
12.	Rajasthan	1.81	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	7.85	17
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7.11	12
15.	West Bengal	10.68	11
16.	Delhi	7.16	8
Total		95.56	120

Profitability of Farm under State Farms Corporation

7645. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken by Government for improving the profitability of farms managed under the State Farms Corporation;

(b) in how many States the farms are managed by the Central Government or by the Corporations; and

(c) the details regarding the development of Farms in the State of Orissa during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The following steps have been taken for improving the profitability of the State Farms:

(1) Measures such as reduction in over all expenditure on direct and indirect inputs particularly on major inputs like fertiliser, POL and pesticides, etc. are being taken.

(2) Control over the utilisation of labour is being tightened to ensure that expenditure on this head is also reduced. Further, steps such as application of fertiliser through aerial spray, strict monitoring over the fortnight-wise programmes for diffe-

rent operations and strict supervision at all levels is being ensured.

(3) The Corporation has also constituted Committees associating experts from Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Governments to go into the performance of non-profit earning farms so as to enable the Corporation to take remedial steps.

(4) Further, projects for land developments on custom work basis have also been taken up, utilising the available idle farm machinery and equipment which will result in additional income to the Corporation. Besides, consultancy service to Universities and other organisations under the National Seeds Programme has also been taken up and the resultant income will augment the profits of the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) The State Farms Corporation of India manages Central State Farms in Nine States viz., Rajasthan (2); Uttar Pradesh (2); Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Mizoram (one each).

(c) There is no farm in Orissa State and there is no proposal to start one at present.

New Technology for Pulse Production

7646. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA.
SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable headway was made during the last year in developing and popularising new technology for stepping up the production of pulses in the country;

(b) if so, to what extent it has succeeded;

(c) whether the production of pulses has increased during the current year;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) whether, in view of this, the country will not have to resort to import of pulses during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Short duration varieties of moong and arhar have been evolved which can be grown as an additional crop in multiple cropping patterns. Moong can be grown in lands lying fallow in summer season after harvest of wheat and arhar can be grown in kharif season before sowing of wheat in rabi. Last year (1979-80) short duration moong varieties were grown over an area of 7 lakh hectares in summer season and the coverage under short duration arhar varieties was about 21,000 hectares.

Similarly, short duration varieties of moong, urd and cowpea are also being popularised in lands lying fallow after harvest of rice.

(c) and (d). The estimates of production of pulses in 1979-80 have not yet become available. However, due to unprecedented drought conditions in 1979-80, there is likely to be decline in production compared to the level of 12.17 million tonnes in 1978-79.

(e) Efforts are being made to increase the production of pulses during the current year, 1980-81 so as not to resort to imports, which, in any case, are nominal.

Plan Outlay on Agricultural and Rural Development

7647. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to increase the

plan outlay on Agriculture and Rural Development for 1980-81;

(b) if so, to what extent; will it be more than that of 1979-80;

(c) whether Rural Reconstruction Programme launched during the last financial year has been completed;

(d) if so, how much has been left over and what are the main reasons for the same; and

(e) whether Rural Development in Karnataka has not been as much progressive as in other States so far, and if so, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a step up of 41 per cent in the provision for Agriculture and Allied sector during 1980-81 over the provision made for this sector during 1979-80.

(c) and (d). Though the Department of Rural Development in the composite Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation has now been named as Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, no separate programme called 'rural reconstruction programme' was launched during the last financial year. The primary objective of the major on-going rural development programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is to ameliorate rural poverty and create additional employment opportunities in the rural areas. For achieving these objectives, special programmes like the Integrated Rural Development programme and the Small Farmers Development Agency programme which aim at a target group consisting of the weakest elements in our rural society, namely, small farmers, marginal farmers, Agricultural labourers, rural artisans, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are under implementation. Identified families of the target group are provided subsidies and loans for acquiring assets and resources which have the potential for providing employment and additional incomes to

the beneficiaries. The main thrust under these programmes is to provide self-employment. Since a large number of people in our rural areas do not own adequate resources to be able to derive benefit from the aforesaid two programmes, such families are assisted under the Food for Work programme which provides wage employment to such families. Similarly, some areas in our country are poorly endowed and suffer from natural disadvantages owing to poor rainfall, proneness to drought etc. In such areas, rural development is being achieved through investment in the development of infrastructure made available under the drought prone areas programme and the desert development programme of the Ministry. Under these programmes, investment is being made for improving the quality of the environment, mitigating the impact of drought and raising the incomes and living conditions of the poorest families in these areas. Considering the magnitude of the problems of rural unemployment and indigence, the removal of rural poverty is not expected to be achieved in a short period. The major rural reconstruction programmes mentioned above have, therefore, to continue.

(e) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए
आवेदन-पत्रों का व्यौरा

7648. श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थायी टेलीफोन
कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिये, नगरवार
कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) उज्जैन में किस तारीख को
नवीनतम टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया गया है;
और

(ग) इन विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्रों पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कितने समय में दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रमुख शहरों में प्रतीक्षा सूची के आवेदकों की संख्या अनुबंध में दी गई है।

(ख) 1-8-1980

(ग) आशा है कि 1982-83 के अन्त तक सभी आवेदकों को उत्तरोत्तर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे।

अनुबंध

30 जून, 1980 को मध्य प्रदेश के प्रमुख शहरों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए प्रतीक्षा-सूची।

शहर	प्रतीक्षा-सूची
मोपाल	839
बिलासपुर	49
ग्वालियर	214
जबलपुर	270
रायपुर	492
उज्जैन	453
मिलाई	31
बरहामपुर	41
छिन्दवाड़ा	13
दमोह	कुछ नहीं
देवास	55
घन्तेरी	कुछ नहीं
होसंगाबाद	कुछ नहीं
इटारसी	कुछ नहीं
जगदलपुर	21
जमोरा	कुछ नहीं

शहर	प्रतीक्षा सूची
कटनी	110
खंडवा	35
मोह	52
मंदसौर	12
मुरैना	कुछ नहीं
रायगढ़	17
राजनंदगांव	14
रीवा	40
सागर	141
सतना	52
सिंहार	2
स्योनी	कुछ नहीं
विदिशा	27
भिड़	कुछ नहीं
दुर्ग	24
कोरबा	कुछ नहीं
नीमच	8
रतलाम	34
इन्दौर	1830

Central Housing Loans to Maharashtra

7649. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which the Central Government have sanctioned for rural housing in Maharashtra State in 1979 and 1980;

(b) the amount sanctioned for housing in the city of Bombay in 1979 and 1980;

(c) how many houses were built in rural areas and what was the target in 1979 and 1980; and

(d) how many buildings were built or repaired in Bombay in 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). 'Housing' is a State Subject. Central financial assistance is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments

are free to earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes, including housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate how much amount was used by the Government of Maharashtra for rural housing alone. However, the Housing & Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned, for the city of Bombay including New Bombay, a number of schemes and dwelling units as indicated below:—

Year	City of Bombay including New Bombay		
	No. of schemes sanctioned (Nos.)	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	Dwellings sanctioned (Nos.)
1979-80	5	2.10	1844
1978-79	4	3.26	3861
1977-78	13	10.52	9771

(c) The Central Government had introduced two Schemes for rural areas, namely (i) Village Housing Projects Scheme and (ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites-cum-hut construction for rural landless labourers. The State Government had discontinued implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme w.e.f. 1st April, 1969. The State Government has constructed 3,58,889 huts during 1975-76 to 1979-80 under the programme of house-sites-cum-hut construction for Rural landless labourers. The target for 1980-81 is 42,000.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that 1540 houses were

constructed and 665 houses were repaired/reconstructed in Greater Bombay during 1979-80.

HUDCO's Assistance to Maharashtra

7650. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes approved and financed by HUDCO for construction of houses in Bombay city and for rest of Maharashtra during last three years; and

(b) the amount spent and action taken to implement the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The information is furnished below:—

Year	City of Bombay including New Bombay			Rest of Maharashtra State		
	No. of Schemes sanctioned (Nos.)	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Dwellings sanctioned (Nos.)	No. of schemes (Nos.)	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Dwellings sanctioned (Nos.)
1979-80	5	2.10	1844	4	0.94	714
1978-79	4	3.26	3861	3	1.28	1628
1977-78	13	10.52	9771	2	1.44	1550

(b) The borrowing agencies draw funds from HUDCO for the schemes sanctioned by it as per their progress and the earlier amounts drawn by the respective borrowing agencies having been fully spent. On this basis, the amounts drawn by various agencies,

during the last three years, in respect of all the Schemes sanctioned since inception by HUDCO till 31.3.1980 in the city of Bombay including New Bombay and in the rest of Maharashtra State are as given below:

Year	Amount drawn by Borrowers	
	For the schemes sanctioned in the city of Bombay including New Bombay	For the schemes sanctioned in the rest of Maharashtra state
	(Rs. in crore)	
1979-80	3.19	1.36
1978-79	3.52	1.70
1977-78	5.58	1.60

Scope of National Agricultural Research Project

7651. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is planning to

enlarge the scope of National Agricultural Research Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ICAR has launched a National Agricultural Research Project

(NARP) with assistance from IBRD for strengthening the regional research capabilities of agricultural universities for conducting location specific research in respect of cereals, pulses and oilseeds with particular reference to rainfed farming conditions. According to the existing agreement entered into with the World Bank in respect of this project, assistance is limited to the agricultural universities only and also for food-crops including pulses and oilseeds. Components with regard to mixed farming can be considered for assistance provided they form part of the farming system in the particular zone.

Based on the experience in operating the project during the last one year, a proposal is under consideration of the ICAR to enlarge the scope of NARP to specifically provide assistance for mixed farming and post-harvest technology. Assistance in respect of these two fields is also proposed to be made available to some selected ICAR Research Institutes in addition to agricultural universities.

However, the proposals for enlargement are still in the consideration stage and need to be further discussed and finalised with the Planning Commission and other concerned Departments of the Government of India. Thereafter, the IBRD will be approached to modify the agreement entered into earlier.

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, रतलाम

7652. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रतलाम नगर में एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र का निर्माण करने के लिए भूमि खरीदी थी ;

(ख) सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस भूमि का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यह भवन कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और उस पर कितना व्यय होगा,

(घ) रतलाम नगर में अब तक कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं; और

(ङ) क्या रतलाम नगर में डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था आरम्भ की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो यह काम कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्वचालित एक्सचेंज भवन के निर्माण के लिए भूमि आरक्षित कर ली गई है जिसके लिए प्रारूप तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) अगर समय पर एक्सचेंज उपस्कर उपलब्ध हो गए तो भवन के निर्माण की 1984-85 तक अस्थायी तौर पर योजना बनाई गई है । अब भवन पर लगभग 50 लाख रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है ।

(घ) 1,133

(ङ) 1985-86 तक स्वाचालित एक्सचेंज के स्थापित किए जाने की अस्थायी तौर पर योजना है ?

झबुआ में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए . होस्टल

7653. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झबुआ में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की अनुमानित लागत क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य और समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों के निर्माण हेतु सहायता की सरकार की एक योजना है। झाबुआ में एक होस्टल के सम्बंध में कहीं से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

डाकघर, झाबुआ के लिए स्टाफ और भवन

7654. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झाबुआ प्रधान डाकघर के लिये अशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) इस डाकघर के लिये नये भवन के निर्माण के लिए क्या प्रबंध किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है और उस पर कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग). यह डाकघर किराये की इमारत में स्थित है जो राज्य सरकार की है। इस इमारत के खरीदे जाने का प्रस्ताव है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस इमारत को डाक-तार विभाग को बेचे जाने के लिये कार्रवाई की गई है। इस डाकघर के लिये विभागीय इमारत के निर्माण हेतु जमीन खरीदने के प्रस्ताव पर वैकल्पिक उपाय के बतौर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Seniority of Telecommunication Accounts Clerks

7655. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a persistent demand has been and is being made for the fixation of seniority of Telecommunication Accounts Clerks in Maharashtra Circle; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) There was a demand which was examined and disposed off. At present no demand is pending.

(b) Some Time Scale Clerks were drafted temporarily to work in Telecom. Accounts Branch of the Maharashtra Circle by the then PMG, Bombay on clear understanding that they will be regularly absorbed as Telecom. Accounts Clerks on passing the aptitude test and also get the benefit of advance increments. The PMG had only intimated they will be absorbed as regular Telecom. Accounts Clerk on satisfying certain conditions as per the recruitment rules but there was no mention of seniority which is regulated by the general orders on the subject of seniority. Their seniority in the Telecom. Account clerical cadre has been fixed as per general orders alongwith the direct recruits of the year in which they passed the said test on the basis of rotation between them as per the quota fixed for each of them. Their demand to give them seniority from the date they were drafted to the Telecom. Accounts Branch was not admissible under the rules, and was rejected.

Vacant Posts in Delhi University

7656. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 50 Senior Academic posts in Delhi University are lying vacant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the teaching community of the Delhi University had appealed to the Vice Chancellor to fill up the posts before 31st March, as otherwise they would be allowed to lapse; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A few Heads of Departments had written to the Vice-Chancellor to fill up the vacant posts. However, the posts which were not filled up before 31st March, 1980 will not lapse, but can be filled up later.

(c) The teaching posts are filled by the University, and not by Government, through Statutory Selection Committees and the process of advertisement and selection is in progress. The university is making all possible efforts to fill up the posts as quickly as possible.

Expulsion of Students of IIT, Bombay

7657. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students of IIT, Bombay are facing problems of expulsion due to poor performance;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the academic performance of such students and avoid expulsion; and

(c) whether there is a uniform policy of such expulsion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in all the IITs of India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) All students including Scheduled

Caste/Scheduled Tribe students, who do not come up to the prescribed academic standards are given fair opportunity to improve and only as a last resort asked to leave the Institute as per rules.

(b) Special coaching, remedial courses; less work load etc. are some of the steps taken to improve their academic performance.

(c) The policy followed by all the IITs is the same as at (a) above.

Setting up of Post Offices in Bombay

7658. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to set up new post offices in Bombay at (i) Kanjur village, (ii) Kanamwaar Nagar—Vikhroli (East), and (iii) Vikhroli Parksites; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to the availability of suitable accommodation, delivery post offices are being opened in the three localities. Kanjurmarg delivery post office proposed in Kanjur village will be opened as soon as the negotiations for securing a suitable private accommodation are finalised. The delivery post office proposed in Kanamwaar Nagar Housing Colony is being opened in the accommodation provided by the Maharashtra Housing Board. Efforts to secure a suitable accommodation for the proposed delivery post office at Parksites Vikhroli have not succeeded so far.

I.I.T., Kharagpur Dairy Department

7659. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.I.T., Kharagpur
had a Dairy Department under Agri-
cultural Engineering Department of
the Institute;

(b) whether the same had to be
wound up;

(c) whether a Commission was ap-
pointed to enquire the irregularities of
the Dairy Department;

(d) whether the Commission has
submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the main points thereof
and the action taken by Government
in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the
Agricultural Engineering Department
of the Institute had a dairy farm and
this was wound up when a new Jersey
Bull Mother Farm was started.

(c) Yes, Sir. An Inquiry Committee
had been appointed by the Director to
look into some administrative lapses
regarding the medical health of the
animals in the old farm.

(d) The Inquiry Committee has not
so far submitted its report.

(e) The question does not arise at
this stage.

Chairman, I.I.T., Kharagpur

7660. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Chairman
of the Board of Governors of the I.I.T.,
Kharagpur is ill for a long period;

(b) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to appoint a suitable Chairman of
I.I.T. at Kharagpur; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The present Chairman of IIT, Kha-
ragpur has been ill off and on since
July, 1979.

(b) and (c). It is not considered ne-
cessary to change the present Chair-
man as he is reported to be discharg-
ing his duties adequately.

**Memo from All India Telegraph Engi-
neering Employees Union, Trichura-
palli**

7661. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-
ceived memorandum dated the 9th
March, 1980 from the All India Tele-
graph Engineering Employees Union,
Trichurapalli regarding corruption
against some officers;

(b) if so, what action has been taken
in this matter;

(c) whether some officers have been
transferred in connection with this
case;

(d) whether Government are aware
that despite transfer, these officers are
often visiting Tiruchi in order to tam-
per with evidence; and

(e) if so, what action Government
propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-
CATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations are being in-
vestigated by the Central Bureau of
Investigation.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

U.G.C. Grants to Colleges in U.P.

7662, SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total U.G.C. grants sanctioned for the colleges of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year and how many colleges applied for the grants;

(b) the names of colleges which got the grant and names of colleges which applied for the grant for the last two years; and

(c) when Government would finalise the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The University Grants Commission

sanctions development grants to colleges for a plan period, and not on an year-to-year basis. With the expiry of the Fifth plan, and pending finalisation of the Sixth Plan, the Commission is not at present sanctioning any fresh development schemes to colleges. However, the Commission continues to disburse grants to colleges in respect of programmes already approved in the Fifth Plan. During the current year upto 31.7.1980, the Commission paid grants amounting to Rs. 15.67 lakhs to 58 colleges in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) A statement showing the names of colleges which have been paid grants during the last two years is attached.

(c) As the Fifth Plan is already over, and no proposals have been invited for the Sixth plan so far, no proposals are at present pending consideration.

Statement

U. G. C. grants to colleges in U. P.

S.No.	Name of the University to which college is affiliated	Name of the colleges which applied for and got the grant during last two years 1978-79 and 1979-80
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- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Agra University | 1. Agra College, Agra. |
| | 2. Kishori Raman Girls' Degree College, Mathura. |
| | 3. B. S. A. College, Mathura. |
| | 4. B. D. Jain Girls' Degree College, Agra. |
| | 5. D. S. College, Aligarh. |
| | 6. Tikaram Girls' Degree College, Aligarh. |
| | 7. B. D. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Agra. |
| | 8. D. D. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Firozabad. |
| | 9. R. S. S. College, Mathura. |
| | 10. Shri Varshneya College, Aligarh. |
| | 11. Shri Rameshwar Dayal Agarwal Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Mathura. |
| | 12. Kishori Raman P. G. College, Mathura. |
| | 13. R. C. A. Girls, Degree College, Agra. |

1	2	3
		14. Narain College, Shikohabad. 15. Ganjundwara College, Ganjundwara. 16. D. E. I. Womens College, Mathura. 17. St. John College, Agra 18. D. E. I. & R. E. I. Degree College, Dayal Bagh, Agra. 19. P. C. Bawala College, Kathrac. 20. Jawaharlal Nehru College, Ettah.
2. Allahabad University		1. Allahabad Degree College, Allahabad. 2. C. M. P. Degree College, Allahabad.
3. Avadh University		1. J. L. N. Memorial College, Barabanki. 2. K. S. Saket P. G. College, Faizabad. 3. B. N. K. B. Degree College, Akbarpur. 4. Kisan P. G. College, Baharaich.
4. Garhwal University		1. D. A. V. College, Dehra Dun. 2. M. K. P. (P. G.) College, Dehra Dun. 3. G. R. R. College, Dehra Dun.
5. Bundelkhand University		1. B. B. College, Jhansi. 2. Shri Agrasen Mahavidyalaya, Mauranipur, Jhansi. 3. Burdolkhand College, Jhansi. 4. Pt. J. L. N. College, Banda.
6. Rohilkhand University		1. G. D. Hindu Girls' College, Moradabad. 2. S. S. College, Shahjahanpur. 3. S. M. College, Chandausi. 4. S. R. S. Mahila, Bareilly. 5. Hindu College, Moradabad. 6. R. S. M. Degree College, Dhampur. 7. Kanya Mahavidyalaya Degree College, Bhoor.
7. Meerut University		1. M. L. & J. N. K. Girls' College, Saharanpur. 2. M. S. College, Saharanpur. 3. D. J. College, Baraut. 4. Ismail National Degree College, Meerut.

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Meerut University—Contd.

5. D. A. V. College, Bulandshahr.
6. S. D. College, Muzaffarnagar.
7. Gochar Mahavidyalaya, Rampur, Saharanpur.
8. K. V. Degree College, Machera, Meerut.
9. S. D. College, Ghaziabad.
10. J. V. Jain College, Saharanpur.
11. D. A. V. College, Muzaffarnagar.
12. M. M. College, Modinagar.
13. R. G. Girls' College, Meerut.
14. J. S. Degree College, Sikandrabad.
15. J. V. College, Baraut.
16. S. S. V. College, Hapur.
17. C. C. N. Degree College, Muzaffarnagar.
18. S. K. K. Jain Degree College, Khatauli.
19. R. S. S. Degree College, Pilkhwa.
20. L. R. College, Sahibabad.
21. D. N. College, Meerut.
22. R. K. College, Samli.
23. M. M. Degree College, Khekhra.
24. A. K. P. College, Hapur.
25. I. P. Degree College, Bulandshahr.
26. K. L. M. Mahavidyalaya, Meerut.
27. Kishan Degree College, Simbhauli.

8. Kanpur University

1. Jawala Devi College, Kanpur.
2. Durga Narain Degree College, Fatehgarh.
3. Brahmanand Degree College, Kanpur.
4. C. S. Nehru College, Hardoi.
5. Dayanand Girls' Degree College, Kanpur.
6. Janta Mahavidyalaya, Etawah.
7. Tilak Degree College, Etawah.
8. R. M. P. Degree College, Sitapur.

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Kanpur University—Contd.

9. K. B. Ashram Degree College, Allahabad.
10. G. N. Girls' Degree College, Sundernagar.
11. P. P. N. College, Kanpur.
12. Cane Growers Nehru Degree College, Lakhimpur Kheri.
13. U. S. S. D. College, Kanpur.
14. Iswar Sharan Degree College, Allahabad.
15. V. S. Mehta College of Science, Bhaweri.
16. Shri Narain Girls' Degree College, Unnao.
17. D. B. S. College, Kanpur.
18. Christ Church College, Kanpur.
19. Yuvraj Dutta College, Lakhimpur Kheri.
20. Bhagwan Din Ariya Kanya Pathshala Degree College, Lakhimpur Kheri.

9. Kumaon University. . . . 1. Govt. P. G. College, Pithoragarh.

10. Gorakhpur University 1. Lal Bahadur Shastri Samarak Degree College, Anand Nagar.
2. National Degree College, Berhanganj.
 3. Rattan Sen Degree College, Bansi (Basti).
 4. Madan Mohan Malviya Degree College, Bhatpar Rani.
 5. Shri Durgaji Mahavidyalaya, Chandesar.
 6. Udai Pratap College, Varanasi.
 7. D. A. V. College, Azamgarh.
 8. B. R. D. Postgraduate College, Deoria.
 9. K. N. Govt. College, Gyanpur.
 10. St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.
 11. Janta Degree College, Ranipur, Azamgarh.
 12. Shri Gandhi Degree College, Maltari, Azamgarh.
 13. Sant Vinoba Degree College, Deoria.
 14. Sri Bajrang Mahavidyalaya, Sikanderpur, Balia.
 15. Sarvodaya Degree College, Ghosi, Azamgarh.
 16. Hira Lal Ram Niwas Degree College, Basti.
 17. Buddha Degree College, Deoria.

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Gorakhpur University—Contd.

18. Degree College, Ghazipur.
19. B. V. Degree College, Naugarh Basti.
20. D. C. S. K. Degree College, Azamgarh.
21. S. D. Degree College, Deoria.
22. Agarsen Mahila College, Azamgarh.
23. Satish Chandra College, Ballia.
24. Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree College, Mughalsarai.
25. S. B. Degree College, Varanasi.
26. Gandhi Shatabdi Samarak College, Azamgarh.
27. H. G. Degree College, Varanasi.
28. D. N. Degree College, Gorakhpur.
29. A. P. N. Degree College, Basti.
30. S. S. Degree College, Azamgarh.
31. U. N. Postgraduate College, Deoria.
32. Kooba Mahavidyalaya, Nawada, Azamgarh.
33. S. S. S. Vidyapith Degree College, Ghazipur.
34. S. M. R. D. Mahavidyalaya, Ghazipur.
35. D. R. D. B. D. Degree College, Deoria.
36. Gulab Devi Mahila Mahavidyalaya.
37. Bapu Degree College, Gorakhpur.
38. Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur.
39. S. G. S. Mahavidyalaya, Azamgarh.
40. K. B. Postgraduate College, Mirzapur.
41. Maryada Purushotam Degree College, Ballia.
42. Shibli National College, Azamgarh.
43. Sri Murli Manohar Town Degree College, Ballia.
44. Shivapati Degree College, Basti.
45. R. S. K. D. Degree College, Jaunpur.
46. Mahavidyalaya, Dubey Chhapra, Ballia.
47. Sahkari Degree College, Jaunpur.
48. Kishan Degree College, Basti.
49. Gandhi Samarak Degree College, Jaunpur.
50. Mahavidyalaya, Unwel, Gorakhpur.

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11. Lucknow University . . .	1. Keramat Hussain Girls' College, Lucknow.	
	2. Isabella Jhoburn College, Lucknow.	
	3. Jai Narayan Degree College, Lucknow.	
	4. Avadh Degree College, Lucknow.	
	5. D.A.V. Degree College, Lucknow.	
	6. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Lucknow.	
	7. B.S.N.V. Degree College, Lucknow.	
	8. Nari Siksha Niketan College, Lucknow.	
	9. Shia Raza College, Lucknow.	
	10. Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.	

S.T.D. from Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Nainital and Lucknow to other Cities

7663. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities which are connected with S.T.D. facility from Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Nainital and Lucknow;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the present S.T.D. facilities in the above-mentioned cities; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) (i) Shahjahanpur—1, (ii) Bareilly—2, (iii) Nainital—Nil and (iv) Lucknow—9.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shahjahanpur, Bareilly and Lucknow are being connected to Trunk Automatic Exchange Network in the country and Nainital is expected to be connected to this net-work, thus providing these four cities with STD facility to a large number of towns in the country.

Area Prone to Natural Calamities and Relief

7664. **SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area in the country where as a result of repeated natural calamities, such as droughts, floods, cyclone, etc., each year or in alternate years the crops have suffered damage to such an extent that the capacity of the agriculturists for repayment of loans has consequently been negativised; and

(b) the relief measures which the Central Government have taken to help the affected agriculturists for compensating them for the losses suffered on account of damage to crops and also to enable survival of the agriculturists and their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Licences for Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh

7665. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government to issue the licences for sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, from whom the representations have come; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b). No representation has been made to the Government to issue licences for sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh. However, a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister of India by Shri K. Narsinga Rao on behalf of the people of Medak district requesting for establishment of a Co-operative Sugar factory in Medak.

(c) Necessary action will be taken when the application for grant of an industrial licence is received through the State Government.

Shortage of Galvanised Wire

7666. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of galvanised wire; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take up the manufacture of the wire in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). By and large there is no shortage of galvanised wires, barring for small quantity in special and sophisticated gauges, including fine

gauge wires. Government have permitted all existing wire drawing units freely diversify the production of all categories of wires.

Telex Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

7667. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telex exchanges to be started in Andhra Pradesh this year; and

(b) the places where they are to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). One telex exchange is likely to be installed at Kurnool during 1980-81 subject to receipt of complete equipment.

Rural and Urban Telephone Connections in Gujarat

7668. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken since 1st February, 1980 to provide telephone connections in rural and urban areas of Gujarat;

(b) the number of telephone connections given in rural areas in each district of Gujarat during the last three years; and

(c) the likely number of telephones to be provided during 1980, 1981 and 1982 and the names of such rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) A number of exchanges have been opened and expanded during the period in rural and urban areas of Gujarat to provide further telephone connections. During the quarter 1st February, 1980 to 30th April 1980, 9356 telephones have been added in Gujarat.

(b) Number of connections added in rural areas of each District of Gujarat during last 3 years is given in Annexure.

(c) Number of connections likely to be added in rural areas of each District of Gujarat in next three financial years are given in statement.

Statement

TELEPHONE CONNECTION PROVIDED IN GUJARAT CIRCLE

	Connections provided in Rural area of Gujarat during the last 3 years (1977-80)	Connections likely to be provided in rural areas in Gujarat during			Total for 3 years (80-83)
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
1. Ahmedabad	599	350	360	375	1085
2. Gandhinagar	20	20	25	40	85
3. Sabarkantha	2092	230	265	235	730
4. Ahwa	17	2	7	7	16
5. Amreli	300	50	55	60	165
6. Banaskantha	877	300	250	300	850
7. Baroda	486	170	260	300	730
8. Godhra	328	243	250	195	688
9. Bharuch	288	160	250	200	610
10. Bhavnagar	491	300	427	419	1146
11. Jamnagar	310	150	170	200	610
12. Junagarh	67	60	85	110	255
13. Kheda	289	125	150	200	475
14. Kutch	588	40	100	150	290
15. Mehsana	1246	492	687	555	1734
16. Rajkot	766	216	225	224	665
17. Surat	412	66	141	185	392
18. Surendernagar	113	96	53	60	209
19. Valsad	599	83	152	164	399
Total	9888	3153	3912	3970	11,044

U.N. Survey on Use of Drugs by Students

7669. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the United Nations in relation to the use of alcoholic drinks and narcotic drugs among college students; and

(b) if so, the number of such surveys so far undertaken by the world body and what were the conclusions arrived at as a result of these surveys?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). While the Ministry has no information regarding such a survey in India by the United Nations, it has sponsored seven studies on drug abuse amongst College students. The principal conclusions drawn from these studies are listed in the statement attached.

Statement

Principal conclusions drawn from Research Studies:

1. An overwhelming percentage of students did not take any drugs at all, including socially acceptable drugs like tobacco, alcohol and pain killers.

2. A majority of students took drugs in an experimental manner.

3. The prevalence rate of drugs like cannabis, L.S.D., pain killers, opium, etc., was very small.

4. The Drugs most commonly misused were alcohol and tobacco.

5. The Drug abuse among boys was more common than among girls.

6. Drug abuse was more prevalent among the students having urban background, higher income-group families, with background of

education in Military/Public/Convent Schools, residing in college hostels, studying in Medical/Engineering Courses.

Public Telex Services in Cities

7670. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public telex services are available to all the cities where telex services are available;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government also propose to extend telex facilities in the cities where such facilities are not available keeping in view of the need of small exporters and other small organisations who could take benefits of the same to boost their activities in shorter times?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No Sir.

(b) Low anticipated traffic and facility being unremunerative.

(c) Telex facilities where telex exchanges do not exist now will be provided progressively subject to availability of equipment and subject to the number of applicants in a place satisfying the minimum requirements to make the projects financially viable.

Percentage of villages covered under Telephone and Application for Telephone Connection in Orissa

7671. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that percentage of villages of Orissa covered under telephones is lesser than that of other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts made by Government to rectify this imbalance;

(d) the waiting list in different categories in the villages of Orissa for new telephone connections, district-wise; and

(e) the time by when this demand for new telephone connections is likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The percentage of villages of Orissa covered under telephones is lesser than that of some States but greater than that of some other States.

(b) Percentage of villages of Orissa covered under telephones is 1.19.

(c) While the Government have no plans to make the percentage of villages covered under telephones uniform in the States, uniform norms for providing this facility are adopted throughout the country.

(d) The district-wise waiting list in rural exchanges of Orissa is given in the statement. Total waiting list is 85 and all of it is under non-OYT General Category.

(e) The waiting period for telephone connections in rural exchanges is generally quite short. Barring exceptional cases of long-distance connections, telephones are provided progressively as the demands are received.

Statement

Waiting List of telephone connections in rural exchanges in different Districts of Orissa as on 1-7-80

Sl. No.	District	Waiting list
1. Balasore	.	2
2. Bolangir	.	1
3. Cuttack	.	19
4. Dhenkanal	.	19
5. Ganjam	.	19
6. Kalahandi	.	..
7. Keonjhar	.	..
8. Koraput	.	2
9. Mayurbhanj	.	..
10. Phulbani	.	..
11. Puri	.	23
12. Sambalpur	.	12
13. Sundergarh	.	6
Total	.	85

Rigs for Tube Wells in Orissa

7672. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have requested the Centre to allot more rigs to the State for sinking of tube wells in problem villages and drought affected areas;

(b) if so, for how many rigs the State Government requested the Centre and how many of them have been sent till the end of July, 1980;

(c) the reasons for delay in sending these rigs in time with probable date by which the required rigs can be sent;

(d) whether due to non supply of rigs in time, hundreds of Tube wells could not be sunk in drought affected and problem villages in Orissa; and

(e) the number of such places and the action taken by the Centre to remove such bottlenecks in future?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa requested the Central Government in November, 1979 for 25 DTH (Down the hole hammer rigs) to install tube wells in the hard rock formations of the State. However, in the official meeting held on 26th December, 1979 the representative of the State Government indicated that the State would require only 10 rigs. The State Government was accordingly requested by the Central Government to place firm indents with the DGS&D. The State Government, however, placed indents only for 4 rigs, and that too on March 28, 1980.

Till the end of July, 1980 10 rigs have been mobilised and made available to the State Government from different sources including DGS&D. In addition, it is proposed to provide 6 more rigs to the State of Orissa.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. There was no delay on the part of the Central Government in supplying the 10 rigs required by the State Government.

Disease Free Zone for Animals

7673. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made by the Food and Agriculture Organisation to make a disease free zone for animals in agricultural sector in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

F. A. O. is not making efforts at developing a Disease Free Zone for animals in the Agriculture sector in India. However, a Regional Livestock Survey Team of the U. N. D. P./F. A. O. undertook a detailed Livestock Development Survey of India in 1975 and studied, among other aspects, the improvement of animal disease control measures required for the establishment of Disease Free Zones. The Team's report indicated the feasibility of developing a disease free zone in India and suggested that, to begin with, such a disease free zone could be carved out of the southernmost tip of the country which gradually could be extended to the nearby areas until the entire country could eventually be covered.

Education of Handicapped Children in Normal Schools

7674. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States and Union territories have agreed to implement the centrally sponsored schemes of integrated education under which handicapped children are sought to be educated in the normal schools; and

(b) if so, the names of these States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Until 31-3-79 the Government of India met the entire cost of the Scheme and the following State Governments had agreed to implement it:—

1. Andhra Pradesh

2. Haryana

3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Kerala
5. Maharashtra
6. Manipur
7. Orissa
8. Rajasthan
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Uttar Pradesh
11. West Bengal
12. Delhi

However w. e. f. 1-4-79 the Government of India's contribution was pegged at 50 per cent of the expenditure. Only the following State Governments have communicated their agreement to implement the scheme on the basis of revised pattern of assistance:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Maharashtra
4. Manipur
5. Orissa
6. Tamil Nadu
7. Delhi

Parity between prices of Industrial Goods and Agricultural Produce

7675. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what steps are being taken to maintain parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce, to minimise the difference between the prices received by the Primary producers and those charged from the actual producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The Procurement/support prices of the Agricultural commodities are announced by the Government after consulting the State Governments and examining the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission which aims at evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the per-

spective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of producers and the consumers. Terms of reference of Agricultural Prices Commission have been recently revised so that terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural produce are examined for recommending procurement/support prices. The Commission is also required to keep under review the developing price situation and make appropriate recommendations as and when necessary within the framework of overall price policy. The Agricultural Prices Commission is seized of the complex issues involved in working out price parity and in the light of the revised terms of reference these questions would be considered by them in their recommendations of administered prices.

Expenditure on I.S.M. Director's Bungalow

7676. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge expenditure has been made on the repair, renovation, decoration, extension etc. on the Indian School of Mines Director's Bungalow from 1972 till date, and if so, details thereof;

(b) reasons for this huge and lavish expenditure;

(c) whether this is permissible under the rules; and

(d) action contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir. No unnecessary or extravagant expenditure has been incurred.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tour by Director I.S.M.

7677. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Director, Indian School of Mines, is in the habit of being on tour for more than 15 days in a month on an average;

(b) how much money the Director has drawn on account of T.A. and D.A. during the last one year;

(c) justification and purpose for being on tour so often; and

(d) action contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 15,300 was drawn by the Director from the ISM during 1979-80 on account of TA/DA.

(c) The justification and purpose of all official tours are academic and professional.

(d) Does not arise.

Inadequate accommodation in Delhi Schools

7678. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Higher Secondary Schools in the Capital, which have no adequate accommodation for the students to sit;

(b) the number of such schools which have applied for funds for building more rooms in their schools and to how many schools, funds have been provided for this purpose during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the time by which all schools in the Capital will have sufficient accommodation for the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) All the Government Senior Secondary and Secondary schools in the Capital have been provided with built up or tented accommodation according to their requirements.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have intimated that five of their schools in Delhi have inadequate accommodation.

(b) For constructing new buildings and for providing additional accommodation for school in Delhi, funds to the extent of Rs. 300 lakhs in 1978-79, Rs. 307 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. 444 lakhs in 1980-81 have been provided by the Delhi Administration.

A sum of Rs. 1,12,62,743 had been provided by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for its schools in Delhi during these years.

(c) while every effort is made to improve the accommodation position for the students, as is evident from the answer above, at no foreseeable point of time can it be said that sufficient accommodation for all students will be available as the number of students is continually increasing.

Inadequate Space for Students in Delhi Schools

7679. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that there are a number of schools (Higher Secondary) which have not adequate space (built up area) for the students in the capital;

(b) if so, what is the number of such schools in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(c) what positive steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the number of such schools in Delhi and New Delhi is 38 and 36 respectively.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have reported that they also have five such schools.

(c) A sum of Rs. 444 lakhs has been earmarked by the Delhi Administration during the year 1980-81 for construction of new Government school buildings and additional accommodation.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have also sanctioned adequate funds for construction of school buildings for Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Grant of Building Funds to Government H. S. School for Girls, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi

7680. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Higher Secondary Schools for girls across Jamuna area of the Capital have not been provided tents even for the students and students are sitting in sun shade;

(b) whether Government would consider the case of Government Higher Secondary School for Girls, G. T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-32 on priority for granting them Building Funds keeping in view the aforesaid position; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Delhi Administration have reported that this is not a fact.

(b) Yes, Sir. As part of the Government School buildings programme the girls school will get priority.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Assistance for Rural Housing in Rajasthan

7681. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which the Central Government have sanctioned for rural housing in Rajasthan; and

(b) how many rural houses were built under this scheme in Rajasthan in the year 1978, and 1979 and the targets for the year 1980?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). 'Housing' is a State subject. Central financial assistance is given to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for the State Plan as a whole and is not tied to any particular head of development or scheme. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector schemes, including Housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

It may, however, be stated that the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) had provided a sum of Rs. 19.00 crores for housing in Rajasthan. During 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 2.67 crores, Rs. 2.97 crores and Rs. 3.50 crores respectively was provided in the Annual Plans of Rajasthan. In addition, during the same period Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and Housing and Urban Development Corporation have given loans amounting to Rs. 18.06 crores, Rs. 9.60 crore and Rs. 45.10 crores respectively for housing.

Central Government had introduced two schemes for rural areas, namely (i) Village Housing Projects Scheme, and (ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites-cum-hut construction for rural labourers. The Government of Rajasthan had discontinued the Village Housing Projects Scheme w.e.f. 1st April, 1969. As regards house-sites, the position is as indicated below:—

Year	Number of house-sites allotted to eligible families
1978-79(Achievement)	5310
179-80(Anticipated)	3333
1980-81(Target)	3333

Pensionary Benefits to retired staff of Archaeological Survey of India

7682. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many staff members of Delhi Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India have retired/died during the last three years and have not been allowed pensionary benefits so far due to which their families have been facing tremendous difficulties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). 25 employees of Archaeological Survey of India Delhi Circle retired/died during the three years 1977-79. In 16 cases final pension payment orders have been issued. In 6 cases provisional pension has been authorised pending final settlement of the pension case. In one case

there is no legal heir for receiving payment. In one case the pensioner has not completed the application form for pension in spite of reminders. One case of family pension is under process and the wife has been given employment on compassionate grounds.

Footpath between North Avenue and Parliament House

7683. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial amount was fixed by Government about a year back for the improvement of footpaths in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work had started in right earnest and a number of footpaths have been brought in good condition;

(c) whether it is a fact that the footpath between North Avenue and Parliament House is worst in Delhi today; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The NDMC has informed that there was specific provision of Rs. 1.75 lacs for the improvement of footpaths along two roads in NDMC area under Plan Schemes for which grant is given by the Government.

(b) The works on improvement and re-construction of footpaths were taken up by the NDMC but their progress has been slow due to shortage of cement.

(c) It is a fact that the condition of the foot-path between North Avenue and Parliament House is not upto the required standard.

(d) The work of improvement of this footpath is being taken up by NDMC on priority basis.

Production of Sugar from Beet Root and Maize

7684. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in countries like U.S.A., sugar is produced on a very large scale out of beet root and maize;

(b) how many such factories exist in India for producing sugar out of beet root and maize and what is the production from these factories;

(c) whether Government propose to explore the possibility and encourage the large scale production of sugar in the country out of maize, beet root etc. over and above the present traditional method of producing it from sugarcane; and

(d) whether Government will consider the recommendations of Bhargav Committee especially regarding sharing of profits of sugar trade with sugarcane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In countries of the temperate region like U.S.A., sugar is produced on a very large scale out of beet root. Government has, however, no information about production of sugar from maize.

(b) There is only one sugar factory at Sriganganagar in Rajasthan which produces sugar from beet root regularly besides producing sugar mainly from sugarcane. Its production from beet during the past 5 years has been ranging from two to three thousand tonnes per year.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, the need for and possibility of introducing in the Sixth Five Year Plan a Centrally sponsored scheme for the development of beet root cultivation in India

is being examined, with a view to encourage manufacture of sugar therefrom in future years.

(d) As per the recommendations of the Bhargav Committee, the excess realisations of sugar factories are already being shared with sugarcane growers in the ratio of 50:50 by way of additional cane price.

Laying of Water Mains in Unauthorised Colonies

7685. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the orders issued during 1975 for stopping the policies regarding laying of water mains in unauthorised and regularised colonies in Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay a copy of each of the order issued during 1975?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No such orders were issued. However, a copy each of extracts of the D.W.S. & S.D. Committee's resolution No. 442 dated 20-2-1975 and the D.W.S. & S.D. Committee's Decision No. 57/WS&SDC dated 21-6-1975 is attached.

Copy of decision No. 57/WS&SD Committee dated 21-6-1975.

In view of the position explained in letter No. 51/W.S. & S.D.U. dated 6-6-1975, the work of laying water supply lines in regularised colonies be executed only after 65 per cent of the plot holders deposit their full share of development charges in advance with the Undertaking.

Further water connections to the remaining plot holders be allowed only after the receipt of their share plus 10 per cent interest P.A. from the date on which the execution of work is taken in hand.

Copy of Resolution No. 442 dated 20-2-1975 of DWS&SD Committee.

Resolved that the conditions relating to the manner of payment of development charges in the regularised colonies of Delhi be modified to the extent that in such cases where the plot holders have not paid any instalments, service connections be provided subject to the such plot holders paying lumpsum the instalments having become due at the time of applying and the remaining instalments in the left years of 20 years' period.

Laying of Water mains for Supply of Drinking Water in Unauthorised Colonies

7686. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revive the policy of 1973 regarding laying of water mains in Delhi to provide drinking water to poor people of unauthorised colonies or allow all colonies to get water mains at the 10 per cent advance deposit of the cost thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). As per policy of 1973 for unauthorised colonies, the water mains were laid only after 40 per cent of plot holders or 100 plot holders executed agreements to pay development charges. The amount was recoverable either in one lumpsum instalment of Rs. 3 per sq. metre of the plotted area or in three instalments (consisting of Rs. 1.50, Re. 1 and Re. 1) totalling Rs. 3.50 per sq. metre. This policy has since been revised by the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Committee vide its resolution No. 379 dated 14-2-1979. The work can be taken up in such colonies in accordance with the policy contained in the said resolution subject to availability of funds. It would not be possible to do the work at the 1975 rates in view of the rise in prices.

Cheap Building Material

7687. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the mounting cost of building materials, Government are taking steps to plan and popularise cheap and durable buildings using locally available materials; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to discourage the building of palatial buildings using large quantity of cement, steel etc?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Central Building Research Institute has conducted research and development studies on the use of locally available cheap materials and has developed useful materials for building construction. The results of the research are brought to the notice of various construction agencies through appropriate measures for expeditious and efficient application. The National Buildings Organisation and its Rural Housing Wings have been promoting production and use of locally available building materials for construction of cheap and durable buildings by putting up experimental houses and clusters of demonstration rural houses. The Housing and Urban Development Organisation provides financial assistance for setting up industries for manufacture of building materials from locally available raw materials. While providing financial assistance, it also advises the construction agencies to use local and cheap building materials with a view to reducing the cost of construction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

The Government had constituted a Working Group for examining different aspects of effecting economy in the use of cement in Housing and Building

under the Chairmanship of Director-General (Works) CPWD, which submitted its report in October, 1979. The report is under consideration of Government.

Demand for changes in Delhi Education Act

7688. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Aided Schools in Union Territory of Delhi demanding drastic changes in the Delhi Education Act for Schools;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action in this regard;

(c) if so, the nature of the action taken and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of the institutions/individuals from whom representations have been received along with the main points of the demands made therein for changes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (d). The Delhi Administration, the Central Board of Secondary Education, the Government Aided Schools Teachers' Association and some Principals of recognised unaided private schools in Delhi have suggested amendments to the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, *inter-alia*, on provisions relating to the following:—

(i) Non-payment of full salary and late payment of salary to the staff of the school taken over by Government under Section 20 of the Act.

(ii) The term "existing employee" in Section 10(1) of the Act should be amended.

(iii) Recognition of Schools.

(iv) Scheme of Management.

(v) Suspension.

(vi) Delhi School Tribunal.

(vii) All benefits available to Government School Teachers should be made available to the teachers of aided schools under Section 10 of the Act.

(viii) Taking over of sick and minority schools.

(ix) Absorption of surplus teachers.

(x) Advisory Board.

(xi) Curriculum Committee.

(xii) Age limit for recruitment of teachers.

(xiii) Establishment of Autonomous Schools.

(xiv) Terms and Conditions of Service of employees under Chapter 4 of the Act.

(xv) Appointment of Part-time Teachers.

(b) and (c). The matter is being considered in consultation with the Delhi Administration and other concerned authorities.

Separate Circle Cadre staff for Himachal Pradesh

7689. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Circle Cadre staff which is posted in far flung in Himachal Pradesh often hesitate to stay for a reasonable period at the stations of posting and manage to get themselves transferred through requests;

(b) if so, whether Government would separate Circle cadre staff for Himachal Pradesh so as to ensure a proper continuity and satisfactory tenure of service as also a smooth bifurcation at the time of the creation of a separate circle;

(c) if so, the likely date by which this would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by Government for ensuring the satisfactory working of the services for telecom. and postal wings in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). Some of the employees seek transfer from far flung areas in Himachal Pradesh. The cases are decided on merits.

It is not possible to separate circle cadre staff for Himachal Pradesh as there is no separate Postal or Telecom. Circle in Himachal Pradesh.

To ensure satisfactory working of the services in the far flung areas the present rules regarding tenure of staff posted in such areas is being strictly endorsed.

Friends Central Government Employees Co-operative House Building Society

7690. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1753 dated 23rd June, 1980 regarding Arbitration cases against Friends Central Government Employees Cooperative House Building Society and state:

(a) the dates when each of the three arbitration cases were filed with the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration;

(b) the dates on which notices for preliminary hearing alongwith copies of arbitration application were served on each one of the defendants in each case;

(c) the dates when preliminary hearing under Rule 88(4) was held in each case;

(d) whether the Registrar, after hearing the defendants had recorded

his findings on points mentioned Rule 88(4) (i) to (iv) and fixed any arbitration fees;

(e) if so, the details of findings and scale of arbitration fees in respect of each of the three cases; and

(f) the dates when arbitrator was appointed in each of the three cases?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Slums in Metropolitan Cities

7691. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made to identify the factors which create slums; and

(b) what is the estimated total slum population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been estimated that about 20 per cent of the urban population may be living in slums.

Switch over to Assamese in Gauhati University

7692. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that University of Gauhati has decided to switch over to only Assamese language from 1982;

(b) the manner in which the Central Government propose to protect the interest of Cachar students where Bengali is recognised as a regional official language both for Government work and medium of instruction; and

(c) whether Government will consider the establishment of a Central University in Cachar where the medium of instruction should be English. Hindi and Bengali to protect the interest of linguistic minorities of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION & HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Government have no information about any decision having been taken by the Gauhati University under which Assamese will be the exclusive medium of instruction and examination from 1982. In case any such situation were to develop, necessary action will be taken to remove any difficulties which may arise therefrom. Government have no proposal to establish a Central University in Cachar.

Acquisition of land by D.D.A. for Preet Nagar Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

7693. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land was acquired by the Delhi Development Authority or Government for the Preet Nagar Cooperative House Building Society located in the trans-Yamuna area, if so, the area thereof;

(b) how much land has been allotted to this Society by the Delhi Administration for construction of houses by their members;

(c) whether the said Society has been exempted from the payment of peripheral charges which have been recovered from other cooperative Societies allotted land in the same area; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Housing Assistance to States

7694. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Assistance given to the Union Territory administrations for House building under different heads during the last three years Union Territory wise; and

(b) what amount was drawn and used by each of the Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Representation from owners of shop-cum-residential accommodation in Shiv Market Jangpura, New Delhi

7695. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of shop-cum-residential 'C' type accommodation in Shiv Market, Jangpura, New Delhi, have represented to his predecessor jointly for demolition of the dilapidated laterine blocks in the year 1979 and in lieu thereof permitting them to extend their respective portions for provision of kitchen and WC etc;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by his Ministry so far; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration and a policy would be evolved keeping in view various issues involved.

Workshop organised to promote rural development

7696. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workshop organised by the Punjab Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry in April, 1980 had taken any decisions in regard to promotion of rural development;

(b) if so, whether their recommendations were forwarded to the Union Government;

(c) if so, what were the recommendations made; and

(d) whether the Union Government have considered their recommendations and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, recommendations have been received.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) The recommendations are under consideration.

STATEMENT

WORKSHOP ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT—PERSPECTIVE AND ACTION PLAN.

Recommendations:

1. Rural Development work should not be looked upon as a measure of philanthropy or charity. The Industry and the business community should take up rural development work in their own enlightened self interest. Apart from social obligation to the society, an increase in purchasing power of 80 per cent of the community is indispensable for maintaining a healthy growth of the industry and business.

2. Since the most pressing need is to ensure regular increased income to the very large un-employed/partially employed rural population, milch cattle development and dairying provide a stimulating opportunity. Operation Flood II of the National Dairy Development Corporation, in this context, aims at helping 50 million households under their programme. It is, therefore, recommended that Industry and Business Houses particularly those engaged in milk food and related business, should actively associate with such projects and lend assistance in promoting the success of these schemes. They should involve themselves in areas like feed and fodder development, animal health care, artificial insemination, grant of subsidies and loans to the weaker sections, etc.

3. Poultry and piggery can provide further useful avenues for giving gainful employment to the vulnerable sections of the rural community. Efforts so far have not been successful because of non-availability of quality feeds at reasonable prices, poor marketing facilities, uneconomic and highly fluctuating prices. The Chamber may take up the matter of availability of feeds at reasonable prices with the Government and request for a judicious control on the export of extractions/oilcakes/cattle feed. Members may also involve themselves directly in the provision of these facilities in their areas of operation for the benefit of vulnerable classes. This work may be carried out with the active co-operation of the concerned State Governments.

4. Increased agricultural productivity of the marginal and small farmers can put off poverty a fairly large percentage of the vulnerable section. The main constraint with this section of the farming community is lack of technical knowledge and inability to secure necessary inputs, namely irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, plant protection, land reclamation etc. Industrial units should take up these programmes in villages to be covered by them.

5. Vocational training for the rural educated unemployed youth for self-employment should receive serious consideration of Industrial Units in the areas served by them in their rural development activities. Industrial units develop plans under TRYSEM. Existing rural institutes, whether State Government or private, should be fully utilized after selecting unemployed youth and field in which they will be trained.

6. Industrial units engaged in agro-based industries like sugar, vanaspati, cotton textiles, agricultural machinery etc. should extend their activities, specifically for marginal and small farmers. Provision of resources and dissemination of proper technical knowledge through printing and distribution of seasonal handouts, etc. should receive priority. Industrial units should actively associate themselves with the on-going programmes under IRD for a proper co-ordination.

7. The Chamber may survey a cluster of villages to start within Haryana/Punjab in respect of resources of men and material for setting up rural industries. The Director, KVIC, Ambala may be associated with this survey work and thereafter plan setting-up of these industries in collaboration with IRD authorities, some of our interested members and the KVIC. This could serve as a model to be followed up for subsequent extension work.

8. With a view to bring about a co-ordination between the organized industry and the small scale industries in the same or allied fields, members may be advised to start a dialogue with corresponding small scale units. Prospects of helping each other through a dialogue should be explored.

9. Such individual units who take up agricultural improvements in villages, may contact KVIC agency concerned for seeking collaboration and help in setting-up viable rural industries in villages.

10. Afforestation can provide considerable relief to certain sections of

rural community by way of providing income as well as fuel. Such industries and business houses who are engaged in paper industry may take up afforestation. In respect of the area covered a programme of energy plantation as well as social forestry should be taken up.

11. All programmes for rural development to be taken up by industrial units should endeavour to develop human resources, reduce the drudgery and improve living conditions. Such programme should also cover children and women folk.

12. The Chamber should continue its existing plan of motivating Industry and Business Houses of the region as a catalyst, guiding and co-ordinating agency. In addition, it should explore the feasibility of taking up the work directly in a cluster of villages on an integrated basis.

Guidelines in land Reforms

7697. PROF MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether general guidelines about the land reforms have been issued to various States;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of these guidelines; and

(c) how far these guidelines are implemented in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The National Policy of land reforms has been laid down in the successive Five Year Plan documents. As regards ceiling on agricultural holdings, the National Guidelines formulated in 1972 were issued to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

(b) The National Guidelines on land ceilings suggest, among other things, that (i) the holding should not

consist of more than 10—18 acres of the best category of land, viz., land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops a year; (ii) the ceiling for land of inferior quality may be higher but it should in no case exceed 54 acres; (iii) the ceiling should apply to a family unit of five members and where the size of the family is larger, additional land may be allowed for each member of the family in excess of five so however that the total area held by the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit; (iv) 'family', for purposes of the ceiling law, may be defined to include husband, wife and minor children; (v) land under tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and cocoa should not be subject to ceiling; (vi) private trusts should not be allowed to hold land in excess of the ceiling; and (vii) priority in the allotment of ceiling-surplus land should be given to landless agricultural workers, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As far as tenancy reform is concerned the policy is that (i) rent should not exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the gross produce, (ii) the right of resumption except by land owners suffering from specified disabilities should be terminated and (iii) the actual tiller should be made the owner of the land.

(c) Most of the States have enacted laws broadly in conformity with the National Guidelines. These laws are already in different stages of implementation and, according to the reports received from the State Governments, 38.7 lakh acres have so far been declared surplus under the revised ceiling laws, out of which 24.4 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 16.9 lakh acres have been distributed to 11.7 lakh beneficiaries. The Government of India has urged upon the State Governments the need for expeditious implementation of ceiling laws and distribution of ceiling surplus land to the landless.

12 hrs.

ARREST, CONVICTION AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 9th August, 1980 from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers that S/Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Chhotey Singh Yadav and Jagpal Singh, Honourable Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) voluntarily courted arrest on 9-8-1980 at 3 P.M. at Rafi Marg crossing with Raj Path, New Delhi by violating the prohibitory orders promulgated u/s 144 Cr. P.C. in the area vide Case FIR No. 459 dated 9-8-1980 u/s 188 IPC P.S. Parliament Street, New Delhi. They were escorted to the National Stadium where they were produced before Shri Prem Kumar, Metropolitan Magistrate at 7.45 P.M. The Magistrate convicted them till the rising of the court. The court adjourned at 7.50 P.M. and they were freed simultaneously."

SHRI BALESHWAR RAM (Roserai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I and some of my friends have given a notice under Rule 222 of this House seeking permission to move a privilege motion against Mr. Morarji Desai, former Prime Minister of our country. He has made certain defamatory and derogatory remarks against Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the present Prime Minister of our country..... (Interruptions) ..

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. Let me find out the facts. It is under my consideration. Please sit down.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज रात मैं डाई बजे के करीब हमारे नेता श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा

के घर पर अटैक किया गया जिस से कि वहां पर तमाम लोग जग गए. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता लगवा लेता हूँ ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उन को इसके पहले कई थोटिंग लेटर भी मिल चुके हैं । उन के जीवन को खतरा है । उन की सुरक्षा का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let me find out that.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (कानपुर): मैंने इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जो एक आर्टिकल अरुण मूरी का छपा है उस के बारे में एक विवेकाधिकार की सूचना दी थी । दो हफ्ते के करीब हो चुके हैं. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह मेरे पास है । मैं कंसिडर कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : इसके अतिरिक्त मैंने एक नोटिस आज आप को दिया है । 9 तारीख को मेरठ और वागपत के हरिजनों को जबर्दस्ती लोक दल के लोग गाड़ियों में भर कर दिल्ली ले आए. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आगे ही मैंने एलाउ कर रखा है ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : दिल्ली में लोक दल के लोगों ने पुलिस पर निर्मम प्रहार किया. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं आरिफ साहब, आप ने नोटिस दिया, मैंने एलाउ किया ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): एक नोटिस हम ने दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा. . . .

(Interruptions) **

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई नोटिस नहीं है ।

Nothing is allowed.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): Sir, those who cannot shout are not able to attract your attention. I gave a notice on....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. I will come to you afterwards.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : दूसरा मैंने एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाढ़ की विभीषिका पर विचार करने के लिए. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मैं काल अटेंशन में सोच रहा हूँ ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस पर डिस्कशन कराइए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it. I know it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Sir, I gave a short-notice question pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture that about 420 metric tonnes of rape-seed oil is lying in the godown at Calcutta Port. They are lying there since 1979, since the time of the previous Government. They are getting spoiled. If they are not used immediately, they will go waste.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already referred it to the concerned Ministry.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : शुक्रवार को जो आप के सामने काम रोको प्रस्ताव आया था. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस का जवाब आ गया है । मैं अभी जवाब देता हूँ । मैं उस की जांच करवा कर के जवाब दे रहा हूँ । यह उस बारे में बात है जो मैंने कहा था कि सोमवार को वाकफियत करके आप को जवाब दूंगा ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): आप ने जांच करवाने के लिए कहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उस का जवाब आ गया है—

"The Government have no hesitation at all in saying that all Members of the Council of Ministers have the highest regard and respect for womanhood in general and Indian women in particular. The Government can, therefore, without hesitation and unequivocally deny any allegations made against any Member of the Council of Ministers as alleged in the report making disparaging references to women.

In the circumstances, Government is of the view that no credence deserves to be given to such newspaper reportings."

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह स्टेट मन्जुक्त है।
not to be recorded.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पटना से प्रकाशित "इण्डियन नेशन" के खिलाफ मर्यादा भंग का नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने उसे भेज दिया है। मेरे पास जो भी चाज आती है, मैं इमोडिएट एक्शन लेता हूँ, छोड़ता नहीं हूँ। उस का जवाब आयेगा तो जो भी उचित होगा जवाब दूँगे।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): भारत वर्ष के सात राज्य बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बाढ़ के लिए मैंने कह दिया है—

It is under my consideration. I will try to find out time for this and have a discussion.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: मैंने एक और काश्मीर के बारे में दिया है**

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजनीतिक नेताओं के घरों पर हमला हो, इस को हल्के ढंग से नहीं लिया जाय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पूरे जोरदार ढंग से लिया जायगा। आप चिन्ता न करें।

. . . (व्यवधान)

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
HARYANA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi version) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1975-76.

(2) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1245/80.]

*Not recorded.

*English version of the Review and Report was laid on the Table on 20th March, 1980.

REPORTS ETC. OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period July, 1975 to June, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1246/80.]

(2) Nineteenth Report (Hindi version) of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period July, 1976 to June, 1978.

(3) An explanatory Note in regard to the Reports mentioned at (2) and (3) above.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Reports mentioned at (2) and (3) above and not laying the English version of Report mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1247/80.]

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommen-

dations and to State that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur):**

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen your notice. This is a State subject; I am not going to allow this. Nothing should be recorded without my permission. Please sit down. Too much of everything is bad.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF VIJAYA NAGAR STEEL PLANT IN KARNATAKA

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported delay in implementation of Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant in Karnataka and inadequate financial provision in the present Budget for its speedy implementation".

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I should like to state at the outset that a detailed project report for Vijaya-nagar Steel Plant has already been prepared by the Consultants. It was submitted to SAIL in April, 1977. After completion of necessary examination at technical and financial levels, the matter was placed before the SAIL Board on February 26, 1979. The Board deliberated on the DPR at

**Not recorded.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

its meetings held on 26-2-1979 and 19-3-1979 and, after careful consideration, constituted a high level technical committee to examine further the project report and the estimates. The Committee has already gone into the techno-economics of the options selected for the DPR and asked the Consultants to work out the effects of adopting certain changes in the product-mix and other parameters. The Consultants accordingly carried out further exercises and submitted their report which was considered by the Committee. Some more details and clarifications had to be called for from them. These have now been received and the Committee is likely to submit its report shortly. The matter will then be considered again by the SAIL Board and appropriate recommendations made to Government. Meanwhile, preliminary works like land acquisition for the plant, soil investigation, raw materials testing, etc. have been completed.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As regards the point that the financial provision made for the project in the current financial year is inadequate, I would like to inform the House that the provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made as an interim measure, pending acceptance of the DPR, only to meet the establishment charges and current commitments. My colleague, the Finance Minister, has already assured the House in the statement made by him on 6-8-80 that as and when the DPR is approved by SAIL and Government, any amount which is required for this plant will be made available for it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
On the whole, the statement is a comprehensive one. But the amount earmarked for this work seems very small. Every facility is available there, for the construction and erection of the steel plant. Broad

gauge railway line is there, plenty of iron ore is there and it is roundabout the factory site. It is available in millions of tonnes, and we are exporting most of it. We should stop that export and utilize all that iron ore for the production of steel.

The feasibility report has already come, but the amount provided is very insignificant. The Finance Minister and also the Minister of Steel have promised that they are going to provide any amount that may be required. We have got a very dynamic Chief Minister there, and land acquisition and all those formalities will be completed very early. It will not take time. He will complete everything as per target, or ahead of schedule. Under such circumstances, this Rs. 60 lakhs is nothing. In those parts of Karnataka, the land value is very high. With this amount, they cannot purchase even 200 to 300 acres of land. Water charges, de-silting of soil and all those things are there. We have got so many experts in our country. All those things should be completed. It is a long-awaited project. For the last several years, we are hearing about this plant. We are in dire necessity of steel. We have to produce steel as early as possible. Small countries like Japan and England are producing steel in huge quantities and selling to us at very exorbitant prices. Most of our foreign exchange reserves are being spent on import of steel. Under the circumstances, I request the Minister to make adequate financial arrangements.

Apart from this, there is a lot of discontent among the people, that this factory is not coming up. Every time hopes are raised in their minds that it is going to start. In the end, Rs. 60 lakhs have been allotted. This Rs. 60 lakhs includes establishment charges, and all other charges. I think this amount is not enough even for establishment charges. Then what about acquisition of land?

Sir, as you know from practical experience, land acquisition takes a lot of time, howsoever efficient the Government may be. In some cases, people will go to court. But I am sure in Karnataka such a contingency will never arise. The Chief Minister will manage that affair, and set things right.

I now want a definite promise: by what time will the actual work be started, and in how many years is it going to be completed? The gestation period is too long. Sometimes it takes 10 to 15 years. By that time, cost escalation will be there; and the cost will go up. That is why we should complete it, within the shortest possible time—in 5 years or 7 years. Such a sort of assurance must be there, and everything should move according to the schedule now made. By what time actual work on this, namely, foundation and other things will start?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the actual time to complete the project is concerned, according to the detailed project report which they have worked out for the final stages, it will be 96 months; that means 8 years. Naturally a project like this is split into two stages. For the first stage it will be about 5 years, that is, 60 months. About financial allocations, I have already explained that Rs. 60 lakhs which had been allocated for the current year is to meet the current demands and day-to-day expenses. Upto 31st March 1980 the total cost which has been incurred by the government is Rs. 4.2 crores. For the current year it has been allotted Rs. 60 lakhs. The Finance Minister had already mentioned, and I have also mentioned in the statement, now that the detailed project report is available, the comment of the technical committee is also available—it is expected that by September they will be in a position to make final recommendations to the government—naturally it will go to the public investment board and Government will have to take a decision. The hon.

Member is well aware of the position. It has been delayed; there is no denial of that fact. Practically for almost ten years it is delayed. One of the major reasons is resource—constraint. Because for this project we have not received any offer from outside and we have to manage it from internal resources which are not available.

That is why it has been delayed. We will try to expedite it. It has been suggested by no less a person than the Finance Minister that if the project is ultimately approved, necessary allocations will be made through supplementary grants.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY (Mangalore): The Vijaya Nagar Steel plant has been envisaged as one of the two major projects but it remained as a day dream. I am very sorry to say that even though in the year 1971 the laying of the foundation stone was done by our beloved Prime Minister nothing has been done even after nine years. While the Visakhapatnam steel plant has been provided with sufficient funds, no sufficient provision has been made for the Vijaya Nagar steel plant. People of Karnataka have been clamouring for this project. In fact people were very happy and were moved when the announcement was made on 24 July 1980 in the House by our Finance Minister that Rs. 30 crores had been allotted. Unfortunately the statement was corrected on 6 August, 1980 to say that only Rs. 60 lakhs had been provided. The people of Karnataka were moved and in fact they were happy and both houses of the legislature passed a resolution expressing gratitude to the Prime Minister of this country and also to the Centre but unfortunately the hopes have been belied. I see that our former Minister is commenting something. He was responsible; it was for political considerations. During your rule, Janata rule, it has been delayed purposely because of political consideration, not due to economic consideration. In fact during your regime, this project had

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

been put into cold storage, if I am not mistaken. You wanted to shift this project and the Mangalore Project on account of political considerations and ultimately when pressure had come to you on the floor of the House, subsequently you changed your mind.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): I must have an opportunity to reply to his allegations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want Iron & Steel Plant, insist on that. Do not get diverted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The decision taken during Janata rule was politically motivated if I am to correctly put it.

Even after nine years of the laying of the foundation, SAIL Board has not taken any action. To bring out a detailed report, if SAIL Board is to take nine years. I do not know whether we have to say that it is a blot on the functioning of the SAIL Board? According to its Report SAIL Board wanted some details so far as implementation of this project was concerned. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the details required from the High Level Committee and when was that going to be given? He said that it would be given very shortly. I want to have categorical answer from the hon. Minister, is the Government going to implement this project at Hospet site itself? Is the Government going to give sufficient funds after considering the escalation cost after nine years? What is the cost that has already been incurred and what is the amount that has already been given?

Further, so far as my Constituency is concerned, in view of the statement given by the then hon. Minister—Shri Biju Patnaik—at that time, according to him Mangalore Steel Plant was going to be set up within two months or within a short period. Even Shri George Fernandes also stated that that was going to be set

up shortly. According to the hon. Minister this steel plant was export oriented and shore based. It therefore, stood on a different footing. It had nothing to do with Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant because it was meant for the internal consumption. In view of all these facts may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government is going to think of setting up a separate shore based plant at Mangalore? So far as Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant is concerned is he going to get financial help from the public borrowings, with foreign collaboration or from World Bank Aid.

One more question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On this side if anybody rises and speaks like this, you will rise on a point of order.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Is it true that the British-American Team which studied the feasibility of Vijaya Nagar and Vishakhapatnam site stated that both the proposals were good? Have the consultants evaluated Vijaya Nagar Plant? Have the British Team and MECON found it most feasible and most attractive of all the steel plants?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minister will answer now.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: First personal explanation and then the Minister will answer. The hon. Member said that I took some decision which was political motivated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is Calling Attention.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I know. But I rise on a point of personal explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply and then you can. I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to give some personal explanation because Shri Janardhana Poojary had said something about Shri Biju Patnaik.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: A number of questions have been raised by Shri Janardhana Poojary mainly in regard to Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant. His first point was that SAIL had not taken any action. It is not correct that SAIL has not taken any action. SAIL has taken some action. It has taken nine years mainly because there was no money. This is one of the major reasons because to finance this Project from the internal resources was not possible. From 1971 onwards, at various stages it was considered. The Project Report was prepared by MECON. Technical Committee went into it in regard to size of the plant, product mix. Naturally, when it takes time in implementation, cost factor is also to be taken into account. As a result of that, it was delayed. As for the present estimate, the cost of the project would be Rs. 1760 crores. About the time, I have already mentioned that in the first phase, according to indications, it will take five years. The complete project will take 96 months, i.e. 8 years. In regard to assistance, the offer of foreign assistance relates to shore-based plant because two factors are to be taken into account while having a new steel plant-based on offer received from foreign countries. The first is, part of the product has to be exported to repay the debt by way of buy-back arrangement. So, it must be a shore-based plant. Secondly, in regard to the availability of coking coal, it was thought that at least 25 per cent of the coking coal required will have to be imported. That also makes it necessary that it must be a shore-based plant. Therefore, if you are to build a steel plant on foreign assistance, they will come not necessarily on your own terms; they will also have to take into account these two factors. Therefore, when we are having discussions on offers from various countries, naturally the most important consideration is it must be a shore-based plant; it must be a port-based plant. Otherwise, it would not be possible for us to link up the foreign assistance with any other steel plant. It is not true that as bet-

ween Vizag and Vijayanagar, Vizag has been treated on a differential footing. For Vizag also, we have received some assistance from Soviet Russia, not merely technical assistance, but we have received some financial assistance also. But unfortunately, for this project, we could not get anything. We are exploring the possibilities and we would be happy if we get something so that we can do it. The total expenditure upto 31st March, 1980 was Rs. 4.2 crores on preliminary work. For further allocation to be made, two decisions are to be taken by the Government, firstly that a steel plant will have to be established at Vijayanagar. That decision will have to be taken on the recommendations of the SAIL Board approved by Public Investment Board. If Government takes a decision, naturally the Government will have to allocate money. Even if it is not provided in this budget, the hon. member need not be worried. It can be done through supplementary grants. That point has been clarified by the Finance Minister and I would like to reiterate it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Has it been cleared by the Planning Commission?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It has been cleared by the Planning Commission in regard to demand and availability.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): The Prime Minister laid the foundation stone. If the decision is not there, would the foundation stone be laid?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: After that, Mr. Yadav had the privilege of presiding over this Ministry and I can give some details of some decisions which he also took. In 1971, the foundation stone was laid. Actually the feasibility report was available in 1972 and the detailed project report was available sometime in 1975. Therefore, before the availability of feasibility report and detailed project report, the foundation stone was laid!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Biju Patnaik. He wanted to give a personal explanation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): In calling attention, this is never allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to give some personal explanation and I have allowed him.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, the hon. member has accused me of some personal motivation in denying Karnataka a steel plant at Vijayanagar. I was most amazed at this kind of accusation, because I went out of my way to find a method by which this plant could really be built, for two reasons. Firstly, they have got excellent iron ore, limestone and manganese ore. But coal has to come nearly 3000 KM from the north. We had taken up the matter with the Railway Board whether they would be able to transport 5 million tonnes of coking coal from north or not. They said, it would be possible provided they were given nearly Rs. 600 crores for development of the railway line and other facilities and at least 10 to 12 years to create those facilities. These are all matters on record. Then the question came as to whether we should do it there or whether we should try other areas where steel plants could be built, because India needs steel. We are importing a whole lot of steel and we will go on importing more and more. Therefore, during my period, we took up with various financing houses, banks and big firms to find out ways and means of setting up one or two steel plants. One has been done at Vizag as the hon. Minister has said, with some Russian aid and rest from our own funds. There were two more offers, as the House knows. I stated that while I was the Minister. One from the UK group and other from the German group, both averaging about 2000 crores of total credit on a turn-key project, on a port or shore based plant. Therefore, this has been done.

Two others were considered. One is Mangalore because there is surplus ore there. Another is Paradip. That is under consideration. I am hoping that the Government of India should be able to make use of both the extraordinary credits to put up these two steel plants.

During Pandit Nehru's time when there was no infrastructure in this country, three new steel plants were built simultaneously. With the extended infra-structure and the manpower availability I do not see why both these credits should not be utilised for making both the steel plants.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I want to make a submission. You have allowed the hon. Member to make a personal explanation. This is a calling attention motion. Normally, only those persons who have given their names are called upon to ask a few questions. A very extra-ordinary procedure has been adopted by you. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Janardhana Poojary made some reference with regard to Mr. Biju Patnaik and, therefore....

(Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The personal explanation should come afterwards, after the calling attention has been disposed of and not in between. He should give notice for personal explanation. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The whole thing may be expunged. Let him have a—.... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not suggesting that it should be

expunged. I am bringing to the notice of the hon Deputy-Speaker that this is an extra-ordinary procedure that has been adopted. The Member has got various ways. There are various ways in which he can raise it as a matter of personal explanation. He could have come out with that instead of intervening in a calling attention motion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not extra-ordinary because the Member has made accusation. Therefore, personal explanation has to be given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever personal explanation that has been given by hon. Biju Patnaik concerning this accusation made, shall go on record. Other things shall not go on record. (*Interruptions*)

I shall go through the proceedings. With regard to the accusation, only your personal explanation is allowed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Do not be on the defensive. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all the time, you become defensive. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What will go off the record? It is neither unparliamentary nor improper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is right that it is not unparliamentary. But with regard to accusation, you are allowed.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He has said: "It is because of political motivation that you have not allowed that plant." The Minister replies; I give my explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The matter is very amicably settled.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The matter is not settled.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Having allowed Mr.

Biju Patnaik in the middle of the calling attention, I would like to say that you have set up a very happy precedent. But how can you expunge any part without taking the House into confidence? That practice must be stopped.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is not expected to say anything in the midst of the calling attention. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker has always got powers under residuary rules to conduct the deliberations of the House in such a manner that it is conducted properly and peacefully. Therefore, when Mr. Poojary made some remarks, he wanted to give some personal explanation because he was present and therefore, he was allowed. It is not extra-ordinary. I have got every right and power to allow it and I have allowed it. Whatever the accusation that has been made for which he has replied, will remain. Any other thing other than this, shall not go on record. That is what I say.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not challenging your residuary powers. I have only pointed out that in the middle of the calling attention, this is how the Deputy-Speaker has used his residuary powers. That will create problems. The Member has got all the other avenues to come forward before the House as a matter of personal explanation. You have done it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Now it has been done, there is no question of expunging all that. I am saying that you will kindly satisfy yourself which portion of the statement amounts to personal explanation and which portion does not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That I will do. I will satisfy myself. As a special case I have allowed it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have allowed him; you have got the right.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You should examine what Shri Indrajit Gupta has said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Shri Patnaik has made a reference to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I hope his name will not be expunged.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Shri Vajpayee is misinterpreting me. I never wanted anything to be expunged. I only said that a personal explanation in the midst of a Calling Attention is an extraordinary thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the accusation made by Shri Poojary and the explanation given by the Minister. Therefore, I have allowed it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the dilly dallying tactics by Delhi will not satisfy the educated people of Karnataka, because an integrated steel plant at Vijayanagar is the pride of our country, is the pride of our State of Karnataka. Because of the availability of resources of ore in the State of Karnataka, the Government of India have considered at length, deliberated and come to the conclusion that the integrated steel plant should be located at Vijayanagar in Karnataka. This was done only after the matter was agitated for more than ten years. The foundation stone was laid by no other person than our beloved Prime Minister and I was present in that function. But this feeling of job of the people of Karnataka turned into sorrow after the Finance Minister made a statement of correction about the financial allocation made in the budget. He had stated earlier that Rs. 30 crores have been allocated for the execution of the Vijayanagar plant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has already been corrected by the Finance Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This distorted version was given in this House and it was conveyed to Karnataka State. As a result of it, a unanimous resolution was passed in the Karnataka Assembly, thanking the Prime Minister and the Government of India for having allocated Rs. 30 crores for this project in the budget allocation. The people of Karnataka rejoiced for a while. Then, as if adding insult to injury, the Finance Minister came before this House and stated as a clarification that only Rs. 60 lakhs have been allocated for this steel plant. Is it not an insult, is it not an injury to the feelings of the Karnataka people that this steel plant, which is their pride, is not being implemented and their demand and aspirations are not met by this Government?

I want to ask several questions in this connection. In 1977 the hon. Minister stated that the consultants had submitted their technical report. In 1970, 1971 and 1972 an expert committee has gone into the matter and considering all technical aspects it has given a report for the location of the Vijayanagar steel plant at a place called Thoranagar. This delay of ten years has to be explained to this House.

When we were also on the other side, my hon. friend, Shri Biju Patnaik, diluted the whole thing and made distorted statements on the floor of the House. I would like to quote his speeches; let him deny them. He has created an impression, the last two and a half years' dark rule of the Janata Government has created an impression, that there is likely to be a shift of the Vijayanagar steel plant to some other place.

The location of the steel plant at Vijayanagar was made an issue in the Chikamagalur election and every party assured the people that it would be implemented. Shri George Fernandes, the then Industries Minister, made a speech during the elections about the Vijayanagar steel plant that it is only

a dream for Karnataka. This is how two and a half years of dark rule of Janata created a distorted version and created dissatisfaction among the people of Karnataka.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Maveli-kara): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 197(2), which deals with Calling Attention, says:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may.....ask a question;"

But here the hon. Member is making a speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no debate going on. He is placing certain facts before the House and then he is coming to the question.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: He can only ask a question. Rule 197(2) says clearly "there shall be no debate."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is no debate. His statement is being followed by a question.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: He is making a speech on the Janata regime. Why should he make it?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: First I would like to make a brief statement. Vijayanagar steel plant is the pride of Karnataka. For the location of this steel plant regional imbalance is another additional reason. Even after the establishment of Bhilai and Durgapur steel plants, there is regional imbalance in those areas. Unless I give all these facts and pose the question, how can the hon. Minister answer my question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the question proper.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to say that the statement of the Minister does not deal with all the facts of

the case. The detailed project report is ready, the required land has been acquired and Rs. 6 crores have been allocated. All that is necessary to start the construction work is only a green signal from the Union Government. Even that was given a long time ago. Yet, there are contradictory statements now about the location of this steel plant.

My hon. friend, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, has stated that there should be a shore-based steel plant, because we want to invite foreign aid, and that the delay or constraint is only due to the financial resources of this country. Even otherwise we can mobilise internal resources and also invite foreign aid for this steel plant. I would like to know how this shore-based steel plant will be helpful either for export or import or for obtaining foreign aid. I would like to contradict it.

This is the history of the case.

"It was in 1970 that the Government of India commissioned the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd., a predecessor of today's Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (MECON), to pinpoint suitable locations for new steel plants."

Their expert opinion contradicts the shore-based plant. So, that suggestion is entirely wrong, and it will only sabotage the establishment of the Vijayanagar plant.

Further, it says:

"There were other considerations also that made CEDB choose this site. First, besides iron ore, practically every other input of the required quality needed for a steel plant is available in plenty close to the site. Limestone and dolomite can be obtained from the rich deposits around Bagalkot, 350 km. away. Quartz and manganese ore are available around Sandur, only 20 km. distant."

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

That is the place from where my hon. friend Shri Ghorpade hails.

"For the huge quantities of water that the steel plant will require, there is the Tungabhadra reservoir, adjacent to Hospect, 30 km. away. A steel plant needs land, large tracts of it, preferably flat and having a firm subsoil which will bear the giant loads to which it will be subjected. The terrain and sub-soil of the selected site have just these characteristics. An added advantage is that the area is barren and not put to agricultural purposes."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the availability of coal?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Coal based steel plant is the only solution. Shore-based has a lot of disadvantages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want more funds.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They have stated very clearly:

"However, more even than political or provincial considerations, parochial ones began raising their head, the first example of which was the choice of Rourkela in Orissa...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going to all steel plants in India.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: All steel plants have to be discussed because of this failure, because they want to take away the Vijayanagar plant and see that Paradip is operated.

In comparison with other locations, this site has barren land, and there is no question of rehabilitation or payment of compensation. Already there is a broad gauge railway line operating at Dornakal. Around this area there is a large deposit of high quality ore required. Coal is the only point. It has to come from Bihar. The transport facility is also there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is 2500 kms. from there

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is not much. We have Madras Port and Mangalore port. With a view to setting up a shore-based plant, they want to shift it to Mangalore. But there we do not have railway lines, land and even the infra-structure to set up the steel plant. All this would lead to escalation in cost.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put the question

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know whether the Government of India have, during the last ten years and during the last six months, asked for any aid from foreign countries for implementation of this steel plant. The site has been selected and technical opinion has been obtained. Everything has been done. The Government of Karnataka have also spent Rs. 6 crores. But nothing has been allocated in the present Central Budget. If the Government of India want to mobilise resources for setting up the plant, they could have asked for financial assistance from foreign countries. When the world technical opinion has been that Vijaya Nagar is the ideal site for the steel plant, what are the constraints? Why is it that the financial aid from other countries has not been invited? The delay, a long one, has resulted in escalation of the cost. What are the reasons for the delay and who is responsible for it? Is there something fishy in this? The people of Karnataka are feeling today that the world aid has not been asked for. The fact that no provision has been made for the steel plant in the present Budget is a clear dereliction a slur and an insult to the people of Karnataka. The reasons for the delay should be explained. Why is it that foreign aid has not been invited for construction of this steel plant? What is the loss that we have incurred because of such a long delay? Why is it that not even Rs. 30 or 40 crores have been allocated in the Budget?

Will the hon. Minister give an assurance that the site of the Vijaya Nagar steel plant will not be changed? It should be implemented. A time-bound programme should be drawn up for the purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are repeating the same points, five or six times. As a Presiding Officer, I have been following you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I know that, sitting in the Chair, you are following whatever I say. But I have to convince my people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody will appreciate that you are responsible for setting up the steel plant at Vijaya Nagar.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister give an assurance that he will provide funds for this? He must also assure that Vijaya Nagar steel plant will be implemented, that it will be located at the place that has been suggested by the expert opinion. I want to know whether he will fulfil the aspirations of the people of Karnataka and, ultimately, wipe out the regional imbalance and implement the setting up of the steel plant at Vijaya Nagar and not to give any room for rumours about the shifting of the location of the steel plant from Vijaya Nagar.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I understand the sentiments of Mr. Lakkappa. But, at the same time, I am afraid, he has not understood the points which were mentioned. He started from the presumption as if Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant has been approved. I have repeatedly pointed out that it is yet to be approved. The Government is yet to take a decision that the steel plant will be established at Vijaya Nagar.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why delay?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No question of delay. The Government is yet to take a decision that the steel

plant will be established at Vijaya Nagar. Certain allocations were made because we received certain feasibility report, detailed project report was made available and certain studies were made.

It is not unusual that sometimes we want to do something. But it depends upon our means. He is repeatedly asking: what is the constraint? The constraint is very simple. If I have Rs. 750 crores, tomorrow, I can start Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant, first Phase. But the constraint is that we must have that much money. Unnecessarily, he has confused the whole issue saying about shore-based steel plant, Paradip, regional imbalance and all that. There should be a steel plant at Vijaya Nagar because limestone is there, manganese ore is there, first class iron ore is there and all that. Some sort of a commitment has been made. But, at the same time, he should neither bring in Vizag nor Paradip nor other things.

I have explained in detail, not once, on a number of occasions, so far as shore-based steel plant is concerned, we are to get 100 per cent financial assistance. We are to pay back the debt and we cannot do it unless there is an arrangement of exporting 50 per cent of the total production. That is the logic. We do not have coking coal even to maintain the present level of production. We have to import coking coal. Ash content is going high. He should keep in mind all these technical things.

He is suggesting as if MECON has suggested Vijaya Nagar as the most ideal place. That is not correct. My hon. friend is wrong there. Vijaya Nagar comes 7th. If he wants to have gradation, I can give him. If he had not raised it, I would not have brought in this thing. I would like to give the gradation....

AN HON. MEMBER: By whom?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is done by MECON whom he mentioned (*Interruptions*). It is Mr. Lakkappa

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

who mentioned MECON. According to MECON which is the new name—it was CEDB which made earlier proposition, MECON is a successor body—Paradip is the first, Bokaro and Bhilai expansion are the second and third, Haldia is the fourth, Vizag comes next and then comes Vijaya Nagar, then comes Mangalore. Therefore, he should not raise these technical issues without going into details of these things.

I am not saying that there is not a case of Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant... (Interruptions) I am not yielding, it is not proper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever Mr. Lakkappa says will not go on record. The Minister is not yielding.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: *

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Lakkappa may agree or may not agree. But he has not understood the objective, he has not understood the problem. I am sorry to say that. He said that I have insulted the people of Karnataka. How have I insulted the people of Karnataka? I the Finance Minister made a mistake in putting the figure and if he rectifies the figure, is it an insult to the people of Karnataka? Is it an insult to the Karnataka people? He says 'What is your argument?'. He says the Karnataka people have been insulted. The Karnataka people have not been insulted. (Interruptions).

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: MR. Lakkappa, you are a senior Parliamentarian, you should not behave like this. I am not permitting you. Let him reply.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Unnecessarily he has raised the question of regional imbalance. Where is the

regional imbalance? There is no regional imbalance. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I am not permitting you. When the Minister is speaking, no. Please sit down, Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are prepared to have a debate on the question of regional imbalance. (Interruptions). I am not conceding that point. There is no regional imbalance. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If tomorrow somebody comes and says, 'what is the ratio of public sector investment'? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please sit down. (Interruptions).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir. I refuse to answer the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir. I would like to have the assurance that they would like to listen. If three or four people simply go on shouting, what is the point of my replying? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, this is not correct. I am very sorry. Please sit down.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I strongly refute that there is any regional imbalance. There is no regional imbalance; there is no intention of the Government of India to create regional imbalance. Mere shouting will not convince anybody.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—Contd.

Reported delay in implementation of Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, have you completed your reply or do you want to continue?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would like to add only two points. Firstly, as I have started by saying, the Government has yet to take a decision about the establishment of the steel plant. So far as the time schedule as we are contemplating now is concerned, the detailed project report is available with the SAIL and we are expecting to have their examination complete by September. Thereafter, it will go to the Public Investment Board, and after a decision is taken in the Public Investment Board necessary allocations will have to be made. I have also mentioned on an earlier occasion that, when the decision will be taken, that is, by the SAIL Board and the Government of India, since the allocation which has been made is quite inadequate, we will have to make fresh allocation through supplementary grants.

In regard to shore-based steel plant, as I have explained, the hon. Member is completely on the wrong understanding. When we seek financial assistance for a particular project, it is not always on hundred per cent of our terms. The mutual interest is to be fulfilled. Under the present scheme as it is, we have to export half of the total products to meet our debt charges. That is why, it must be a shore-based steel plant. Even the preliminary reports which we have received from the two parties, particularly the German Company, Mannasman Demag, and the

British Davy Steels have also indicated their costs and other types of project on the basis of shore-based steel plant.

These were the two points I wanted to add.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrashekhara Murthy. Not present Mr. H. N. Gowda.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): The people of Karnataka trusted when the hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, laid the foundation stone because, when the Prime Minister of a country lays the foundation stone, it is pre-supposed that such a project is technically feasible. So, people believed it. Though some people at that time canvassed in Karnataka that it was only a poll declaration to mislead the people, the people of Karnataka never trusted those who were doing this canvassing, but trusted the Prime Minister because when the Prime Minister lays the foundation stone, it has got all the sanctity. So, people were under the impression that it was technically feasible. The Government of Karnataka, by 1975, had acquired 5,000 and odd acres of land, and on this land, there is no problem of rehabilitation, no problem of having to pay compensation. Of course, the Project Report was submitted to SAIL in April, 1977. The other Project Reports were also submitted. Unfortunately, maybe because the Kannadigas are having no better luck, the other projects were cleared, but this project is still pending examination by the Steel Authority.

The most unfortunate thing that has happened is this. Our hon. Minister came to this august House on the 24th and announced it. I am mentioning this because this is what has warranted us to raise the discussion here. We never wanted to irritate the hon. Minister. In fact, he

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

knows better than the others about Karnataka because he is so much attached to Karnataka; we know that he is eager to help us. But the point is this. On the 24th in this august House, it was announced that Rs. 30 crores were allotted. Subsequently in Karnataka there were hundreds of public meetings rejoicing over it and congratulating the Government of India and Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Also in the Karnataka Legislature, on 31st, both the Houses adopted a unanimous Resolution thanking the Government of India. My humble request is this. To the proceedings of this House which is the highest sovereign body of our country, greater sanctity should be attached. Again on the 6th, the hon. Minister comes and issues a statement rectifying his earlier statement. This has created a lot of annoyance in Karnataka. I do not want to plead in detail about the merits because the hon. Minister himself is aware that the iron content in that iron ore is the highest in the country, 63 to 68 per cent. In fact, the pellets they prepare out of dust iron do not have so much of iron content; the pellets are having an iron content only of the order of 62 to 64 per cent. But here the iron content is upto 68 per cent...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to your question.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I am coming to it. The Chair was kind enough to use its discretion in the residuary powers and to allow some hon. Members to speak...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is over.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: In fact, we had given a notice to allow a discussion under the Chair's residuary powers, and we did not insist on that when the Chair ordered that this matter would be coming up as a Calling Attention.

About the investors to come to our project—I am told; it is for the Minister to clarify it in the House—no enquiry was made about the Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant. Only for the shorebased steel plant, there was an enquiry by the Government of India as to whether there is any person to finance it and to take up the job by having foreign finance. But, for the Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant I am told, there was no enquiry to that effect. I want the Minister to clarify whether there was any foreign finance available. I request him to assure this House that an enquiry will be made, global enquiry for financing this Project will be made immediately.

The problem is like this. It has taken ten long years. The people always think that they are fooled by us. We were thinking that government with all its eagerness will help us. The ordinary people, the voters, the mass of Karnataka think that they are fooled. Since we are a party to this business, kindly tell us whether it is possible or not. At least tell the truth if it is possible or not. Let us declare finally that it is not possible. If it is possible, let us know by what date you are going to provide such and such an amount and by what date the work will commence on a top priority basis or on a war footing. Let us declare that. May be, shore-based plant may have its own advantages. I am not disputing it. For example, in Russia, they do not have any shore-based steel plant. U.S.A., which is the second largest steel producer, has 90 per cent of their steel out of shore-based project and not from anywhere else. In India, in fact, the coal problem was there. The hon. Minister has brought to our notice that now there are infrastructures available with the thermal and hydel power projects that are coming up. Besides, they have not to face any problem so far as this project is concerned. There is no compensation problem. It has got many advantages. In fact when the Prime

Minister came to lay the foundation stone for the power plant so many years ago, according to press, a complete, detailed study was available to Government by the Steel Authorities themselves.

Now let us finally understand it. That is my request. I am not irritating him. I want to know the truth. Kindly say if it is possible or not. If it is possible, let us know when the Government proposes to take this up. If it is not feasible, then kindly declare that it is not feasible. Let the people not be fooled for ever by us. That is all my request to the hon. Member.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am neither fooling nor am I getting irritated. I am only placing the facts. It is a statement of facts. I appreciate the spirit of the hon. Member; I appreciate the eagerness of the people of Karnataka. The foundation-stone was laid in 1971. Until 1980 we are not in a position to tell whether the project is going to be established or no. I only explained my difficulties, with which I was confronted. In regard to the statement, perhaps, the hon. Member will appreciate that I have nothing to do with it. The Finance Minister quoted a figure and subsequently he corrected it. When it was told that Rs. 30 crores had been allocated for the Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant. There was a lot of enthusiasm in the minds of the people of Karnataka. And, as the hon. Member mentioned, even Resolutions were passed on the floor of the State Legislature congratulating the Government for taking this up. Now they are placed in an awkward position. Therefore, I had discussed this with the Finance Minister as to what we should do. In the very beginning. I told you in reply to the clarifications sought by Shri Janardhana Poojary that two decisions had been taken. Firstly let, the D.P.R. be prepared, according to time-table, by September. Let it be cleared by P.I.B. And then investment decision has to be taken by Government. We will try

to do that. I cannot commit blanketly if I cannot fulfil it, again you may come and say that you made a commitment but you could not fulfil that. The moment it is cleared we can come forward with supplementary demands for making additional allocations for this. There will be no problem.

In regard to the availability of the assistance from abroad, in all fairness to the hon. Member, I say that before it was brought to the notice, I had a discussion with him and I told him informally that I was exploring the possibility of getting some additional financial assistance for this project also. But unless we get foreign commitment it is not possible for me to commit myself on the Floor of the House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What about giving priority?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as priority aspect is concerned, priority is given but there are two points. One is to give priority to establish a new plant out of hundred per cent financial assistance. We have not established a single new plant after 1970 with hundred per cent domestic resources. Whatever we have done is to have expansion of existing steel plants because it costs less and whatever new plant we are having is tied up with financial and technical assistance given by Soviet Union. Out of our own resources no steel plant has been established. If any other plant had been taken up keeping apart Vijaya Nagar, then the hon'ble Member could have raised the objection, well you have established a steel plant out of your own resources and why you have not taken into consideration the Vijaya Nagar project. Up till now no such decision has been taken. Only in respect of Vishakhapatnam, decision has been taken where we are getting some technical and financial assistance from Soviet Union for establishing that plan. In regard to other steel plants where no decision has been taken only exploratory talks are going on.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

So, Sir, priority is being given. If there had been no need for this plant I would have come and said we have taken the decision not to establish. We are still exploring the possibility of how much we can meet from our own resources and how much we will get from external resources.

In regard to quality of ore nobody would dispute that the quality of Hospet ore is of high order and we are earning money by exporting it but at the same time as the hon'ble Member is aware today due to political changes those who were at the back of Kudremukh iron-ore project are backing out. Sometimes we are confronted with such situations which we cannot control and, as such, we shall have to bear.

14.18 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE.
REPORTED DISAPPEARANCE OF
SUGAR DESPATCHED BY F.C.I.
FOR MADHYA PRADESH**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission I make the following statement under Direction 115:—

While replying to the Call Attention notice in Lok Sabha on 25th July, 1980 on the reported disappearance of sugar from Maharashtra despatched to Madhya Pradesh for fair price shops, Shri Rao Birendra Singh in the reply to the Call Attention notice, mentioned in his written statement in the House that "there should be no misapprehension that the quantity has disappeared."

Even when I pointed out to the Union Minister of Agriculture the details of the disappearing of sugar as mentioned in the 'Hindustan Times' of 24th July, 1980, the Minister did not budge from his statement and

emphasised that "there is no question of any large quantity disappearing in transit. Otherwise, the F.C.I. people at the receiving end would know".

The news report from Bhopal extensively appearing in the National Herald of 26th July, 1980, however, stated that the spokesman of the Madhya Pradesh Government had contradicted the Union Minister's denial of the disappearance of sugar based on Food Corporation of India reports.

The most surprising aspect of the episode is the news revealed by Times of India (Delhi Edition) of 27th July, 1980 under the caption "C.B.I. to investigate F.C.I. sugar muddle" in which it is stated that "a C.B.I. official is understood to have arrived here (Bhopal) to look into the sugar muddle of the Food Corporation of India".

The report further states that "according to official sources, he (CBI official) is likely to be assisted by the economic cell of the State Police, which has been asked by the State Government to investigate the alleged shortfall in the supply of sugar from Maharashtra by the F.C.I.".

It is thus clear that the statement made by the Union Minister of Agriculture in the House on 25th July 1980 is inaccurate and hence the Minister should come out with the correction of the same".

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO): Sir, under Direction 115, I beg to make the following statement:

In the statement made by me on 25th July, 1980 in response to the Calling Attention Notice given by Shri G. M. Banatwalla and other Members regarding the reported disappearance of two trainloads of sugar despatched by the Food Corporation of India for Madhya Pradesh, I had said that there should be no misapprehension that the

quantity has disappeared. Before making this statement, I had checked up the position from the Food Corporation of India and I reiterate that the position indicated in my statement of 25th July, 1980 is correct. Out of the total allocation upto June of 1,32,715.8 tonnes of sugar to Madhya Pradesh, a total quantity of 1,20,349.3 tonnes has been allocated from the sugar mills in Maharashtra. Out of this, till the end of June, a total quantity of 1,06,274 tonnes has been despatched from those mills and a total quantity of 97,030 tonnes has been received in Madhya Pradesh, the balance quantity of 9,244 tonnes being in transit.

I have also gone through the news reports appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 24th July, the National Herald dated 26th July and the Times of India dated 27th July and the Department has further checked up the position from the Central Bureau of Investigation who have confirmed that no investigation or enquiry relating to the shortage of sugar sent from Maharashtra to Madhya Pradesh has been or is being conducted by the C.B.I. They have, however, informed that the Madhya Pradesh Government had entrusted an enquiry on 22nd July, 1980 to the Economic Offences Wing of the State Government about alleged missing of railway wagons carrying nearly 40,000 tonnes sugar sent by sugar mills in Maharashtra to Bhopal. It was in connection with this enquiry that the Deputy Inspector General, Economic Offences Wing, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, had requested the local Superintendent of Police, C.B.I., Jabalpur on 24th July, 1980, to depute one officer for assisting in the scrutiny of records of the Food Corporation of India. It will, therefore, be seen that the state Government had taken this course at the local level, on their own, without consulting or informing this Ministry. In fact, when this position was being ascertained on

28th July from the C.B.I., my Ministry had simultaneously addressed the State Government also regarding the news item. But no reply has as yet been received from them. It would, therefore, be incorrect to conclude, on the basis of the news item in the National Herald that the State Government has contradicted my statement. It would appear that the news item datelined Bhopal (25th of July) was presumably reported before the position was cleared by me in Parliament as it refers to "enquiries in official circles", and to "FCI's explanation".

In view of the position stated by me, I would like to submit that there was no intention of misleading the House on my part.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, are you satisfied with the statement? Because, he has already admitted that the State Government has not yet sent them the reply, either confirming or denying what exactly are the facts? He could have waited for the reply before he made the statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As it is, he has presented the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I gave a copy of my statement to hon. Speaker. The Minister also must have submitted the statement to the hon. Speaker. Now, is the hon. Speaker satisfied with the clarification that is given in the statement which has just now been made by the hon. Minister? He himself indirectly admitted that he had not received the reply from the Madhya Pradesh Government. That means there are some skeletons in the cupboard and they might be at that end or at this end.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No no, it is not like that.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur):....*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you say will not go on record. This is not proper. I am very sorry. I am not permitting you. You have got to sit down.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
....*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't question me. You carry out the order. You will have to sit down. Have you given notice in writing? You have not given any notice in writing.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:..*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. Mr. Kurien to make the statement.

14.27 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. IMPORT POLICY OF RAW CASHEW-NUTS

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission I make the following statement under Direction 115:—

Hon'ble Minister of Commerce while replying to the debate on Demands for Commerce on 7th July, 1980 announced in this House that he "would not allow private people" to import cashew nuts. To the delegation headed by the Chief Minister of Kerala also he gave the same assurance. To an Unstarred Question No. 4802 of 18th July, 1980 put by me, he has answered "the import of raw cashew nuts continued to be canalised through Cashew Corporation of India."

But, Hon'ble Minister of Labour in his answer to an Unstarred Question No. 4549 of 17th July, 1980 has revealed that—

(i) "a scheme to allow eligible manufacturers to import raw cashew

nuts from non-traditional sources under over-all supervision of Cashew Corporation of India was evolved in 1979". And

(ii) "Permission for direct imports for raw cashew nuts on merits for the purpose of processing in India for re-export" is being granted.

This policy statement of the Labour Minister has brought in an ambiguity in the light of Commerce Minister's reply. In fact this statement is also contradictory to the policy statement made by the Commerce Minister on 18th July, 1980 in his reply to Unstarred Question No. 4802.

Under the circumstances it is for the Minister of Commerce to clarify the position and state in this House as to which is the correct policy of the Government. If the policy is that of eligible manufacturers also allowing to import, as stated by the Labour Minister, how is that the assurances given by the Commerce Minister be honoured. I, therefore, request the Commerce Minister to remove the ambiguity and state the correct policy of the Government and give an assurance that under no circumstances private parties will be allowed to import raw cashew nuts and also all steps will be taken to import maximum quantity of raw cashew nuts through Cashew Corporation of India only.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Import of raw cashew nuts has been canalised through the Cashew Corporation of India since 1st September, 1970. The exportable surpluses of raw cashew-nuts from the traditional sources of supply in East Africa have come down after allowing for these countries' own processing requirements which have been progressively going up with the creation of new capacities. Consequently, imports by the Cashew Corporation of India have progressively gone down from 1.95 lakh tonnes

to 34,000 tonnes in 1978-79. So far the Cashew Corporation of India has imported about 4200 tonnes from Kenya during the current year. Some small quantities may be imported from non-traditional sources.

Indigenous raw cashewnuts production is estimated at about 1.10 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. The installed processing capacity in the country is estimated at 4.5 lakh tonnes. The cashew processing industry employs approximately 1.5 lakh workers. Thus the estimated requirement of raw cashewnuts for providing a full round year employment would be approximately 4.5 lakh tonnes.

In order to increase the availability of raw cashewnuts for processing, a scheme was evolved in July 1979 permitting import of raw cashewnuts from non-traditional sources (excluding Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya and Malawi) by manufacturer-exporters subject to the approval of Cashew Corporation of India and their surrendering 50 per cent of import to Cashew Corporation of India for distribution to all eligible factories. The policy of canalisation continues to be followed. Under this scheme, State Corporations, like the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation, as manufacturer-exporters, are eligible to import raw cashewnuts from non-traditional sources.

In spite of this special scheme which was announced by the Cashew Corporation of India in July 1979, adequate raw cashewnuts could not be imported, and in order to augment the supply of raw cashewnuts a Public Notice was issued under which CCI&E may allow direct imports of limited quantities of raw cashewnuts on merits for the purpose of processing in India for re-export subject to such conditions as may be stipulated in each case. This provision will be applied very restrictively and cannot be construed as a general permission to any private processor to make direct imports of raw cashewnuts.

As I have assured, while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants

of the Ministry of Commerce, in the Lok Sabha on 7th July, 1980 and also in the Assurance I gave in the Rajya Sabha on 6th July 1980, private parties will not be allowed to import raw cashewnuts provided State Cashew Corporations are able to make arrangements for their import. I may mention that no permission has been granted to any private parties for imports of raw cashewnuts after the Delegation led by the Kerala Chief Minister met the Prime Minister on 7th June, 1980. State Cashew Corporations under the existing policy are permitted to import raw cashewnuts as manufacturer-exporters from non-traditional sources, provided they surrender 50 per cent of the imported cashewnuts to the Cashew Corporation of India for distribution to all eligible units. The State Cashew Corporations under the existing policy can also be allowed direct import of limited quantities of raw cashewnuts on merits, for the purpose of processing in India for re-export subject to such conditions as may be stipulated in each case. There is no ambiguity, therefore, in the policy. The policy of canalising imports of raw cashewnuts through the Cashew Corporation of India continues and the Cashew Corporation of India will continue to make efforts to import the maximum quantities of raw cashewnuts. In addition, if any State Cashew Corporation seeks permission to import raw cashewnuts, permission will be granted to them in accordance with the Import Policy.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): On behalf of Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner

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required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri T. R. Shamanna resigned from the Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri T. R. Shamanna resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

4.35 hrs.

SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE
FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND
TECHNOLOGY. TRIVANDRUM,
BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, in the State of Kerala, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, in the State of Kerala, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.37 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES WORKING IN 'SAMACHAR'.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हजूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचार "ए" वर्ग की संवाद समिति थी और उसमें कार्यरत सभी कर्मचारियों को "ए" वर्ग का वेतनमान दिया जाता था। समाचार ने स्वयं कुछ कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की थी, लेकिन समाचार के विघटन के समय उन्हें भी ०पी०टी०आई०एन आई, समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार में जाने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा, क्योंकि उस समय और कोई विकल्प नहीं था।

समाचार के कर्मचारियों को सरकार, समाचार तथा जिन संवाद समितियों में वे कार्यरत हैं, ने आश्वासन दिया था कि उनके वेतनमान और सेवा-शर्तों की पूरी सुरक्षा की जायेगी। अब जबकि पालेकर ट्रिब्यूनल ने अपने टेन्टेटिव प्रोपोजल में संवाद समितियों का वर्गीकरण राजस्व के आधार पर किया है, ऐसे में समाचार द्वारा नियुक्त कर्मचारियों

की स्थिति क्या होगी ? उनके वर्तमान और सेवा-शर्तों की सुरक्षा किस प्रकार की जायेगी ।

यह प्रश्न इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि समाचार द्वारा नियुक्त कर्मचारियों का सारा खर्च छः वर्षों तक स्वयं सरकार ने उठाने का आश्वासन दिया था और उसका संवाद समितियों के राजस्व से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । क्या सरकार यह स्पष्ट करेगी कि उन्हें कौन सा वेतनमान दिया जायेगा, क्योंकि वह उन्हें "ए" श्रेणी का वेतनमान देने के लिए वचनबद्ध है ?

क्या सरकार अपने वायदे को बिभायेंगी ?

(ii) RAILWAY FACILITIES ON RATLAM-KOTA DIVISION OF WESTERN RAILWAY.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम और कोटा रेल मंडलों के अंतर्गत बड़े हुए रेल यातायात के कारण प्रायः रेल के डिब्बों में जगह न होने से यात्रियों को अपना जीवन खतरों में डाल कर रेल डिब्बों के ऊपर चढ़ कर अपनी यात्रा पूरी करनी होती है । लखनऊ से कोटा के बीच चलने वाली अवध एक्सप्रेस को रतलाम तक तथा अहमदाबाद से रतलाम के बीच चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ी को उज्जैन तक बढ़ाया जाये । इन्दौर से दिल्ली तथा रतलाम से भोपाल के मध्य तेज गति की रेल सेवा उपलब्ध कराई जावे । इन्दौर भोपाल रात्रि एक्सप्रेस में प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी का शायिकायुक्त एक कोच उज्जैन से जोड़ा जाये । दिल्ली-बम्बई तथा बम्बई-दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली सभी यात्री गाड़ियों में उज्जैन के लिए प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के आरक्षण में वृद्धि की जाये । दिल्ली-बम्बई मुख्य रेल मार्ग से औद्योगिक सांस्कृतिक महत्व के नगर इन्दौर-देवास-उज्जैन को सीधा जोड़ने के लिए उज्जैन आगरा-सुखनेर-झालावाड़-पाटन रामगंज मंडी

तथा उज्जैन से महिदपुर रोड तक नई रेल लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण कराया जाये ।

आशा है कि माननीय रेल मंत्री जी रेल यातायात को सुगम और सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करेंगे ।

(iii) ALLOTMENT OF QUOTA OF CEMENT TO KERALA

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): Sir, an alarming situation has arisen in Kerala as a result of the drastic reduction in the central allotment of cement. The total quarterly demand of Kerala is estimated at 10 lakhs tonnes. The central allotment to Kerala has been to the tune of 3.29 lakh tonnes per quarter. But, suddenly, the Government has reduced it to 1.99 lakh tonnes. Sir, as you can very well see, this meagre allotment will not even meet 20 per cent of our demand. All the construction activities will have to be drastically curtailed. During monsoon, due to heavy rain and floods, many buildings, roads, bridges etc. get damaged and these will have to be repaired urgently.

Apart from that, construction work on the whole lot of irrigation and vital hydro-electric projects will be stalled due to the shortage of cement.

In this situation, the drastic reduction in the allotment of cement to Kerala is an unfortunate decision. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Industry to restore the allotment to at least the 3.29 tonnes level.

(iv) REPORTED NON-UTILISATION OF ALLOTTED FUNDS FOR THE WELFARE OF TRIBALS BY MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT

श्री दिनेश सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिनाता हूँ :

[श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया]

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष आदिवासी कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित एक सौ करोड़ रुपये की राशि में से केवल पचास करोड़ ही खर्च किये जा सके हैं। शेष पचास करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग केवल इस कारण नहीं हो सका है कि आदिवासी जिलों के लिए सीमेंट की उपलब्धि नहीं कराई जा सकी। आदिवासी कल्याण योजना के अन्तर्गत कुएँ निर्माण, शाला भवन, पंचायत भवन, लघु सिंचाई बांध, छात्रावास भवन तथा अन्य निर्माण कार्यों हेतु सीमेंट की आवश्यकता रहती है। मध्य प्रदेश शासन द्वारा सीमेंट का आबंटन आदिवासी कल्याण योजना के निर्माण कार्यों हेतु इन जिलों में नहीं किये जाने से ही उक्त राशि का उपयोग नहीं हो सका है। भारत सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के अलावा अन्य राज्यों में भी आदिवासी कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए काफी रकम का आलाटमेंट किया गया है। वहाँ भी इस रकम का समुचित उपयोग नियत समयावधि में नहीं किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार सीमेंट का उपलब्धि कई जिलों में नहीं कराई जाने से उपभोक्ताओं को बहुत तकलीफ होती है एवं काला बाजार में सीमेंट 50-55 रुपये प्रति बोरा के हिसाब से बेची जाती है, आदिवासी कल्याण योजना की राशि का उपयोग नहीं किये जाने से आदिवासियों में भयंकर असंतोष व्याप्त है एवं उन्हें शासन द्वारा उनके लाभ एवं विकास के लिए बनाई गई योजना के परिणामों से वंचित होना पड़ता है।

अतः मध्य प्रदेश शासन को निर्देश दिये जावें कि वह आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए आवंटित राशि का नियत समयावधि में उपयोग करे तथा आदिवासी जिलों में सीमेंट वितरण की विशेषकर आदिवासी-सब-प्लान के अन्तर्गत चलने वाले निर्माण कार्यों के लिए सीमेंट वितरण हेतु विशेष व्यवस्था करें ताकि केन्द्र द्वारा दी गई राशि का पूरा उपयोग हो सके। इसी प्रकार के निर्देश अन्य राज्य सरकारों को भी दिये जायें जहाँ आदिवासी

कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा बड़ी राशि का आवंटन किया गया है।

(v) DEVELOPMENT OF RENUKA, CHAUPAL AND SHILAI TEHSILS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अर्धनियमित लिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ :

हिमाचल प्रदेश की रेणुका, चाँपाल तथा शिलाई तहसीलों को ट्राइबल एरिया घोषित किया जाना चाहिए। इसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि यहाँ के लोगों के रीति-रिवाज ठीक वही हैं जो उससे लगे उत्तर प्रदेश के ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में हैं। वहाँ पर इन की रीति-रिवाज भी हैं। यों भी यह क्षेत्र काफी पिछड़े हुए हैं और लैंड होल्डिंग भी यहाँ के लोगों के हाथ में नहीं है। इन क्षेत्रों में कोई कालेज आदि नहीं है। उक्त क्षेत्र पिछड़े होने के कारण वहाँ कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी या अध्यापक जाना नहीं चाहता है। देश स्वतंत्र हुए 33 वर्ष होने जा रहे हैं किन्तु वहाँ पर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ आज तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से भी वहाँ पर कोई किसी प्रकार का उद्योग या कार्यालय स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। सड़कें कच्ची हैं। इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ विशेष अनुदान प्रदान करे और वहाँ के लोगों को पुलिस आदि में भर्ती के लिए समानता के आधार पर अवसर दिये जायें और शिक्षा आदि की सुविधा दिलाने के साथ साथ वहाँ आई० टी० आई० के केन्द्र खुलवाये जायें।

(vi) GRANT OF TAQAVI LOAN TO POOR FARMERS OF RAJASTHAN

श्री राजेश पाइलट (भरतपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अर्धनियमित लिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ :

राजस्थान में हर साल मानसून शुरू होने पर गरीब किसानों को उनके खेत काशत करने के लिए शार्ट टर्म लोन के रूप में तकावी बांटी जाती है। यह तकावी शार्ट टर्म (लोन) सूखे के बाद के साल में विशेष रूप से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बांटी जाती थी। १६ साल सूखे के बाद का है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी राजस्थान सरकार ने किसानों को कोई तकावी नहीं दी। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत से गरीब किसान, विशेषकर हरिजन तथा आदिवासी किसान अपने खेत जोते बिना रह गये। इससे गरीब किसानों का अहित तो हुआ ही लेकिन अनाज का उत्पादन भी गिरेगा। बत से हरिजन तथा आदिवासी किसानों ने अपने खेत काशत करने के लिए दूसरी जाति के सम्पन्न किसानों को दे दिए हैं तथा राजस्थान सरकार को इस कार्यवाही के कारण उनको अपने ही खेतों में मजदूर बनना पड़ा है।

(vii) POLICY OF RAILWAYS TO AUCTION RAILWAY PLOTS

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, the Railway Ministry have adopted a new policy to auction railway plots to give to various persons for the purpose of business. Previously, the plots were allotted by a Committee, and such persons who used to secure plots used to pay rent to the Railways on a monthly basis. Many common persons including old ex-Railwaymen, sons of Railwaymen and poor shop-keepers and hawkers could secure some plots by that policy. The new policy will only help the rich to secure and monopolize railway plots. The Minister of Railways must immediately intervene, so that the new policy is scrapped. Otherwise, there will be serious unrest in the railway settlements arising out of serious discontent flowing from the new pro-rich policy of the Railway Ministry.

(viii) IMMEDIATE DESPATCH OF FOOD-GRANTS TO FAIMINE AFFECTED PARTS OF RAJASTHAN

श्री भीखा भाई (बंसवाड़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूँ—

“राजस्थान के दक्षिणी भाग के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में वर्षा नदारद। अकाल काम बन्द, पुराने अकाल में नये अकाल का प्रवेश। नाज की कमी के कारण अनाजों के भाव गगन-चुम्बी शक्कर के भाव 10-12 रुपये प्रति किलो, मजदूरों को दो-दो माह से भुगतान नगण्य, भारतीय कृषि निगम से कोई नाज नहीं भेजे जाने के आकाल की भयंकर स्थिति भुखमरी से परिवर्तित हो रही है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार नाज की व्यवस्था कर मजदूरों के लिये राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दिलाये।

(ix) PURCHASE OF SURPLUS PADDY IN PUNJAB

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): There are no arrangements to buy the surplus paddy in Punjab. The FCI which is to take the responsibility is not deciding even to purchase 25 per cent of the surplus stocks in the State. The State Government is not in a position to purchase all the surpluses. In the ensuing season it is expected that there will be 45 lakh tonnes of paddy to be marketed in the State. The State government is unprepared to purchase because it does not have increased godown capacity and milling capacity on par with the increase in production of paddy. In the next three years the marketable surplus will be 70 lakh tonnes.

Neither the state government nor the Central Government are having future projections of production of paddy and storing and other arrangements to be made to meet the situation. This is creating difficulty every year to the paddy producers who are

[Shri P. Rajgopal Naidu]

facing problems regarding selling the surplus stocks of paddy with them.

Now the Central Government and the Punjab government should come to an understanding between themselves in purchasing all the surpluses soon, there will be frustration among the agriculturists and there will be a set-back to the increased production of paddy.

Meanwhile the government should explore the possibilities of exporting rice, especially finer varieties of rice in larger quantities so as to help the agriculturists.

(x) NEED TO PROTECT THE SAMADHI OF LATE RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP, A FREEDOM FIGHTER

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 277 के अधीन निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

‘देश के महान क्रांतिकारी देशभक्त व त्यागी नेता स्व० राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप जिन्होंने अपनी रियासत के एक भाग का दान कर के प्रेम महाविद्यालय, जो दस्तकारी के साथ पढ़ाई कराने वाला प्रथम विद्यालय था, की स्थापना की। देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये लड़ने वाले क्रांतिकारी नेता राजा साहब को अंग्रेजी सरकार ने विद्रोही घोषित करके 32 वर्ष तक अपने देश में नहीं जाने दिया। दान के बाद बची हुई उन की समस्त रियासत को जब्त कर लिया और वह जब्त की हुई रियासत देश के स्वतन्त्र हो जाने के बाद भी वापस नहीं मिली। विदेशों में रह कर 1914 के प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के समय देश की स्वतन्त्र सरकार की काबुल में स्थापना की। अंग्रेजी सरकार के विरुद्ध युद्ध की घोषणा की। उस सरकार को

अन्य कई देशों की सरकारों ने मान्यता दी। स्वर्गवासी होने से पूर्व अपने परिवार के स्थान पर प्रेम महाविद्यालय के लिये बची हुई सम्पत्ति की वसीयत की।

उन की इच्छा के अनुसार यमुना के किनारे प्रेम महाविद्यालय के सामने राजकीय सम्मान के साथ उनके पार्थिव शरीर को यमुना की बालू में समाविष्ट किया गया। प्रदेश के प्रधान मंत्री और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने उन का स्मारक बनाने का आश्वासन दिया था।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के आवास मंत्री ने 8 जुलाई, 1980 को अतारंकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि सरकार के सम्मुख राजा साहब के स्मारक का विषय विचाराधीन नहीं है।

देश के महान देशभक्त, क्रांतिकारी, स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी, अमाधारण त्यागी नेता राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप, जिन्होंने समस्त देशों की एक सरकार संभार मघ बनाने की विचारधारा रखी, सब धर्मों के विचारों को लेकर प्रेम धर्म की स्थापना की, जिन को देश की तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जहाँ स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को ताम्रपत्र व पेंशन दे कर सम्मानित करके प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया था वहीं सर्वप्रथम ताम्रपत्र राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप को देकर और उन्हीं के सभापतित्व में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का सम्मान करके विषय प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया था। वे ही देश की स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की समिति के सभापति थे। आज यमुना के किनारे बालू में बनी उनकी समाधि यमुना की बाढ़ के कारण खतरे की स्थिति में पहुँच गई है। कभी भी उनकी समाधि उनके पार्थिव शरीर के साथ यमुना में बह सकती है। यदि ऐसा

हुआ तो आने वाली पोड़ी हम लोगों को इसके लिए कभी भी माफ नहीं करेगी।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती गांधी, जिनके दिल में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए सम्मान है, जिसका प्रमाण लोक सभा के इसी सत्र में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन बढ़ाकर और उसे सम्माननीय बना कर एक प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है, से निवेदन है कि इस असाधारण महत्व के कार्य में उन की समाधि की रक्षा के लिये व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करें। इस समाधि की रक्षा किया जाना इसलिए की आवश्यक है क्योंकि वह आने वाली पांडिबा के लिए प्रेरणादायक है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्य की मैं मदन, सरकार और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की जानकारी के लिए रख रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Certain things which have been read by you have not been approved by the Speaker. Only those things which have been approved by the Speaker will go on record. This is for your information.

14.52 hrs.

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भील-वाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले शुक्रवार को मैंने अपनी बात शुरू की थी और अपनी बात पूरी नहीं कर पाया था।

1832 LS—13

मैं एक बात तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डाक वर्कर्स रेगुलेशन आफ एम्प्लायमेंट एक्ट, 1948 है, यह बहुत पुराना पड़ गया है। इसलिए इसके जितने भी सेक्शन्स हैं, उन के जरिये से अगर इस सारे वर्क को रेगुलेट करें, तो निश्चित रूप से बहुत सारी कठिनाइयाँ इस सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित हो सती हैं। इसलिए मैं बहुत सारे सेक्शन्स के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इन सारे सेक्शन्स में कुछ तर्फीम होनी चाहिए जिस से डाक में जो कामगार काम करते हैं, उन को सारी सुविधाएं मिल सकें। मैंने उस दिन आप से निवेदन किया था कि डाक के अन्दर जो वर्कर्स काम करते हैं, उन को रेगुलर करने के लिए पर्मिनिट और टेम्पोरेरी की व्यवस्था की बात इस में कही गई है मगर डाक में और भी बहुत सारे वर्कर्स काम करते हैं, जिन के बारे में इस में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जैसे आप के केजुअल वर्कर्स हैं, जो वहां काम करते हैं या और भी तरह के वर्कर्स हैं जो रेगुलर या पर्मिनिट एम्प्लाइज के स्थान पर काम करते हैं। वे उन के स्थान पर काम करते हैं और वे आल्टरनेट रूप से काम करते हैं, जिन को कुछ स्थानों पर बदली के वर्कर्स के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। इसके साथ साथ कुछ ऐसे लोग भी होते हैं, जो एप्रेन्टिस के तौर पर डाक में काम करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए किसी प्रकार का प्रविधान इस नये एमेंडमेंट बिल में नहीं किया गया है या इस एक्ट में नहीं है। केवल इस प्रकार की बात इस में रखी गई है कि कोई एक्ट या बिल जब बनायेगे, तो पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखेंगे। इस तरह से डाक वर्कर्स की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो पाएगा। इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित रूप से इस बिल के

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

अन्दर होना आवश्यक है, जिससे जो वर्कर्स वहां पर काम करते हैं, उन को ठीक प्रकार से वर्क मिल सके और जितने बेजेज उन को मिलने चाहिए उतने बेजेज उन को मिल सकें ।

इस में एक प्रावधान यह दिया गया है कि कोई भी वर्कर है, जिस को काम नहीं मिलेगा, तो उस को मिनीमम बेजेज दिये जायेंगे । मिनीमम बेजेज क्या होंगे । आज जो रेगुलर वर्क करते हैं, उन को 10, 15 या 20 रुपये रोज मिलता है । अगर वर्क नहीं मिलता है, तो काम के अभाव के अन्दर निश्चित रूप से ऐसी इन्डस्ट्रीज है, जहां पर उन को उतना पैसा बराबर मिलता है । अगर कोई अनप्लॉयसीन चीज हो जाए, ऐसी बात हो जाए कि बिजली खत्म हो जाए और ऐसे माधन न हो जिन की वजह से कारखाना न चल सके, तो उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था में तो उन को बेजेज नहीं मिलेगा लेकिन यहां पर काम के अभाव में मिनीमम बेजेज देने की बात कही गई है, वह निश्चित रूप से ठीक नहीं है । उनको भी उसी प्रकार से पैसा मिलना चाहिए जिस प्रकार से उन लोगों को मिलता है जो कि वहां रेगुलर तरीके से काम करते हैं ।

एक बात मैं एडवायजरी कमेटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । इसके बारे में यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि इसमें वर्कर्स से भी मदद लिये जायेंगे, जो कम्पनीज हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधि भी इसमें रखे जायेंगे और उनके साथ गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल होंगे । जहां तक वर्कर्स का ताल्लुक है उनका इसमें पूरी तरह से पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए । अगर आप वर्कर्स को सारी सुविधाएं देना चाहते हैं और उन्हें पूरी तरह से

पार्टिसिपेशन देना चाहते हैं तो आपको यह देखना है कि वर्कर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स इसमें माइनोरिटी में न रहें । आप इसमें बड़े बड़े अधिकारी नियुक्त कर देंगे, एम्प्लाइज के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स उसमें आयेंगे । इस तरह से डाक वर्कर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स जो होंगे वे माइनोरिटी में रह जायेंगे । इस तरीके से वर्कर्स के हितों का ठीक प्रकार से ख्याल नहीं रखा जा सकेगा । इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि डाक वर्कर्स के हितों का आपको पूरी तरह से ख्याल रखना चाहिए और उनके इसमें आधे रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स होने चाहिए । चेयरमैन भी गवर्नमेंट नामिनेट करेगी । चेयरमैन भी वर्कर्स की तरफ से होना चाहिए । ऐसा चेयरमैन होना चाहिए जो कि वर्कर्स को रिप्रेजेंट करे ताकि वह वर्कर्स के हितों का अच्छी तरह से ख्याल रख सके ।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो वर्कर्स वहां काम करने वाले हैं, काम करते वक़्त, मान लीजिए, किसी प्रकार का एक्सीडेंट हो जाना है या किसी और प्रकार की केजुअल्टी हो जाती है, या उनका किसी और प्रकार का नुकसान हो जाना है, किसी की मृत्यु हो जाती है तो उसके कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, न कोई प्रावधान पुराने एक्ट में है । इस प्रकार का प्रावधान इसमें होना चाहिए कि ऐसी हालत में पूरे तरीके से उन्हें कम्पेन्सेशन मिल सके । फिलहाल न पुराने एक्ट में यह प्रावधान है और न इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में है ।

लेबर कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह कोर्ट एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लायी के बीच में डिस्मिशन नहीं कर सकती है । क्योंकि उसमें एम्प्लायर के प्रतिनिधि भी रहते हैं और लेबर के

भी प्रतिनिधि रहते हैं। इनके लिए एक इंडीपेंडेंट कोर्ट की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। उसी कोर्ट के जरिये या ट्रिब्यूनल के जरिये से जब कोई एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लायी के बीच में विवाद हो तो, उसके जरिये से ही फैसला होना चाहिए। इससे जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला हो सकेगा और जल्दी से जल्दी लेबर को इमदाद मिल सकेगी। इसी तरह से लेबर की सुरक्षा हो सकती है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इसमें की जानी चाहिए।

बेलफेयर फंड के बारे में भी आपने जिज्ञा नहीं किया है कि आप फंड किस प्रकार से क्रियेट करेंगे? अन्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में कोयले में, माइका में जो फंड स्थापित किये जाते हैं वे रायल्टी के जरिये से किये जाते हैं। इस बारे में न तो एक्ट में कोई प्रावधान है और न इस अमेंडमेंट बिल में किसी प्रकार का प्रावधान है कि फंड स्थापित होगा तो वह किम प्रकार से होगा और कितना होगा? आप किस प्रकार की बेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज को चाल करेंगे और क्या इन्हें भी वे सारी सुविधायें प्रदान करेंगे जो कि अन्य क्षेत्रों के वर्कर्स को दी जाती हैं? इस प्रकार का कोई जिज्ञा इसमें नहीं किया गया है।

15 hrs.

कम्पनियों के द्वारा जो गलत काम किए जाते हैं और किसी कानून की खिलाफवर्जी की जाती है, मजदूरों के प्रति दुर्भावना बरती जाती है, उनको विक्टिमाइज किया जाता है, उस तरह के कार्यों के लिए जो आपने प्रावधान रखा है निश्चित रूप से वह बहुत कमजोर प्रावधान है। बड़े लोग जो गलती करते हैं, उस गलती को छिपाने के लिए वे मैनेजर या अन्य अधिकारी को जिम्मेदार

ठहरा देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि उनकी भूल की वजह से ऐसा गलत काम हुआ है और सौ दो सौ रुपया उसके ऊपर फाइन कर दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान करके हमने मालिकों को बरी कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो गलत काम होते हैं उसके लिए मालिक को सजा होना चाहिये और वह भी जुर्माने के रूप में नहीं बल्कि सजा के रूप में होनी चाहिये।

दफा 7 ए में के अन्दर जो आपने प्राविसो रखा है उससे बड़े बड़े एम्प्लायर्स के बच निकलने का रास्ता आपने खोल दिया है। इस प्रकार का प्राविसो निश्चित रूप से इसमें नहीं होना चाहिये। इसको डिलीट किया जाना चाहिये। इससे बड़े एम्प्लायर अपनी गलती से बच निकलेंगे और छोटे कर्मचारियों को फंसा करके छोटी-मोटी सजा उनको दिलवा दंगे। यह व्यवस्था समाप्त की जानी चाहिये।

बैलफेयर एक्टिविटीज के सम्बन्ध में आपने तीन चार बात रखी हैं। उस में हाउसिंग है, मेडिकल है, एसंशियल आर्टिकलज देना, स्कालरशिप आदि का जिज्ञा किया है। इसके साथ साथ अन्य और साधनों की भी आवश्यकता होती है। उन साधनों की आप किस प्रकार से व्यवस्था करेंगे? निश्चित रूप से कोई न कोई व्यवस्था इन मजदूरों के बच्चों, इनके परिवार वालों तथा दूसरे वहाँ रहने वालों की भलाई के लिए होनी चाहिये। ऐसी बैलफेयर एक्टिविटीज को चलाया जाना चाहिये जिससे उनको एक्सट्रा इनकम हो सके। उनको सिखाया पढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। जो कार्य दूसरे बैलफेयर फंडज के जरिये किए जा रहे हैं और उनके बारे में जो प्रावधान उन फंडज में हैं, वे यहाँ भी होने चाहिये।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

अब मैं बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। दफा 6 सी बी में आपने प्रावधान किया है कि बार्ड अगर कोई भी गलती करता है या वह कोई इरेग्युलैरिटी कर देता है तो गवर्नमेंट उसको रेग्युलराइज कर देगी। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। कोई भी आदमी जो बोर्ड में रहता है वह कोई गलत काम करता है, इरेग्युलैरिटी करता है तो निश्चित रूप से इसकी जिम्मेदारी उसके ऊपर फिक्स होनी चाहिये और उसको इसकी सजा मिलनी चाहिये। उस ने इस प्रकार से ब्लूज का कंट्रिब्यूशन करके जो गलती की है उसकी उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिये। बड़े आदमी जो बोर्ड में बैठते हैं वे दिन रात गलतियाँ करते हैं फंडज का दुरुपयोग वे अगर करते हैं तो इस प्रकार से उनको बरी नहीं कर दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसा आपने कर दिया तो जो अव्यवस्थाएँ होती हैं उनको आप रोक नहीं पायेंगे। इसकी उन के ऊपर रिस-पांसिबिलिटी फिक्स होनी चाहिये। जो डिफिकटिव काम करे, जो इरेग्युलैरिटी करे, फंडज का दुरुपयोग करे निश्चित रूप से उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये और उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिये।

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

डिस्कवालिफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में आपने 8 (2) (एफ) प्रावधान इस में दिया हुआ है। कौन से कारण हैं जिन की वजह से कोई डिस्कवालिफाई हो जाएगा इसका आपने जिक्र नहीं किया है। एक्ट में भी इसके बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपने खुली छूट दे दी है जिससे किसी का भी डिस्कवालिफाई किया जा सकता है और उसका सम्बर रहने लायक नहीं रखा जा सकता है।

इसलिए डिस्कवालिफिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में उसका विवरण होना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने वाले के साथ एक्शन हो सकता है। जब तक यह व्यवस्थाएँ नहीं होंगी निश्चित तौर के से इनके बिना किसी भी आदमी को मेम्बरशिप से हटाया जा सकता है जो कि ठीक प्रकार से काम करना है। यह सारी व्यवस्थाएँ डाक वर्कर्स के लिये हरेक करनी हैं। इसके साथ-साथ डाक्स में जिम प्रकार की अन्य अव्यवस्थाएँ आज हैं, उनका भी आपको देखना है उनके हितों के सम्बन्ध में जब हम ध्यान रखते हैं तो उनके कर्तव्यों के प्रति भी हमारी जिम्मेदारी है।

आज कलकत्ता में क्या हो रहा है? वहाँ डाक्स में व्यापारी लोग अपना सामान ले जाते हुए हिचकिचाते हैं। वहाँ जो भी सामान ले जाते हैं वह गायब हो जाता है। वहाँ रेल के डिब्बों की एक-एक कील तक गायब हो जाती है। इस प्रकार की हालत कलकत्ता के डाक यार्ड की है। ऐसी स्थिति अन्य डाक-यार्ड्स में भी अगर पैदा होती है तो उससे आपके विभाग को बहुत बड़ा नुबमान होता है और उसकी प्रतिक्रिया भी खराब होती है। कलकत्ता में आज से 5, 10 साल पहले जितना सामान डाक्स के जरिये भेजा जाता था आज उसकी परसेण्टेज में कितनी गिरावट आई है यह देखने की बात है। कलकत्ता के सम्बन्ध में तो मैंने अखबर में पढ़ा था इसलिये मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया है, दूररी जगहों पर भी शाद ऐसी ही हालत होगी। वहाँ जो यूनिनन है उससे डाक्स के लोग प्रभावित होते हैं। उस यूनिनन के लोग वहाँ किस प्रकार का काम कर रहे हैं; किस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, अगर इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो आपका एक बहुत बड़ा पोर्ट जिसके जरिये सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी होती है सबसे ज्यादा लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग होता है वह

समाप्त हो जायेगा। वहाँ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो जानी है तो निश्चित तौर से हमारे देश के लिये यह एक ऐसी प्रतिष्ठा का मवाल पैदा हो जाता है जिससे हमारा मिर जर्म से झुक जाता है। इसलिये इन व्यवस्थाओं का मही तरीके से ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है।

डाक में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स का विक्टमाइजेशन नहीं किया जाना चाहिये; लेकिन जो ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं उनको तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। इसका साथ ही ऐसी व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये कि जो वर्कर ईमानदारी से काम करता है डाक को ऊँचा उठाने की कशिश करता है उसको प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाता है उसको अवसर लाभ मिलना चाहिये। इन बातों की निश्चित तौर पर आवश्यकता है।

जो बातें मेरे सामने आई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो अमेडमट वह लिये हैं इनसे काम नहीं चलेगा उनके पूरा बिल इसके बारे में लाना पड़ेगा जिसमें वर्कर्स की सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में सारी बातें आसक। मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वह इस प्रकार का पूरा बिल संसद् के सामने लाये ताकि कर्मचारियों के हितों और वहाँ की व्यवस्था सच्चा रूप से चल सके और आप के फंड्स का उपयोग ठीक प्रकार से हो सके। जब तक वहाँ ऐसे लोग बठे रहेंगे, जिन्होंने कि फंड्स का दुरुपयोग किया है तो निश्चित रूप से फंड्स का उपयोग नहीं होता।

अभी भी वहाँ पर 50 परसेंट से ऊपर फंड का उपयोग अधिकारियों पर खर्च हो रहा है और डाक पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सुविधाओं के लिये वह पैसा बिल्कुल खर्च नहीं हो पाता है, इसकी तरफ मैं विशेष तबज्जह

आपका दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सारी बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए आप एक नया बिल लाइये जिसके जरिये आप इन डाक-याड्स के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें दे सकें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जब सवम्राडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन सम्बन्धी कमेटी ने उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया, तो उन्होंने इस एक्ट में अमेडमेंट कर दिया। यह काम बहुत दिनों के बाद हुआ है, लेकिन हो गया, इस के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मई 1980 के रीडर्ज डाइजेस्ट में प्रकाशित एक आर्टिकल के एक पैराग्राफ की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ:—

"One prize-winning slogan coined by a Mazagaon Dock employee reads: "We can make a hull, but not your skull." Says A. S. Abraham, who headed Mazagaon's safety department for years, "Only when people realise that human beings are irreplaceable will they really become safety conscious."

मैं इस सारे आर्टिकल को तो नहीं पढ़ता चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इसमें बताया गया है कि 1972 में 1700 आदमियों को दुर्घटनाओं का शिकार होना पड़ा। 1978 में यह संख्या कुछ कम हुई। इस आर्टिकल में कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आदमी बहुत सस्ता है और मजदूरी करने वाले व्यक्ति को सेफ्टी की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उसमें कहा गया है:—

"Every one-and-three-quarter minutes, somebody gets hurt or maimed in an Indian factory. Who is to blame, and how can the growing number of victims be reduced?"

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

इस सम्बन्ध में 19 जून, 1980 को एक क्वेश्चन किया गया था, जो इस प्रकार है:—

“(a) Whether Government have set up a 12 Member Wage Panel to go into the demands of port and dock workers for wage revision;

(b) If so, the terms of reference of the panel and constitution of the panel;

(c) Whether the representatives of the workers have also been associated with the panel; and

(d) When the report of the panel is like to be submitted?”

इस क्वेश्चन का जवाब बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा दिया गया था। मुझे यह बात अच्छी लगी कि जो बाईपार्टाइट वेज नेगोशिएशनज होंगी उनमें एम्प्लायर्स लाईज को भी शामिल किया जायेगा। जवाब इस प्रकार था:—

“(a) Government have set up a Bipartite Wage Negotiating Machinery with 10 representatives each employers and workers on 14-5-1980.

(b) The Bipartite Wage Negotiating Machinery will negotiate the revision of the existing 'wage structure' including all matters considered by the Wage Revision Committee for Port and Dock Workers, and allied matters agreed to be discussed by the Negotiating Machinery, for the Class III and Class IV employees of (a) major Port Trusts; (b) Dock Labour Boards; (c) Administrative Bodies of the Dock Labour Boards....”

“No time limit has been fixed for completion of the negotiations and arriving at a Settlement.”

लेकिन इसमें यह नहीं बताया गया है कि किस तारीख तक समझौता हो जायेगा। यह कदम 14 मई, 1980 को उठाया

गया था। आज कितने वर्ष बीत चुके हैं, उसके बाद भी कुछ परिणाम नहीं निकल रहे हैं। मैं यही आप से कहना चाहता था। ऐक्ट के अंदर जो आप ने संशोधन किया है यह बहुत अच्छा किया है। इस से एक बहुत बड़ा वेल्फेयर फंड खुलेगा और उस में उन के वेल्फेयर ऐक्टिविटीज के लिए काफी धन इकट्ठा होगा। इसमें आप ने बड़ी होशियारी से यह काम किया कि कोई भी आदमी कोर्ट में नही जा सकता; यह बहुत अच्छा किया नही तो शायद एम्पलायर्स कांट में चले जाते। आप ने यह भी एक सेफ्टी का स्टेप लिया, इसके लिए आप धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बाइ-पार्टाइट ऐग्रीमेंट है, इस में अब तक यह निर्णय ले लेगा ? डाक वर्कर्स को सेफ्टी का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। उनको सेफ्टी का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है। इसीलिए आप ने यह फंड कायम किया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): This Bill, of course, on the face of it, is of a technical nature, but I would like to take this opportunity to say one or two things.

My friend Shri Daga, I think, is a bit misinformed. He does not perhaps know that this Bill is not going to lead to the creation of any new fund. The funds are there already. There was no specific provision in the Act and the scheme enabling them to create these funds, and that is now being included as per the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Funds for welfare purposes of the dock workers are there. They are created out of levies which are imposed on the employers. That is, on the stevedores and the shipowners. The point is that there is not any new fund. But what I wish to point out now is that although this Act has been in force since 1948, and 32 years have passed, the urgent welfare measures for which these funds should have been utilised, of which I

think the two most important are housing and hospitalisation, have not been taken so far. Let the hon. Minister tell us what has been done in all these years.

There is no housing scheme in this country for the dock workers. I hope everybody knows that there is a distinction between the workers of the Dock Labour Board and Port Trust workers. They are working side by side, but they are two different sets of workers. The port workers are employees of the Port Commissioners or Port Trusts, and they do not actually get on to the vessels, but work on the shore side. After the cargo is taken out from the ships, they handle them. This Bill refers to the workers of the Dock Labour Board who work on board the vessel, who get on to the vessel and take the cargo out of the hatches of the ship.

For example, in Calcutta, to which reference has been made by another friend here, there are 14,900 dock workers registered under the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, but there is not one single house, hut or quarter built for these men up to this day since 1948, and the main reason for this, apart from maladministration and the corruption of the administration of the Dock Labour Board, is the fact that these dock workers are not counted in the eyes of the law as industrial workers in our country. They are not classified as industrial workers. The Minister knows this very well. Labour laws as they exist in our country never classified them as industrial workers, those who are employed or who come within the definition of the Factories Act. Dock workers are excluded. If you are classified as an industrial worker, then the industrial housing schemes which are formulated by the Government and for which Government gives financial assistance, become available, but the dock workers cannot take any advantage of these industrial housing schemes because they are not counted as industrial workers at all. So, it was the job of the Dock Labour Board and the administrative bodies of these Dock Labour Boards to

utilise this welfare fund in order to construct houses for these workers, but nothing has been done till this day.

I wish Members go to Calcutta and see the conditions in which these dock workers live, the horrible, congested, stinking, insanitary hovels in the bustees where they have to live. In one room 15, 20 or 25 people live, because no accommodation is available and one set of workers go to work in the day time, in their absence, the people who are to work at night, are sleeping in that room and when those people go back from duty, then this set of workers goes to work at night on night-shift and then only there is room for these people to lie down and sleep. This is the condition in which they are. No housing facility has been provided. The Government should answer this, why for all these years so much neglect has been there of a section of workers who are supposed to be doing a very vital job for this country and without whom no ships can be loaded or unloaded in any of the major ports in this country.

In Bombay there is some meagre housing for the dock workers, but that is also absolutely inadequate. In Calcutta, there is no housing at all, not a single house. So, what I wish to say is that it is not enough to come forward with a technical Bill of this nature saying that legally and formally there should be a provision for creation of funds. The funds are there. But the point is that, why should these dock workers not be brought within the purview of the industrial workers, why should they not be on par with other workers who are counted as industrial workers so that they can be eligible for the benefits of the Government's Industrial Housing Schemes, for which the Government provides money, provides financial assistance, because it is quite obvious that the Dock Labour Board Administrative bodies and managements are not going to do anything. They could not care less. There is so much unemployment unfortunately in the ports and docks, so many people are there looking for jobs, that

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

they do not think it necessary at all to provide any housing or any suitable facility for them at all. As you know, the Dock Labour Board workers constitute a pool. They are not attached to any particular employer, they are not like the employees of Port Trust. There is a list of Registered workers, they constitute a common pool, gangs of workers are drawn from that pool as and when required. When the vessels come to the port, when there are enough vessels, then most of the people get work. When the flow of vessels goes down in a particular season or month, when there is no work, then, of course, it is true that they get the minimum guaranteed pay under the Dock Workers' Schemes. That is why it has been provided. But they are not stable employees of any particular employer, nobody bothers about them, nobody bothers about their welfare facilities at all. They must be treated on par with industrial workers. This Act was passed in 1948 and we are now in 1980. I think it is high time that the Government should tell us why this kind of discrimination, statutory discrimination against these dock workers is continued to be practised.

Then the other point I wish to make is, how far this has gone. There is a Dock Labour Board hospital. Of course, Mr. Minister, you have been to Calcutta several times and seen. There is a Dock Labour Board hospital there, but when compared with the hospital provided for the Port Trust employees, I should say that it compares very unfavourably. Anyway, in that Dock Labour Board hospital, for the nurses, for example, for the female nurses, who are employed there, there are no quarters. They have to live miles and miles away and everybody knows what the conditions are in and around Calcutta. They have to go everyday 20, 30 or 40 miles to reach their place of duty. The transport system is on the verge of breaking down. As every body knows, the congestion is so much that the possibility of your reaching the place of work on time has become

a nightmare for millions of office-goers and factory-goers in Calcutta. These nurses who are supposed to be on duty promptly and punctually to look after the patient, even they are not provided with quarters in the hospital compound. There is not a single quarter. They are ladies, women and they are expected to go all round the clock, day time and night time, there are night duties also—how are they to come and go? They have been raising this demand and ventilating this grievance for a long time, but nothing has been done about it. The hon. Minister knows that things have come to such a pass that the administrative body of Calcutta Dock Labour Board has been suspended, it has been suspended at present on grounds of corruption and malpractices. It has been suspended. There is no administrative body at present.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which body?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Each Dock Labour Board under the scheme has got an administrative body. In that administrative body labour is not represented. The administrative body consists only of the employers—the Chairman of the Dock Labour Board and the representatives of the employers. Strangely enough, there is no representative of workers on that administrative body. The administrative body in the Calcutta Dock Labour Board stands suspended today—he knows it—on grave charges of corruption and mal-practices. All the unions, whether it is a Congress union or a CPI union or a CPM union or any union, have told the Minister, "Please don't try to restore this corrupt administrative body again."

We are told that certain employers are trying to put pressure on the Ministry also to see that they are cleared of the earlier charges and the body is restored so that they can go on merrily defalcating the funds and all that which are supposed to be spent for welfare measures. I hope, the Minister will not yield to any pressure and that the corrupt administrative body will not be restored or reinstated. If

an attempt is made to restore that body, I am afraid, there will be considerable labour unrest again in the port in which all the unions without any kind of distinction are unitedly protesting against the effort of this Board.

Al I want to say finally is that it is very invidious also to have this kind of contrast in the welfare conditions of the dock workers and port trust workers who are working side by side on the same vessel and in the same area. It creates an irritant in the minds of dock workers for no fault of theirs. Why should they be denied of any kind of housing facilities, proper hospitalisation, proper medical facilities and so on? Why should their representatives be not included in the administrative body?

This Bill has got nothing in it. There is nothing controversial in the Bill. Of course, it will be passed. But I would request him to take this matter very seriously and see to it, particularly, that dock workers should be included in the definition of "industrial workers" so that they can benefit from the housing schemes and so on which the Government provides financial assistance for and that these glaring scandals which are going on in the Calcutta Port, particularly, are removed.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the fourth amendment with regard to this Act of 1948. The first was in 1951, the second was in 1962 and the third was in 1970.

While the fourth amendment, the amending Bill, was moved, the hon. Minister cited some reasons. But having experience of some of the dock labour problems, I went through the original Bill and the parent Act, to find out what were the objects and reasons of the Bill and how far it is relevant to the present conditions of our country.

On 13th September, 1947, the Bill was presented by Shri Jagjivan Ram.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it was stated:

"The demand for dock labour is intermittent depending on the arrival and departure of vessels, the size and nature of their cargo as well as seasonal and cyclical fluctuations."

Another reason is given that of "hardship due to unemployment". Further on, it is stated, what are the aims of the scheme. One is, "registration of dock workers with a view to securing greater regularity of employment and regulating the employment of dock workers, whether registered or not in a part." Further down, there is a mention of "terms and conditions of employment", etc. etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. We are taking up the Discussion under Rule 193.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, if I may make a request, this Bill is a small Bill; as a matter of fact, if you allow half an hour more to discuss this Bill, this Bill will be over and then we can take up the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall have no objection, if the House agrees. I think the House agrees to that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can we guarantee that this will be over in half an hour? This may not be over in half an hour; then what will happen to the other Motion?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: That Motion will be taken up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you taking the responsibility to see that this will be over in half an hour?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I cannot do that; I can only make a request to the Chair and if the Chair wants, it will definitely be over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a controversial Bill. That is why I tried

[Mr. Chairman]

to collect the consensus of the House and it seems the House is ready to do that.

DR. KARAN SINGH: (Udhampur): The next Motion is very important. Provided this is finished in half an hour, there should be no objection; but it should not, after half an hour, drag on further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think half an hour will be sufficient. Two hours were allotted but, then....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think it is better that it continues tomorrow and we let the other Motion come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now that we have collected the consensus of the House, let us stick to it. The House also probably wants it. Now, Mr. Arakal. Only the salient points.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I will not take much time.

My first submission is that this amendment is a patch-work on an old cloth. The entire legal system, and laws relating to the docks and dock workers have to be re-assessed and re-evaluated and a new, up-to-date enactment has to be brought in. The previous speakers have pointed out many of the defects in our system, but one thing that I would like to say with regard to this Bill is this. Why should it be confined to only seven ports? Why should it be confined to major ports alone? If you refer to the definition of dock workers in the parent Act, it is a term which can and should be interpreted in a wider sense. It says 'A dock worker means a person employed or to be employed in, or in the vicinity of...' and it goes on. I wish I had the time to read it, but I am cutting it short.

My first request is that there should not be this discrimination of taking only seven major ports while we have many other ports as well, and minor ports also, wherein there are many

dock workers. We should have a comprehensive approach. I hope this suggestion will be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister.

Another point is that, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said, we should be told what are the activities of the Welfare Board, how much money they have collected, how much money they have spent and in what manner, who are the recipients and how far it has improved the condition of the workers. It is high time that the House is told what are the activities of this welfare scheme and its relevance to our day to day life. Of course there is a Board as well as an Advisory Committee. But, as the earlier speakers have pointed out, it is time to have another look at them—who are those people in this Board and who are managing and administering the day to day affairs of this system.

The other major problem is the poor relationship among the Port Trust, the dock workers, the public and the officers. This poor relations is creating untold miseries both for the workers as well as for the public. May I cite the incident of the Cochin Port? For a small matter, the workers were forced to go on strike, causing every day a loss of over Rs. 5 crores. Is it a small amount? What were the repercussions of that incident on the development of this country and of that area?

Now, there is a problem at the Calcutta Port. Due to non-payment of some salaries and wages, the ship is held up there. My submission is that this has been created because of the poor relations between the Port Trust and the dock workers. This is something which can be avoided.

Another point I would like to raise is that. Under whose control and supervision does the Port Trust area come? Who is the authority to police this area? Does it come under the Central Government or does it come under the supervision of the State Government? If the State

Government is not willing to extend its help, what is the method? My submission is that the port area should be brought under the control of the Central Government. There are also complaints from many ship-owners that the ships are not properly looked after while they are anchored in the ports and that the cargo is being taken away by miscreants. Why does it happen? There is lot of pilferage. We hear many complaints from the ship-owners. I would like to know what is the scheme, what is the method, by which we can prevent this. As I said earlier, this Amendment is only a patch-work on an old cloth. You have to bring forward a comprehensive enactment. Unless you bring forward a comprehensive enactment, the same state of affairs will continue. Though the parent Act was enacted in 1948, we have not gone further.

There is a peculiar system among the Dock workers with regard to their employment. May be, Mr. Indrajit Gupta knows about it. It is a closed-door system. They would not allow anybody to come and work there. If you want to get a job there you have to pay a high premium...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has to be a registered worker.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: He has to be a registered worker; he has to come under the scheme. Suppose he is not a registered worker, he does not come within the ambit of the scheme. There is employment opportunity, but it is not easy to get employment under the present conditions in many of these ports.

Therefore, my submission is that, though we are validating something which ought to have been done earlier—with regard to the financial aspect of

the Dock Labour Board—, it is high time that we look into the other aspects also and try to bring forward a comprehensive enactment taking all the aspects into consideration.

With these words, I support this Amendment.

15.39 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

REPORT OF DINESH SINGH COMMITTEE
ON TRIPURA AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
 I have great pleasure in laying the Report of the Dinesh Singh Committee on Tripura on the Table of this House. In view of the urgency of the matter and also of the bulk of the Report alongwith its annexure, it has not been possible to lay simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report on the Table of the House today. Such Hindi copies of the Report would be laid on the Table of the House at the earliest opportunity. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1253/80].

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
 What is this Report about?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
 On Tripura.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Let us have a discussion on it also.

THE DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): सभापति महोदय, 1948 से यह एकट लागू हुआ है, 32 साल लगभग बीत चुके हैं, लेकिन वेलफेयर फंड का इस्तेमाल सही ढंग से अभी तक डाक वर्कर्स के हित में नहीं हुआ है। अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका जिक्र किया, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने विस्तार से बताया कि आज भी हम इन कर्मचारियों को, डाक वर्कर्स को इंडस्ट्रियल लेबरर्स की श्रेणी में नहीं लेते हैं। अगर इंडस्ट्रियल लेबरर्स की श्रेणी में रखें तो उनको जिस प्रकार का लाभ मिलते हैं, वह सभी लाभ इनको भी मिलेंगे। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि डाक वर्कर्स के साथ जो इस प्रकार का व्यवहार हो रहा है, जिससे वे सब प्रकार की सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं, जो कि उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए उस व्यवहार को समाप्त करना चाहिए। उन्हें इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर की श्रेणी में शामिल करने की आवश्यकता है।

उनके सामने खास तौर से कठिनाई है रहने के मकानों की, इतने वर्गों में उन्हें आवास सम्बन्धी कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई है। इस लिए सरकार को इस दिशा में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। जहां सरकार इन कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिए मकान बनवा कर दे, वहां उसे उन लोगों को मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज भी देनी चाहिए। मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज के मामले में उनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह उन्हें वे सब सुविधाएं दें, जो कि पोर्ट वर्कर्स को दी जाती हैं। पोर्ट वर्कर्स को बहुत सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, लेकिन डाक वर्कर्स को कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। इस कारण उनमें आपस में कटुता भी उत्पन्न हो सकती है और डाक वर्कर्स एजीटेशन तथा आन्दोलन

भी कर सकते हैं। इस स्थिति से बचने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि डाक वर्कर्स को सुविधाएं दी जायें।

डाक वर्कर्स दूर दूर से काम पर आते हैं, इस लिए उन्हें ट्रांसपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज भी दी जानी चाहिए जैसी कि तमाम दूसरी किस्म के इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर को प्रोवाइड की जाती है।

कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के बारे में ग्राम तौर से कहा जा रहा है कि वह लूट-पाट का अड्डा बना हुआ है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा है कि वहां रेलवे के वेगन्ज को तोड़ कर उनके पुर्जे गायब कर दिये जाते हैं। इन कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए और वहां पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

यह बहुत ही दुःखद बात है कि कलकत्ता डाक लेबर बोर्ड की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाडी को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है। वह आज भी निलम्बित है। सब कर्मचारी मंथ उस एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाडी के विरुद्ध हैं। लेकिन ऐसा कहा जा रहा है कि कुछ लोग, एम्प्लायर्स वगैरह, सरकार पर यह दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि उस एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाडी को रीइन्स्टेट किया जाये। अगर उसको रीइन्स्टेट किया गया, तो चूंकि सभी लेबर यूनियन्ज उसके खिलाफ हैं, इस लिए उसके विरोध में आन्दोलन और हड़तालें होंगी। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय से मरा विशेष अनुरोध है कि जिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बाडी के खिलाफ एनक्वायरी हुई है और जिस के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार साबित हो चुका है, उसको फिर से रीइन्स्टेट न किया जाये।

अन्त में मैं फिर अनुरोध करूंगा कि डाक वर्कर्स को पोर्ट वर्कर्स की तरह सब फैसिलिटीज दी जायें और उन्हें इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर की श्रेणी में रखा जायें।

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the scope and purpose of this Bill is very limited. It has been pointed out by some of the friends that as a matter of fact, through, this amending Bill, we cannot going to do anything new. The funds we have collected were levied on the employers but there was no specific provision in the Act and as per the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, this Bill has been brought before this House.

In the course of the discussion on this Bill many friends have said many things. Mr. Saha from the Opposition and Mr. Xavier Arakal from Congress (I) have made a point that this Act is not applicable to the dock workers of all the ports. That is not correct. This act is applicable to all the major and minor ports. The only difference is this. With the exception of seaports, Paradip, New Mangalore and one more port, out of ten major ports, this is applicable to seven major ports and the administration of fund is being done through the Dock Labour Board.

Let me first of all make it clear that the Bill is applicable to all the ports, major and minor. But the responsibility for administering the act is with the State Governments. The only point remains to be clarified is this. Why is this not applicable to the other three major ports? There was a Committee set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Mr. N. M. Chatterjee in 1975 to review the decasualisation of the scheme. This Committee has recommended the abolition of Dock Labour Board and unification of the cargo handling and labour in the Port Trust. This is the recommendation of the Chatterjee Committee and therefore, in these three major ports, we have not introduced this system. As a matter of fact or as a matter of expediency, as pointed out by several hon. Members, it is not good. About the functioning

of the Labour Boards, it is all there provided under the Act. They are functioning. I want to make it clear here that this Act is applicable to all the major and minor ports.

Shri Vyas and other friends have raised several points in which they have made so many suggestions. The intention of the Bill is this. The scope is very limited. But, if my friends suggest that the whole act should be amended, that is entirely a different matter. Presently, I am not on that subject. I again reiterate that the scope of this Bill is very much limited. On one or two points, I would like to clarify. My hon. Friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta is a very experienced trade unionist leader. I do not know how he got this idea that the Port and Dock workers are not treated as industrial workers. For his information, I may tell him that they are treated as industrial workers and, under the Industrial Housing Scheme, sixty houses are presently under construction at Calcutta for the Dock workers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is the housing accommodation adequate?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I do not say that the housing accommodation for these workers is adequate. I do agree that it is not adequate. The position of Calcutta is very bad in this respect. I may tell this hon. House that 18.15 per cent of the workers are provided with housing accommodation in Bombay; in Calcutta it is 4.26 per cent; in Cochin it is 34.85 per cent in Kandla it is 10.8 per cent; in Madras it is 38.6 per cent—it is the highest, not highest, last but one; and in Marmugao it is 30.6 per cent; in Vizag it is 39.9 per cent. That is the highest. But, Sir, I have quoted the percentage of the housing accommodation for Dock Labour Workers. I do not want to say that the position is satisfactory. It is a fact that the dock workers are not adequately housed. It is also a fact that the dock workers are not getting the same amount of facilities as the Port Trust workers. That is

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correct. It will be my endeavour to see that that is brought about, subject, of course, to the availability of funds. (Interruptions). I would say that it is within the funds that are available for the welfare measures.

Sir, I would like to say only one thing more. So far as we are concerned we do take notice of the points raised by the hon'ble Members and I want to assure that as regards the administration of these funds wherever there are irregularities and shortcomings we will definitely see to it that they are corrected.

Sir, my friends Shri Harikesh Bahadur and Shri Indrajit Gupta pointedly said about the administrative of Calcutta dock. It is correct that the administration body of Calcutta dock labour board has been suspended and suspended for certain reasons. So far as we are concerned we are not keen that it must be restored but we have difficulty and the difficulty is that Calcutta cannot be administrated in a special way. It has to fall in line with the major parts and that is the difficulty. I have explained to my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that until and unless dock labour boards of major parts are abolished...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why? Nobody has asked for the abolition. We have asked for an administrative body of the board.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This administrative body has been suspended. It is said that some employers are pressuring the Government to reinstate that body. Is it a fact that the government is being pressurised by some employers?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This Government is not going to be pressurised by anybody.

Sir, I was trying to explain my difficulty, that either all the six major ports are to fall in line with Calcutta or Calcutta has to fall in line with

them. I have explained my difficulty to Shri Indrajit Gupta. So far as the mal-practices or short-comings of Calcutta are concerned we will definitely try to see that they are removed and even at any point of time whatever we do we will do in consultation with our friends. Even if we are going to restore the administrative bodies at Calcutta which were functioning earlier, but not well, even if we restore them we will see to it that they function properly and the reasons for which they were suspended are no longer there.

श्री नारायण चौबे (मिदनापुर) :
इसका मतलब है कि आप इस को चालू
करेंगे ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My friend Mr. Choubey does not understand my point. I said that either I have to introduce that system there in Calcutta or I have to suspend in 6 other places. Therefore, I want to make it clear that the purpose of this Bill is very limited. If my friends feel that a comprehensive Bill is necessary for amendment of the Act, that is entirely a different matter. If that is the type of amendment put before the House we can definite take note of them. I think in view of what I have stated my friends will pass this Bill. So far as the Housing accommodation of workers is concerned, as I have already said, within the overall availability of resources we are trying our best to improve the position. With these words I request the hon. House to pass this Bill unanimously. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 3)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 2. Mr. Shamanna, are you moving your amendment No. 1?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Yes, Sir, I beg to move my amendment. Although for 3 days we have been discussing this, not a word has been said by me.

I beg to move my amendment No. 1 to Clause 2. I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 11,—

add at the end—

"and the fund to be so created will consist of—

(i) grant or contribution to be given by the Government;

(ii) contribution to be made by the Dock Labour Board;

(iii) contribution, if any, to be contributed by the dock workers.

Provided that Government may fix the respective shares of the bodies as referred to in this clause." (1)

Sir, the original Act was passed in 1948. Later on, amendments have been passed in the year 1951. Now it is 23 years or 24 years since the Labour Welfare Fund has been created. I do not know how the fund is collected and how the fund is functioning. These things have not been made clear. It is not known who has to pay for it. It is not known how this Fund is created, who has contributed to it, how much they have contributed, and how they are going to utilise the amount of the Fund. From what I have been able to make out from the reading of this Bill, this Bill is intended to validate the creation of the Fund and the money collected so far and the validity regarding the legal action therefor about any commission or omission in the functioning of this Fund. That is all. We do not find any details here. Sir, a few days back we passed the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill. There it was clearly stated that they will collect 6½ per cent cess, towards this Fund. They said that very clearly.

Also it has been stated that the Fund will be utilised for the following purposes:

(i) For the health and sanitation of the labourers;

(ii) for water supply for the labourers;

(iii) giving facilities for the labourers, improving working conditions of labourers; and

(iv) transport of the labourers; and so on.

16 hrs.

So, these details have been given. I am sorry to note that here, though the Fund has been created, it has not been made clear as to how the Fund is to be utilized hereafter, and how it is to be collected. It has not been given even in the amended Act. We don't find as to how the amount is to be collected, and who has to pay for it. All these details have not been provided. I would have been happy if details had been given. How the Fund is to be created, is not given here. It is left to the Government to work out the details. I would urge upon the Government to see that when such measures are brought, they are brought in a proper manner, so that there is no litigation later on, and the Fund may also be of use to people for whom it is meant. With these words, I want that the amendment moved by me, may be accepted.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am surprised to hear the statement of my hon. friend, Shri Shamanna. He has raised 3 questions, viz. how the Fund is going to be collected; how it is going to be utilized, and for whom it is going to be utilized. All the 3 things are there. It is collected from the employers; it is administered by the Dock Labour Board, and it is used for the welfare of the workers. These are the 3 things mentioned here; and I do

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not know how it escaped his notice. I don't think I have to say anything more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamanna, are you going to withdraw your amendment, or do you want to press it?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Let it be withdrawn. I do not press it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Shamanna be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For clause 2, Mr. Banatwalla has given an amendment. But he is not here. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.04 hrs.

**RE. ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE OF
LOK SABHA ON AUGUST 12, 1980**

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Sir, the House has been called again for the 14th. I hope Government would not mind, because the business has probably been completed. If there is still a little more business to be completed, I would request that tomorrow, we don't have the lunch-break, but the House adjourns tomorrow and does not meet again on the 14th—if Government does not object to my requesting for this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): If the House is agreeable, I will cooperate with everybody.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Will it adjourn tomorrow then?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: It will adjourn *sine die*. If it has to adjourn tomorrow, it will adjourn *sine die*.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कुछ डिमर्कणज होने की बात थी। बाढ़ के बारे में भी—

श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह : कल बाढ़ पर कर लें, मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 16 को करिये या 18 को करिये।

श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी सहमत हों और कल बाढ़ पर चर्चा हो जाए तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय की अगर अनुमति हो तो कल ही बाढ़ पर वाद-विवाद हो जाय, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसौरहाट) : आप क्यों नहीं बुलाते हैं रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स आफ गुप्त को इसके बारे में ?

श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह : यही राय ले रहे हैं सदन में भी आप जब यहां हैं ही। मेरा यही कहना है इसके सम्बन्ध में कि अगर कल ही सदन को स्थगित करना चाहें तो सरकार इसमें बाधक नहीं होगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री। बिहार में शायद कल ही ईद है जैसा कि अखबारों में आया है। दूसरी जगहों परसें होगी। दो बार ईद होती ही है बिहार में।

डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला : ईद परसें है और हमारे इस सदन के मंत्री, एक दिन के लिये वापिस नहीं आ सकेंगे, इसलिये हम कहते हैं कि अगर आप कल ही एडजर्न करें तो हम परसें जा सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : ऐसा नजर आता है कि सदन के बहुत सारे मंत्रियों का विचार है कि 14 तारीख को न बैठे, कल ही खत्म करें। कल का बिजनेस आज भी थोड़ा ज्यादा बैठकर कर सकते हैं, कल भी बैठें और लंच आवर भी न करें।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : यह सदस्यों की दिक्कत तो है अगर 13 को ईद है तो वाकई लोग जायेंगे और फिर एक दिन के लिये 14 को वापिस आयेंगे अगर गवर्नमेंट एडजस्ट करती है तो बिजनेस को कल कर सकती है।

श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह : मैंने कहा ही है कि अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय चाहें और सदस्य चाहें सदन को अनिश्चित काल के लिये स्थगित करना तो हम उसमें सहयोग करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : थोड़ा बिजनेस कम ज्यादा वक्त बैठकर कर लेंगे, लंच आवर खत्म करेंगे और आज भी थोड़ा ज्यादा देर बैठेंगे। (व्यवधान)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How can the House be taken in that light manner? We have so much work to be done; neither the Government nor the Opposition can be so lighthearted as to simply say that. We have so many festivals, other religious festivals; they are all important. If they want they can adjourn certainly for one day. It does not mean that just because they have got to adjourn for the sake of one particular religious festival, the House should be adjourned sine die. That is not proper. We may adjourn tomorrow but the day after we must assemble here.

सभापति महोदय: At some places it seems on the 14th people are celebrating Id.... (Interruptions)

मेरे ख्याल से बहुत सारे सदस्यों का ऐसा विचार है कि कल ही खत्म करें, 14 के दिन काम न करें। जो भी ग्रहम काम है कल ले लें, ज्यादा देर बैठकर ले लें, लंच ब्रेक खत्म करें, और आज भी थोड़ा देर बैठने की जरूरत हो तो बैठें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम लोगों की बात आपने सुनी ही नहीं। कल का बिजनेस आज कैसे होगा? यह क्या बात हुई? (व्यवधान)।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने इसीलिये कहा कि आज एक ग्रहम मसला हमारे सामने है, आधा घंटा दूसरी चीज के लिये है, उसने लिये भी हम यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये कहा है, यह सारा ध्यान में रखकर कहा है। कल का बिजनेस आज ले ही नहीं सकते यह कैसे आ सकता है। कल का बिजनेस नहीं आ सकता है।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): What is the decision?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow the House will adjourn sine die. Tomorrow we are meeting. We now take up the next item of business.

16.09 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. DEPLETION OF
NATURAL RESOURCES POLLUTION
OF HABITAT AND UPSETTING OF
ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendra-nagar): Sir, at the outset let me express my gratitude to the hon. Speaker, the Business Advisory Committee and the Government for allowing a two hour discussion in this august House. Perhaps, it is first time that this august House will be discussing an issue concerning the environment with such a magnitude.

Before I talk about the details, let me try and say that we in India have the tradition of loving and conserving our natural heritage enshrined in the edicts of Emperor Ashoka and even earlier in the hoary past. During the Vedic days, you hear of concern for the natural environment. There is no death of love for mother earth. Perhaps, in no other language in any other country in earth referred to as 'mata' as in our country 'dharti mata' with this kind of heritage and background I am certain that with a little bit of awareness. I am sure people will rally around and listen to what we who represent the masses have to say. We often say that the natural resources of this country, whether it is land or whether it is water or whether it is air, flora, fauna even mineral resources, are being hopelessly neglected and over exploited. Sometimes you often wonder, if we call this mata as dharti mata, are we not its prodigal children? Of all these various manifestations of nature I will put land as the most important and we, in India 75 per cent of our population, live on the land and owe its existence to the land and, therefore, the importance of soil is imperative. To us to many, soil may be something that is inert. It is not so. Soil is perhaps the most precious thing that nature has bestowed upon us. It is organic. It is nutrient. It is from soil that earth has emerged in this world and if we look around and see how we manage our soil, how

we conserve this natural manifestation, one inch of top soil may take 500 years to evolve and such a precious commodity as soil, if it goes into the sea without our concern, without our proper conservation and without our attention, I think we would be the biggest losers. A very important survey was made in 1978 by the Ministry of Agriculture, soon after 1977 floods which affected the whole Indo-Gangetic Basin and they came to the conclusion, of course, a very arbitrary one, that India loses something like 60,000 million tonnes of this precious commodity, soil, into the sea every year and there is no way of evaluating the quantum lost. But if you were, it would be somewhere around 1,000 crores annually, the loss of soil and this is the average that they worked out for the year 1976-77 and 1978. 328 million hectares is the whole land mass of this country, out of which 40 million hectares are perennially effected by this soil erosion as a result of our neglect. In all these areas you find siltation taking place as a result of neglect. Your reservoirs that were expected to live for certain number of years outlived and they get silted far more prematurely. Your deltas get choked and the rainfall would seep into the subsoil and thereby raising your water table. The water runs off because it cannot retain the water and it is gone for ever. The loss of vegetation has also affected our climate. You may notice it immediately, but in the long run it has and it will in the years to come affect our rainfall pattern and our climate if we do not take precautions.

As I said earlier, 328 million hectares is the total geographical area of India, out of which 90 million hectares can be classified as permanent pastures, culturable wasteland, fallow land and 'protected' forests—I always put the word 'protected' in quotes. Because they are hardly protected—and unclassified forests. These are 90 million hectares, i.e., about 28 per cent of the total land mass of India, which are neglected, where the soil is gone,

forest is gone and the cover is gone. This is what I call rape of my mother earth. I cannot say how much time and how much cost it will involve in regenerating this land and to make it productive once again. Putting it in rather pecuniary or business terms it amounts almost to 28 per cent of your utilised capacity gone waste, merely because of your not caring for the manifestations of nature.

We in India consider our rivers holy, whether it is the Ganga, Yamuna, Krishna, Godavari or Narmada. I feel that these rivers of India are carrying the silt of my motherland and this silt to me is the blood of the mother, which is carried into the sea and thrown waste into the sea because of our negligence. I was just seeing a satellite imagery of the Sunderbans area and there is an embankment of land, about 50,000 sq. KM in area that has arisen in the Sunderbans area as a result of all this what I would call the coagulated blood of my mother thrown into the Sunderbans because of our neglect and not caring for the environment and for the top soil.

Let us take our forests. Emperor Ashoka in his edicts talks about the forests of India and conservation of forests.

He even lays down the principles. Perhaps Emperor Ashoka was the first man to have a national park in the world. Our forests comprise today—on paper, they may give any percentage, but in reality they are just 14 per cent. Considering the climate of the country, it is not all barren; lot of India is culturable and is good for forest land. And yet, we have only 14 per cent of our area truly under forests. Although there are supposed to be 40 million hectares of reserve forests and 35 million hectares of 'Protected' forests, they are all on the way out, because of lack of effective conservation. I was looking at the statistics. From 1950 to 1980, we have reduced our forests from 75 million hectares to 70 million hectares and the culturable area has increased from

132 million hectares to 174 million hectares. These are all official figures. Unofficially, God alone knows what the actual figures are. In every State, there is such a thing as regularisation. You have all this encroachment going on in forest areas which needs to be regularised. Who does it? The State Governments do that under political pressure. That is where we, the elected people of the masses, come into the picture. Do we have the foresight to say that irrespective of what your cheap publicity demands or what your voters demand, this country cannot afford, all this kind of encroachment and regularisation of all this encroachment? It is high time that we who sit here, thought in this term in a wider perspective. There are afforestation programmes going on in the country. I feel that more important than the afforestation programme is that there should be re-afforestation programmes because the afforestation programmes—a lot of them—are not afforestation programmes. If they are the saplings are no more there. They have such a thing as stocktaking every ten years. But how those figures are manipulated, I really cannot say. This is the condition of the natural habitat, of the inheritance which is our mother earth, which is India.

Instead of crying and instead of purely complaining, let us try and find out some solutions. Way back in 1974 there was a proposal made and the Prime Minister at that time gave a lending ear. It was sanctioned for having a Central Land and Water Authority which would be an integral part of the proposed Department of Environment. It was planned that if the Central Government had such an Authority, there would be similar ones at the State level and these Land Boards were formed. I regret to say that none of the Chief Ministers even met to discuss the problems confronting the land. At that time, various Environment Boards were also formed at the State level. I do not want to mention names, but a couple of

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Chief Ministers told me that they were not interested in having such meetings, as it was a waste of time. So, if this is the concern of people who get elected by the masses, I do not have anything more to say.

I would like to say that the time has come when the rape on mother earth has reached such an alarming proportion that we need to introspect and find out ourselves how many of us whilst canvassing—we spend one or one-and-a-half months—talk about environment degradation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nobody does it.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Yes, you are right because it may be that we lose 5 per cent of votes as conservation itself is a whole harangue series of don'ts—don't cut, don't over graze, don't hunt, don't do this. If we do not have the foresight I do not expect that we can inculcate that kind of foresight in our voters. I think, this is an excellent opportunity for us, sitting here, to look inwardly and see how we ourselves are behaving.

To counteract this, I have made some assessment of what needs to be done whereby massive investments need to be made for conserving this soil, if funds could be forthcoming either from the World Bank or from international sources—FAO and UNDP—and could be financed through the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation. But the magnitude of the problem is alarming, astronomical. Just to give a few examples:

For Bench terracing in steep slopes, the input required will be Rs. 5000 per hectare, for contour bunding on gentle slopes—Rs. 1000/- per hectare, for protecting and regenerating grasslands—Rs. 2000/- per hectare and for treating water logging and salinity—Rs. 3500/- per hectare,

For all these things, re-investment needs to be made in the long-term perspective. We can very well say that we want to use our funds for other sources but that means to say that you are shutting your vision for a long term policy.

Looking through facts and figures, the experts have come to the conclusion that if there is a dam or a lake which is being silted up and if you want that lake to be de-silted, that means all the soil to be removed and put back, it costs twenty times more than the cost involved in conserving the catchment area from being eroded. So, it is high time that we thought about it and we had this kind of perspective.

Let me now talk of our domestic population. 90 per cent of our cattle are not stall-fed; they graze at random. They take all the nutrients that could be conserved in a more scientific manner; they graze in a haphazard manner and only 10 per cent are stall-fed.

Out of the total land mass of the world we have 2.2 per cent of the land mass. But, as against that, we have 19 per cent of the cattle population, 18 per cent of the sheep population and 48 per cent of the buffaloes, and these numbers are increasing. Whether we can sustain them ecologically is something which we must really look into and, if it means bleeding mother earth, I think stern steps should be taken immediately.

In my own province of Saurashtra I have made some calculations and I have come to the conclusion that the agricultural produce of the farmers in their private lands is lost to the extent of 12 per cent due to illicit grazing of the surplus cattle and goats. This is the magnitude of the clash between what nature can save in this area and what we want from it.

Let me now talk of water. Water is a commodity the world over which is growing more and more scarce. You may come to a day when perhaps water may be as scarce as oil; I hope not, but it has to be conserved, it has to be utilized meticulously. But, more than that, when you utilize the water, it has to be disposed of scientifically.

We do have a Water Pollution Control Act, which was enacted in this House six years ago. But let us try to analyse how effective it has been. Then Water Pollution Control Act does take a few steps against selected industries; perhaps yes. But, has this Water Pollution Control Act got the conviction or the support of politicians to book and charge-sheet municipalities? No. We are afraid because you have these politicians sitting here who stop them, because somebody is here who is a Municipal Councillor or an officer in the municipality. But these municipalities are the greatest pollutants, much more than the industries. Yet, we have not been able to book a single municipality.

Let me try to say what the municipalities do to our water supply. According to the 1971 census, there are 142 cities that have a population of more than one lakh. Out of these 142 cities, the population with sewage facilities is only 34 per cent and the population with sewage treatment facility is 16 per cent. If you come down to small towns with a population of 50,000 to 1,00,000, there are 190 such towns and among these towns and cities the population with sewage facilities is only 15 per cent and the population covered by sewage treatment is only 5 per cent. So that it is an eye-opener as to what kind of healthy atmosphere do we live in, where we have not been able to process our effluents to avoid disease, to have a healthy life.

There are today only three States that have done reasonably well in controlling the water pollution. One of them is Gujarat, the other is Kar-

nataka and the third is Maharashtra and, of course, Delhi. The House would be interested to know that there are only two cities in the whole of India which have been totally covered from the sewage and sewage treatment point of view, and they are Ahmedabad and Bangalore. Calcutta is one of the largest cities in the world. I have not drunk the water there.... (Interruptions)

Then I come to the next vital aspect, ozone, the air, which is one of the important components of the manifestation of nature. Here we are reasonably not badly off compared to developed countries of the world because the spate of urbanisation perhaps has not reached that pitch, but in congested cities carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide reached alarming proportions and recently insecticides in the rural areas have also been thrown much more than ever before and to counteract this, it is high time that the Air Control Pollution Bill which has been on the anvil and which has been through all the procedure for the last one year should be enacted forthwith without any delay.

The other important manifestation of nature is our mineral resources. I do not wish to say more about it because a developing country like India cannot afford to tinker with the mineral resources, but I would suggest that let us know all these surgical operations—gashees and incisions of the surface mining, and let it be done more methodically.

Now, let us come to higher forms of life—the fauna and flora. This is an area where many of us are keenly interested and all I wish to say is, perhaps very few areas in the whole world would have a richer manifestation of species of fauna and flora as the sub-continent of India has. But I think that since Independence I am certain that larger wild animals in this country, perhaps 90 per cent

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of them, have already gone and all we can do is to be proud of what is left behind and let us be very concerned that they continue to exist in these little pockets, whether they are sanctuaries or national parks. Even if they are living in semi-zoo conditions, let them continue. But I do not see much future of these animals increasing in numbers considering the density of population that is in India. Bird life is a little depressed. Except for the pheasants and the bustards and some ducks and some cranes, the rest of the birds are not badly off, but one thing we must take into consideration that with the spread of insecticides and pesticides, many of the birds of prey, the rare species, have reached the stage of extinction because they eat the poisoned rats and insects and they themselves die. I do not wish to keep on, because I could keep on relating the ravages of nature, but let us try and find some solutions. When we are trying to seek solutions, it is a propensity of Indian character not to try and find a way out, but to try to shirk responsibilities and throw the buck somewhere else, and we often say, all this depends on national awareness of education. I think this is avoiding the issue and not taking the bull by the horns because all environmental solutions have to be measured in the perspective of time. We cannot afford to lose any more time and when I talk of the solutions, I am happy to say that last year, in the Directive Principles of our Constitution under Article 51 we did incorporate the clause which reads that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environments including forests, lakes, wild life etc.—very high sounding verbose. I hope that we emulate what has been enshrined and my Party—at least no aspersions on the Opposition, I am sure they think in the same way, but the Congress (I) Party in its manifesto emphasised the need of setting up a machinery. They went to the extent

of saying that there should be a specialised machinery which would go into the conservation aspect and see that it has effect on natural environment.

On the 23rd January of this year the President addressed both Houses and he emphatically talked about the need for conservation. Perhaps that was the first time that we heard the words environment and conservation from the Presidential chair. I for one, I do not wish to brag about it, stood for the election to Parliament with a very specific goal, of serving the cause of environment, and I knew, as Prof. Ranga said that I would lose some five to ten per cent of votes, but I would much rather lose than not be a committed Member of the House, because I have come here with a specific purpose.

Immediately upon landing here, I submitted a detailed report to the hon. Prime Minister justifying the setting up of a separate full-fledged department for environment which would be a precursor to a full-fledged Ministry in the years to come. Subsequent to that a committee has been formed, and I hope that that committee's report is paid heed to and implemented.

The main responsibilities that this proposed department would have are: land use, forestry, wild life, pollution control, marine-eco systems and promotion of environment education and national awareness. It is very important that these vital issues have a nodal ministry, a focal point, in the Centre which can co-ordinate efforts. Different Ministries now deal with various aspects of environment, but on these vital issues often there is no focal point where the Central Government can take action because the responsibility is divided among a whole array of Ministries, may be 16, may be more. So, it is highly imperative that this focal point is fixed immediately, and a nodal ministry or department formed whereby such vital issues are not left to the mercy merely of God.

I would also like to say that had such a focal point co-ordinated government machinery, had such a ministry or department or authority or agency, whatever you may call it existed at the centre, the present situation arising both in the Silent Valley and the Mathura Refinery would not have arisen, because in both these cases there was no co-ordination and we were wiser after the event, may be two, three, or five years after both the State Governments and various ministries had made investments in these two projects. Then the environmentalists woke up and tried to put a brake on it. Whether we succeed or not is a different thing but I think the procedure is wrong. I think it should be the other way about. It should have been initiated by the Environment Ministry in which I firmly believe.

I do not wish to take much more time. It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister is not here, but I have the greatest respect for her not only because she is the Prime Minister of India, but because I remember a day in 1972 when the world met for the first time in Stockholm under the aegis of the United Nations, and I was fortunate enough to be one of the delegates. It was a nine-member delegation, and Dr. Karan Singh was also one of them. It is interesting to know that there were 112 countries represented there, and out of them there was only one delegation and one country led by a Prime Minister. In Stockholm there were two Prime Ministers, the Prime Minister of Sweden and the Prime Minister of India. That was, to me, the most impressionable event and I have never felt more proud as an Indian than I felt that day at Stockholm. If there is anything that could be done in this direction, I am certain that it will be done when she is at the helm of administration of the Government of India.

Lastly, before I close, may I also make a proposal? We have various forums in both the Houses like the Forum for Agriculture, Farmers'

Forum, Science Forum and Co-operative Forum. Can we today launch an Environmental Forum? If it is so, I expect full co-operation of the members that are gathered here today.

Finally, let me quote one who is in the field of environment protection, a senior Government official called Shri B. B. Vohra. He says:

"our situation today is like a leaking boat with more people wishing to climb into it, while the leak keeps on increasing in size. If we only knew the danger, we would not only keep the boat light but also do our utmost to plug the leak."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received a letter from Dr. Karan Singh. So, I am requesting him to speak first.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I at the outset compliment my young friend, Sri Digvijay Singh, for having raised a discussion on this very crucial and important matter? He is a new member but he has been an ardent conservationist for many years. I am glad that he has made this presentation and given the House an opportunity to discuss this critical matter with regard to environmental depredation.

Mankind today, in this nuclear age, is in a crisis, a multi-dimensional crisis and one of the major factors is this alienation from nature. Never before has a species as destructive as the human race has inhabited this planet. There have been a lot of very huge animals. The dinosaurs lived for 10 million years, but when they went, they went peacefully, leaving the earth pretty much as it were when they arrived. But the human beings already, within 8,000 to 10,000 years of civilisation, have made unprecedented intervention in the environment, and it is quite possible that when we do leave, we will leave this planet in a situation where it is no longer fit for any type of life at all, human or otherwise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is after a nuclear war.

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is exactly what I mean. In the last 50 years particularly, there is an exponential increase in the scale of human intervention in the environment. Certainly, there have been great achievements of science and technology. Nobody denigrates the marvels and mysterious of technology, of the tremendous revolutions that have taken place over the last 2,000 or 3,000 years, but it is only now that it is being realised what a heavy price we are having to pay for this. It is now being realised that we cannot with impunity continue to disrupt the environment without endangering the human species itself. It is no longer this question of man conquering nature it is more a question of man being part of the natural environment, and living in harmony with nature, so that nature itself can subsist.

In 1972 there was this great Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, to which the hon. Member, Shri Digvijay Singh made a mention. I was not only a member of the Delegation, but I had the opportunity of being on the Drafting Committee of the Declaration. Although these declarations are very often forgotten, I would commend to hon. Members to read this declaration on the Human Environment that was passed in 1972, as that does contain a lot of very valuable insights.

The major ways in which this ecological balance has been upset are three-fold. Firstly, as has been mentioned, there is deforestation. Today we talk of floods and there is demand for a discussion in this House on the flood situation. But we must realise that one of the major reasons for this flood is the denudation of the Himalayas, the way in which the Himalayan ranges have been stripped naked, have been destroyed, as a result of the collective rapacity of corrupt politicians, corrupt officials and contractors. I am not making a party point. I am making a general point.

A system is such that these forests have been cut. I have myself seen in Kashmir areas which in my childhood were beautifully covered with forests, today not a blade of grass grows there because some politician, some Minister, wanted to make vast sums of money and they gave a permit to cut a certain number of sq. ft. and they winked at cutting ten times of that. This has been one of the greatest crimes committed in India since Independence the way our forests have been destroyed, this is the reason why floods are rising. This is the reason why wild life is disappearing. As somebody said, wild life is disappearing from the forests but it is growing in our cities.

The second point is with regard to increased industrialisation. Obviously, industrialisation is necessary, particularly, in a developing nation like ours where we must break through the poverty barrier. But industrialisation must be according to certain principles. The sort of unplanned industrialisation that has taken place in the last 30 years has destroyed the environment to a very great extent. The water has been polluted. We have achieved the almost incredible and impossible task of polluting the Ganga itself. The Ganga which was supposed to make everything else sacred has in turn been polluted by us in the last 30 years. The reports say that the Ganga waters today are, in fact, infested. This is what we have done. Maybe, we are not as bad as Tokyo where the people have to go about in gasmasks to their daily work because the air is so bad. But if anybody has passed by the Indraprastha Power House which belches out smoke in Delhi at 5 O' Clock in the afternoon, he will find it almost impossible to breathe.

The third point is about urbanisation which is, again, essential, but the way the slums have proliferated the way the quality of life has been degraded by these slums which are

surrounding all the great cities. You find beautiful sky-scrapers and you find slums surrounding them. This is a very explosive and a very unfortunate situation. There is no planning, there is no foresight, in our urban development. The people are developing it as they like and, as a result of the growth in population, the whole situation is gradually becoming more and more difficult.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): First it was palaces and huts; now, it is sky-scrapers and slums.

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is why I used "sky-scrapers and slums". But the position is equally bad. The hon. Minister has made my point. Despite the change from the feudal system to the democratic system, there has not been really a change in this regard, which needs to be remedied.

We must develop a strong public opinion and an environmental awareness. I have certain concrete questions to ask. I am not sure which of the Ministers is dealing with the subject. I hope, these questions will be answered.

The first question is with regard to the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution Bill, a Select Committee of which I had the privilege to be the Chairman. We went into this matter very carefully. We toured throughout India. In a record time of 7 to 8 months, we presented a Report. That Report not only covered this Bill but it made a number of general recommendations of tremendous value. I would like to know from the Government why there has been delay in bringing before the House this Bill, and whether we will get an assurance that before the end of this year, this Bill will be brought forward and passed, and the general recommendations that we have made which include recommendations regarding the Taj Mahal, which include recommendations regarding the forest areas and so on, will also be taken

up by the Government. This is my first question.

The second question is that the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination is supposed to be an apex body for looking into environmental problems, but we find that it is not adequately activated. The result is that, in the planning process, many projects get through but, later on, create a problem. Mention was made, for example, of the Mathura Refinery; mention was made of the Silent Valley Project. The idea of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination was that it would be a sort of filter built into the planning system so that any major project, before it is cleared by the Planning Commission, is studied from the environmental and ecological point of view and is cleared only after it has passed the requirements from that point of view. It is very important that this Committee is activated and it must begin to function as it was originally supposed to do.

My third question is what steps are being taken by the Government to prevent further deforestation and reverse the trend by a scientific programme of re-forestation, particularly in the Himalayan region. It is not enough for us, in this House, to lament the disappearance of forests. We have now the technological capacity to regenerate our forests, if there is a political will and decision at the highest level. Would the Government kindly let us know what steps they are going to take in this regard?

My fourth point is with regard to wild life. I happen to be, for over ten years, Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life and also of the Project Tiger. I was happy to read in the papers a few days ago that the Prime Minister has now herself taken over the Chairmanship of the Indian Board and of the Project Tiger. If this means that the Government is now going to give more importance and

[Dr. Karan Singh]

significance to this, it is certainly very welcome. Through Project Tiger, one of the most remarkable conservation projects anywhere in the world, we were able to take a species that was on the verge of extinction and try to bring it back from the brink. Despite the attempts of many so-called foreign experts and their friends in India to denigrate the work done on Project Tiger, I would like to pay my tribute to the dedicated conservationists and forest officials in India who worked day and night to prevent the tiger from going into extinction. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister what steps are being taken to increase the scope of Project Tiger. Before I left, we had suggested, in addition to the nine projects covered originally in the reserves, the inclusion of Sariska in Rajasthan and Periyar Sanctuary in Kerala; both of them, I think, have been included. But, in addition, there are areas in Andhra Pradesh and there are areas in other parts of Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. There is, in Orissa, Similipal; there is Ranthambhor in Rajasthan, Kanha in Madhya Pradesh, and so on. But we must increase this because we must cover other areas also where tigers are existing. It is not only to save tigers; the Project Tiger is a conservation project. The tiger is the symbol of the ecological problem; it is not a problem by itself because, when you preserve a certain habitat, you preserve the entire pyramid of ecology.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Government, now that the Prime Minister has taken over as Chairman of the Indian Board for Wild Life and of the Project Tiger, what steps are contemplated to extend the Project Tiger and also to take up certain other important environmental projects like the Desert National Park in Jaisalmer; the Mountain National Park in Ladakh, the Ocean National Park off the coast in Tamilnadu. Certain other

national parks were being suggested; what is happening about it?

Finally, I would like the Government to please let us know what steps are being taken to introduce environmental values in our educational system. I am glad the Prime Minister has also come in; she has been interested in environmental values. The educational system is really the source of public opinion. When we teach our children about geography, when we teach our children about various other subjects, we must introduce environmental values from the very beginning because it is only when the whole generation grows up that it can feel that these forests and this land belong to the nation, that it is a national wealth, that it is a national responsibility that we have inherited.

We have got no right to destroy this. After all, our generation is here today because of thousands of generations in the past. What right do we have to destroy the natural habitat and not leave it for generations to come? This awareness has got to percolate into the national consciousness. And this can only be done by the introduction of environmental values from the very beginning, from the primary level right upto the college level, and also by the introduction of certain special courses in environmental science in the Universities. I would be happy to know from the Government what special measures are contemplated in this regard.

I have asked five concrete questions. I will conclude by saying that the most remarkable photograph ever taken is the photograph of planet Earth taken from the Moon. I am sure hon. Members have seen that photograph. It shows our planet as it really is, not limitless, not endless, but a tiny speck against the vastness of outer space, so beautiful and yet so fragile, with an environment that can be destroyed and is being destroyed day after day. So, when our ancient Rishis in the Vedas sang of the sacredness of the streams,

the rivers, the springs, the oceans and the trees, it was not a bit superstition; it was a deep intuitive awareness that there is unity of all life..

ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वम् यत्किंच जगत्या जगत्॥

that everything that exists is divine and sacred because there is that inter-connectedness between things. This is the attitude which we have got to adopt if we are to save our nation and this world further environmental depredation.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Mover of the Motion for having brought up this very important subject and drawn the attention of Parliament to environmental pollution, conservation and allied matters. I also congratulate Dr. Karan Singh for learned discourse and illuminating speech that he has given.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is not that India has lacked awareness in the matter of conservation. As has been very ably put by the Mover of the Motion, Shri Digvijay Sinhi, not only in the Asoka's rock edicts but also in our scriptures, in the Vedas and in the Upanishads, the idea of conservation was very much incorporated, and it has been our heritage as well as our way of life in the olden times. But the devastating floods, cyclone, drought and landslides recently have again drawn our attention to the fact that interference in the balance of nature by man is resulting in this holocaust.

Only a few days ago, the news item appeared in the *Statesman* that the study conducted by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, by a person called Madhav Gadgil, under the auspices of the University Grants Commission, has come to the conclusion—and the report reveals—that the irrigation and hydro-electric projects have done more harm than good to the entire Western Ghats. With your permission, I would like to quote:

"While major rivers like the Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri all origi-

nate on the Western Ghats and the region where the hills of the Ghats merge with the Deccan Plateau furnishes ideal conditions for the construction of irrigation projects, little thought appears to have been given to the wide-ranging consequences of Panshet, Kabini and Bhawanisagar dams which were completed in recent years, says the study."

"....These forests on the Western Ghats have been a unique storehouse of many plant and animal species occurring nowhere else in the world. For example, Bor, a grass that was once known to grow in the spray zone of the famous Jog Falls of Sharavathy and nowhere else in the world, has now apparently gone extinct with the execution of the Sharavathy power project....."

Another threatened species of the Western Ghats is a monkey, the lion-tailed macaque...."

17 hrs.

So, Sir all these have become extinct or are on the verge of extinction because of the depredation of the forests.

So, Sir, it was rather heartening that sometime in February the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre held an international seminar on Management of the Environment where scientists, ecologists and environmentalists and international bodies were involved and have taken part and they have given certain recommendations which, with your permission, I will read out a little later.

It is also heartening and gratifying that on the 6th of March the Prime Minister herself inaugurated the World conservation Strategy at Vigyan Bhavan and delivered the key-note address in which she had appealed that all economic development and the entire resources management should be subjected to an impact analysis of the effect on environment and ecological balance. I hope the Minis-

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

ter, when he replies, will give us an inkling as to what is the government's stand and what are the concrete steps the government have taken on the statement of the Prime Minister.

I will now come to the question of pollution. Pollution in the form of air, water and noise. We have seen the case of air pollution. There is still a debate going on on the effect of stone cancer and the acid rain on the Taj Mahal and the controversy is still going on and is not yet clear about the harmful effects of the Mathura Refinery on the Taj. So is the question of health hazards like cancer and cardiac disorders on humans which are the resultant effects of air pollution.

Water pollution is another problem which is rather acute because of the industrial effluents which affect not only the marine eco-system but also affects the river waters on which most of our people survive. Take for instance, my own district of Dhenkanal in Orissa. There the Talcher fertiliser plant and the Talcher thermal plant are releasing their effluents into the river Brahmini. During the unprecedented drought of last year the people were hard pressed and they could not take that contaminated water. It was not potable at all. Therefore, these industrial effluents and wastes which are released into the rivers must be treated and recycling of these wastes must be done. Government must come to a very quick decision on this and implement it with all the will.

Then there is the question of noise pollution which is affecting not only the life of the people in urban areas but also their blood pressure, their longevity and their way of life.

My next point would be the role of forests. Forests play an important role specially in an agricultural economy like ours as, you see, the drought, floods, cyclones and landslides can only be controlled by a forest cover. In the olden times and even about a couple

of decades back we had luxuriant forest growth that formed a canopy which not only attracted the atmospheric moisture but also helped in conservation and fertility of the soil. Now with the deforestation and cutting down of the forests not only has the soil been eroded into the river bed thereby reducing the water-carrying capacity of the rivers but also has resulted in the loss of fertility and productivity of the soil on which our teeming populations and agricultural output depend. Therefore, as has been very ably put by the mover of the motion as well as by Dr. Karan Singh, we should go in for a massive forestry operation reforestation and afforestation, in this regard, I would submit that till now, the training and the education of forest officers has always been to exploit the productive aspect of the forests but not the protective aspects of the forests. Therefore, a change in the teaching methods and operations in forestry must be brought about. As Mr. Oscar Wilde said 'we know the price of everything and the value of nothing.' This is most appropriate as far as forestry operations in India are concerned.

Before I conclude, I would just like to draw the attention of the House to the recommendations of the Seminar and the other to the World Conservation Strategy. The Seminar on Management of the Environment included a Panel Discussion by Shri Somani and other international experts. This is what they have to say on "What do we do now."

"It was unanimously agreed that in decades to come Man and his ecosystem in this country could be effectively safeguarded only through proper education at all levels, right from childhood, and by improving the living conditions of the people by providing basic necessities and essentials free from contamination. It was accepted that the very techniques Man has developed for his betterment—industrialisation and urbanization—should be effectively

utilised to maintain the health of his urban and rural environments and ecosystems. The following recommendations were adopted after discussion:

- 1) The Parliament pass without further delay the 'Air pollution Bill'.
- 2) All the States and Union Territories of India should formulate steps for the control of Automobile Exhaust and Noise Pollution.
- 3) A comprehensive act for the control of all types of environmental pollution should be passed for the whole of India at an early date.
- 4) A National Environmental Protection Agency should be formed for this country.
- 5) Pending the formation of the agency mentioned in item 4 above, all future developmental projects which are likely to affect the environment, should be referred to an expert Committee consisting mainly of environmentalists for the consideration of impact on environment due to the project. Any recommendation by the committee should be treated as final, not to be overruled by political and/or economical considerations.
- 6) The subject of environment should be introduced as a part of the education curriculum at all the stages of education.

Sir, when the Prime Minister, on 6th March, inaugurated the World Conservation Strategy, she said that:

"The World Conservation Strategy intended to stimulate a more focused approach to the management of living resources and to provide policy guidance on how this can be carried out by three main groups:

—government policy makers and their advisers;

—conservationists and others directly concerned with living resources;

—development practitioners, including development agencies, industry and commerce, and trade unions.

- 1.) The aim of the World Conservation Strategy is to achieve the three main objectives of living resources conservation:

- a) to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems;
- b) to preserve genetic diversity; and
- c) to ensure the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems."

Therefore, I would only submit that the Prime Minister, by inaugurating that has already accepted the willingness on the part of government and the commitment of the government to the world conservation strategy. I would like to know what steps are Government taking in trying to formulate and implement this policy and to have this impact analysis on economic development and on resource management and whether Government would set up the Ministry of Environment under the Prime Minister so that the co-ordination can be done with various States and save our country and the natural resources and the entire ecosystem while we still have the chance.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र रावत (अ. मोड़ा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस धरती में पैदा हुआ, वहां मैं ने बचपन से ही प्रकृति को हंसते गाते, लोगों को खुश करते और छाया देते हुए देखा है। आज उसी प्रकृति का लगातार विनाश हो रहा है। जब मैं देखता हूँ कि जिस मानव को प्रकृति ने बनाया है, जिस मानव की वह रक्षा करती है, वही उसके विनाश का साधन बन रहा है, तो बड़ा दुःख होता है। मैं नहीं कहता कि इसके लिए किसी सरकार या किसी व्यक्ति को दोष देना चाहिए।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र रावत]¹

वनों और प्रकृति के प्रति हमारी जो समझ-दारो शून्य चाहिए, हम उसको विकसित नहीं कर पाये हैं।

हिमालयन रिजन में हिन्दुस्तान में वनों का एक अच्छा खामा प्रतिशन है। राज्यों को सरकारों पर उन वनों के संक्षण और संवर्द्धन का दायित्व है, लेकिन उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया है। आज सरकार जितना पैसा मायल कनजरवेशन पर खर्च कर रही है, यदि उतना पैसा हिमालयन रिजन में वनों के संवर्द्धन के लिए लगाया जाये, तो वह एक बहुत बड़ा राष्ट्रीय निधि बनेगी और बहुत सा व्यर्थ खर्च बच सकेगा। आज सारे देश में जो वाहें आ रही हैं, उनका एक ही कारण है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में वनों को कटाई बहुत बुरी तरह से हो रही है। वहां की जमीन नंगी हो गई है और वहां की मिट्टी लगानार नदियों द्वारा कट कर तलहटी में जो जमा हो रही है। जब बरमान में पानी आता है, तो वे नदियां चारों तरफ उफन कर एक प्रलयकर दृश्य पैदा कर देती हैं।

आज कालागढ़ आदि सब डैम सिल्ट से आधे भर चुके हैं। सरकार उस सिल्ट को निकालने पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद उन डैमों में डूटने का खतरा बना रहता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पोलोनीन जिने में नानक सागर डैम इसी कारण टूटा कि वहां बहुत ज्यादा सिल्ट जमा हो चुकी थी और जब बाढ़ आई, तो डैम पानी को रोकने में असमर्थ रहा। उसमें मैकड़ों लोगों की जानें गई और करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ।

दुनिया के विशेषज्ञों का मत है कि इकायोजिकल बेलेन बनाये रखने के

लिए 33 प्रतिशत धरती पर वनों का होना जरूरी है, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल 20 प्रतिशत भाग वनों से अच्छादित है। उनमें से भी अधिकांश वन ऐसे हैं, जिनकी उपयोगिता वनों के रूप में नहीं है, बल्कि जो चोड़ और युकलिप्टस आदि व्यापारिक वन हैं। चोड़ और युकलिप्टस पानी को रोकने या पैदा करने का काम नहीं करते हैं, वे पानी को सोखते हैं। पापलर और ओक के वृक्ष, चोड़े पत्ते वाले वृक्ष, जिनकी उपयोगिता कामगल नहीं है, पानी को पैदा करने का काम करते हैं। लेकिन सब राज्य सरकारें चोड़ और युकलिप्टस के वृक्ष लगा रही हैं।

आज उत्तरी यूरोप में 248 प्रतिशत और अमरीका में 34 प्रतिशत भाग में वन हैं, लेकिन वहां की सरकारें फिर भी वनों के संक्षण और संवर्द्धन की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठा रही हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिम तरह से इंग्लैंड में क्लोन एयर एकट पास किया गया है, क्या उस तरह का कानून हमारे यहां पास नहीं किया जा सकता है। अमरीका में डिपार्टमेंट आफ एनवायरनमेंटल कनजरवेशन है, जो इस काम को विनद रूप से करता है। क्या वैसा डिपार्टमेंट हमारे यहां नहीं बनाया जा सकता है? ताकि जिम्मेदारी पूरे तरीके से एक विभाग के अगल आए।

आज यहां पर हम वनों के विनाश के संदर्भ में विचार कर रहे हैं, जमीन के कटने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रहे हैं। वहां पर एक बात यह भी है कि हम लोगों की आदतें व्यक्तिगत तौर पर गन्दगी को पैदा करने की हैं। जो चीजें नदी-नालों को गन्दा करती हैं, हम लोग उन चीजों को बचा सकते हैं, मगर हमारी आदतें ऐसी हैं कि हम लोग बराबर इस तरीके

से उन चीजों को खुला छोड़ते हैं। किसी का पशु मरेगा तो उस को नदी में डालेंगे, किसी के यहां और कोई गन्दगी होनी तो उसे नदी नालों में डालेंगे, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज अपना कूड़ा नदी में डालेंगी, दूसरे तीसरे लोग भी यही करेंगे। उस के कारण आज पानी दूषित हो रहा है। जगह जगह लोगों को पीलिया का रोग हो रहा है, लोगों का स्वास्थ्य कमजोर हो रहा है। मगर इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हम इस मन्दर्भ में भी प्रान्त की सरकारों को और म्युनिसिपैलिटीज को आगाह करें, उन के सामने एक दृष्टिकोण रखें कि उन को इस के अनुसार कार्य करना चाहिए, अपने यहां के नदी नालों और वातावरण को स्वच्छ बनाने का कोशिश करना चाहिए।

वनो के मन्दर्भ में एक निवेदन मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से है। मैंने पिछले दिन काल अटेंशन के मन्दर्भ में भी कहा था कि जब तक हम हिमालयन रीजन के वनों को प्रान्त की सरकारों से लेकर अपने हाथ में, अर्थात् केन्द्र में नहीं लेंगे तब तक हिमालयन रीजन के वनों की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि प्रान्त की सरकारों के पास फंड्स की कमी होती है, वे अपनी योजना के विकास कार्यों के लिए वनों की रेवेन्यू पर बहुत कुछ निर्भर करती हैं। केन्द्र की सरकार को व्यापक हित में कम से कम हिमालयन रीजन के वनों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और उनकी सुरक्षा का दायित्व अपने ऊपर लेना चाहिए। वहां पर इस बात की कोशिश करना चाहिए कि हम ऐसे वनों को पैदा करें, ऐसे जंगलों को लगाएं जो जंगल वहां के वातावरण को बना सकें। जो वहां पानी के नये नये स्रोत पहले होते थे वे सूखते जा रहे हैं। वह हिमालयन

रीजन जोगंगा और यमुना जैसी नदियों को पानी देता है, आज वहां के लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है।

तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, जो प्रस्ताव यहां पर माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह ने रखा है उस के तहत कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सारे एकोलाजिकल बेलैन्स को बनाए रखने के लिए हिमालयन रीजन को अपने हाथ में ले। सॉयल कंजर्वेशन और दूसरे तीसरे कामों में जितना पैसा खर्च हो रहा है उसको वनों के संवर्द्धन में लगाए ता हमारे राष्ट्र का ज्यादा हित हो सकता है।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, first of all I thank Shri Digvijay Singh and Dr. Karan Singh for properly explaining this subject to the layman. Many of us are layman so far as this subject is concerned. This subject is a subject of debate in the global plane. Environment and ecological protection is a vast subject which is being discussed and debated at global level. Of course many points have been raised by Mr. Singh. He said that we are facing the problem of scarcity of good water. Water pollution is increasing daily. Air pollution also is on the increase. Without air and water nobody can live in this earth. Therefore, this question has to be gone into very seriously. While discussing this subject one can see very well how our forests are being denuded by the contractors. It is for profit that they do it. Regarding industrialists, even though we may make some kind of law and we try to implement that, nevertheless, they do things only for profit. For profit they will not mind killing not only animals and mammals but they will not mind killing even men for profit. That is the situation today. You may analyze the world environmental and ecological situation. Take the cities first: New York, London, Tokyo, Delhi, Calcutta and Moscow. You will find pollution is on the

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upper limits in New York, London and Tokyo. It is within permissible limits in Moscow and in Delhi.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not so in Old Delhi.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: You may correct me on that. We are not a developed country. So, pollution in Delhi is not much. Taking the whole world into account, it is in the upper limits in the developed, capitalist countries. Our country is an underdeveloped country. So, our whole approach to this question has to be specifically from the point of view of development, i.e. keeping in mind the development of our nation. About 60 per cent of our population is living under conditions of poverty. While discussing ecology, the whole question of development has to be kept in mind.

My friend referred to a conference held in Stockholm in 1972. In the U.N. Declaration on Environment. It was said:

"In the developing countries most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development. Millions of men still live under the lowest levels, incompatible with a decent human life, deprived of the necessities—as far as food, clothing, housing, education, health, and hygiene are concerned. Consequently, the developing countries must direct their efforts towards development, taking account of the priorities and the necessity of preserving and improving their environment. About industrialized countries, the environmental problems are generally connected with industrialization and with the development of technology."

Our Prime Minister was there in the conference, I am told. What does this approach tell us? It tells us that this ecological and environmental problem in an under developed country has to be linked with the development of the country as such.

I agree 100 per cent with Dr. Karan Singh's statement. While agreeing with him 100 per cent, I say that I do not object to annotations being made to divinity as well as Mother Earth and so many other things. But the main approach should be based on science and technology—on the attainments we have made in them till now; and we should accordingly define our approach to this question.

Keeping these things in mind. We have to take very many steps, as suggested by Dr. Karan Singh as well as by Shri Digvijay Singh. Our Government is aware of the situation; and they are taking certain steps. I have no hesitation in supporting them. But I would like to point out that nowadays there is some over-enthusiasm on the question of protecting ecology and improving environment. It is coming from areas where maximum development has been achieved. Those people who come to India or to some other under-developed country, do so both to sell their atom bombs, and also to advise them on ecology and environmental protection. I need not explain the effects of atom bombs on ecology. So, we have to be cautious about falling into their net.

I am making a request to the Prime Minister. She is now heading the Project Tiger. In Project Tiger certain people are there who are connected with the World Wild Life Fund International. This is an organisation everybody knows. People who are connected with these things know it. The president of this international organisation is the Netherlands Prince; he was involved in the Lockheed Scandal. He is the President.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Not he. The Duke of Edinburgh has taken over the presidentship.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Those are the kind of people who are protecting wild life, etc. About their activities there were two articles in Blitz. I do not want to read the whole thing;

with your permission I would quote some relevant part from what the Public Accounts Committee says in its report presented to the House in April 1975 regarding, amongst other things.

"...studies of bird migration conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Natural History Society. It is said in the report; yet another research project that has caused serious concern to the Committee is the study on the possibilities of dissemination of anthropoid-borne viruses by migratory birds conducted by the Bombay Natural History Society in collaboration with an explicitly military organisation of United States, Migratory Animals Pathological Survey (MAPS) the Smithsonian Institution which has also worked with the United States Army in identifying suitable areas for chemical and biological warfare tests when the United States army tested their biological warfare weapons in the Pacific in the 1960s. The Army conducted with the help of Port Derrick preliminary studies to find out if migratory birds would carry biological agents from the test zones into populated areas."

I have read this out because so many experts are coming to help us, to teach us; as Dr. Karan Singh pointed out many experts have come to teach Indians how to protect tigers. They may be good people but experience is this kind of espionage agencies are coming into the country wearing the masques of teaching us many things. Our government should be aware of this fact and I request the Prime Minister to take note of this fact.

Another thing is this. General statements on ecological balance, general statements about so many things, with the cover of divinity and our past etc., are all good, nobody objects to that. But while we approach this subject, the first thing that should come is the Declaration of 1972 which I have read out; it is stated there in that the first point for an undeveloped

country is to have the development of man; man is to be protected. We discuss all these questions. Why? We have to live on earth properly, with all the happiness possible; we must live eternally. For that purpose we discuss these things—Eco system is inter-related; universe is inter-related; nothing is separate; nothing is away. We humble human beings study these things for the sake of our own existence and for improving our own happiness.

Therefore, I request the Government of India to consider this. While we should have a full-fledged department as suggested by the hon. Mover—a full fledged ministry, I do not object to that—do not go with the preconceived approach, that this project or some other project should not be there. I can quote the example of the report made by experts. I am not an expert. At the same time I request the hon. Members to read the report of the task force, NCPEC, on the projects in the western ghats. They have studied three projects actually: one is the controversial silent valley project, the other is Kudremukh project and the third is the Kodachettri ore project. The question is the lay man, not a scientist who reads it, can understand one point that two standards are used. The nature of forests in this iron ore project as well as in this Silent Valley Project are one. Very rare forests available in the world and the flora and fauna are equally one. The whole thing to be protected is one.

This Committee feels that this Silent Valley Project should not be taken up and the other project could be taken up. I do not want to argue. We will get some time to discuss that. Therefore, I do not want to make any bald statement. I only request that Members of Parliament may read this Report and you will yourself judge. You will find that with a pre-conceived notion they went for studying. Within fourteen

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days nobody can study and they say 'local'. Local means what? People of the locality. Luckily the word 'Native' is not used by the Expert Committee. They have talked about the flora and fauna—has not been seen by them, but only heard of by them. On the basis of that they say you should not have the project. I am not arguing for Silent Valley Project as such. I am only saying that on the basis of proven scientific facts alone the project should be objected to, otherwise not.

I agree with the proposal made by an hon. member that before implementing it, it should be processed properly. I must submit one thing because our friends here have been talking about this subject 'non-politically'. It is not their fault, that they could only present like this. Ecological and environmental protection is also a political question. Today you should not have factories with boilers. You should have factories with close circuit, wherefrom no poisonous fume should be let out. There should be arrangement for purification of the poisonous air. Effluents should be processed before letting them out. Can our industry under take it? No. That can only be done when the profit motive is taken away from the industries.

We are talking of socialism. When are we getting socialism, I do not know? Therefore, I request the Prime Minister about one thing. I can understand your eagerness for protecting flora and fauna. But do not allow the experts to come from the foreign countries. Take them with a pinch of salt. You should not have W.W.F. They have the American connections. I do not want to go into the details of this subject. W.W.F. people bring some sexy lady dancers, sit in Five Star Hotels, see dance and dance together. This kind of people are not going to help us.

The Government of India should agree with the propositions made by

Shri Singh. I support them. With this, I conclude.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MAT^r INDIRA GANDHI): I am not replying to the debate. I am intervening with a few thoughts of my own. Due to unavoidable circumstances I was a little delayed. Therefore, I have not heard those who spoke earlier. I shall start with the last speaker.

I am glad to know that hon. Member is basically in agreement with the proposal that our forests and our ecology should be protected and conserved. He has also pointed out the dangers of the profit making system and I agree. It is where people are concerned with immediate profit that they do not hesitate to impose a future burden on society. This is the reason for our concern for ecology. We are not and we cannot be against development. The whole purpose of our planning and of our programmes is to improve the quality of life of the individual, of man. As the hon. Member has rightly stressed, we do consider man the most important. Perhaps it is because we are men and women, that we give ourselves this importance. I do not know whether in the scheme of things we really are or not. But how do we preserve Man? This is the question which has cropped up now. If some ideas come from the developed countries—we do not say they are entirely uninterested, they may have some ulterior motives and we should be careful about such motivation—but if they have acquired experience through their own industrialisation, we should learn from them to try to avoid the same mistakes.

Concern with ecology in India, as hon'ble members have pointed out, is not a new one. It has been there from time immemorial. It is mentioned in our vedas. It has nothing to do with region. It is concerned with the preservation of man, with the preservation of conditions on earth which will enable man to survive. It is our own fault that we have not been able to

line up to this. We find that a number of projects, although they have done good and have helped to develop an area, have also had side-effects which have done a great deal of harm. I am not commenting on any particular project. The one that the hon. member mentioned is under discussion, as he knows. But in other places also certain projects have resulted in deforestation which in time has caused siltation of rivers, floods and other such effects which have caused and are causing year after year tremendous damage to people. Surely, looking after these problems has nothing to do with anybody's advice from outside. The advice we take is on limited matters where the research and knowledge is not available to us otherwise. Basically many of our troubles today are due to the over-exploitation of the soil. This does not mean that fertiliser is bad. We are for the use of fertilisers, but not over-use. We have constantly to draw the line. We are trying out the concept—an idea which most have been known in India before, though not in modern times. This idea has come from abroad—of forest farming or social forestry, that is, developing forests in a particular way—an hon. member referred to the planting of spruce trees, pine trees, which dry up the soil, we should have mixed forests with trees which enrich the soil and can provide employment and enable the local people to earning a livelihood. Now we are laying stress on this aspect and we are going to lay stress on it in our planning. Already some States, notably Himachal, have taken steps in this direction.

Pollution is of two kinds. We have pollution in India because of our poverty and economic backwardness. But to my mind it is in no way different than the pollution caused by effluents, which result in pollution of the air we breathe and pollution of the water we drink and so on. Shortly a Bill will be coming up with regard to prevention of pollution of air. That is why we are trying to subject each development project to environmental

and socio-economic evaluation. We have crash programmes for afforestation and we are trying to plant on the edges of deserts. This has been successfully attempted in other countries.

Dr. Karan Singh raised the question of education. It is a very good point. Education or rather text-books are still under the purview of the State Governments although we have brought education in the Concurrent List. We are pursuing this matter. It is important to link ecology with every other subject. Correct attitudes must be inculcated in the child from the earliest age which affect his approach throughout his life. This is the responsibility of hon. Members and other responsible citizens. Where does the pressure come from? Whether it is the particular project now mentioned or some other project, the pressure is mostly from MPs and MLAs. Therefore, all of you here who are interested in the subject can create an awareness. There are reports by some scientists but other scientists do not always agree with them. This happens in all areas. It happens not only in science or ecology but in almost every area of national activity.

I should like to pay a tribute to those, specially in U.P., who have prevented contractors from cutting down their trees and have mounted a movement called the Chipko Movement. We can create this awareness amongst our people everywhere and be on the look out as to what is going on. Some decisions regarding projects make it difficult to safeguard particular areas. We are determined that we should not repeat such mistakes. We are trying to see how we can recover what has been lost earlier. In this, we do need the help of those who are interested in the subject.

There are expert committees and there is one—The National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination—to advise the Government. It consists of ecologists, naturalists, environmental specialists and heads of

(Shrimati Indira Gandhi)

concerned administrative Departments of Government. Their purpose is to review the existing legislation and administrative arrangements at the Central and State levels and to suggest new legislation where required and to also let us know how best we can conserve and protect the environment. This particular Committee is going to report next month.

Other hon'ble Members who have spoken from this side of the House, are already in touch with us. They have given us their ideas. We shall continue to keep contact with them also to see how we can expedite the work. And more important still is how to inculcate this feeling for our earth. It is not just an ideal, it is of practical necessity for the future and specially to India because we have found that apart from the conservation of flora and fauna, many of those developmental projects do harm to the people even in the present. We have to be concerned with the conservation of men and women who are living there. I can give the example of Kerala itself, its fisheries. When we decided to go in for deep sea fishing, I advised again and again that we must ensure that the local fishermen do not suffer. They must somehow be absorbed. But it has not happened and they have suffered. Therefore in doing something which was important from the point of view of development, important from the point of view of the whole area, we have harmed the local men and women—fishermen—who are there. I am giving only one example.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If we give the right of fishing to big multinational companies, then fishermen are bound to suffer.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: It does not concern with Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anywhere in the country, why Bengal?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Why should he not be interested in Bengal? It is all right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If deep sea fishing rights are given to those big private companies, then how can the rights of the small fishermen be protected?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Because of the economics of scale, the price and all such matters—who can afford those big trawlers and all those things—come into this. I think that some cooperative movement was tried but it was not too successful. But I do not want to get diverted. I feel very strongly on this issue that wherever we have any developmental plan we must look after not only the plant life, the forests, the animals but also the human beings of the area.

I should like to repeat that sometimes we try to think that by just having a big project there, we will help human beings. That has always not worked out.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त (शिमला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि आज इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर यहां विचार हो रहा है। पिछले तीन सालों में हिमाचल प्रदेश, काश्मीर और दूसरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में दरख्तों की कटाई बहुत बुरी तरह से की गई है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि तलहटी में भाखरा, गिरि-वाटा और पोंग बगरह जितने डैम बने हुए हैं, वे नदियों के बहाव के साथ आई हुई मिट्टी से भरते जा रहे हैं। इन बड़े बड़े प्राजेक्ट्स को बनाने में सारे देश की रकम लगी हुई है। वहां से मिट्टी को निकालने पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो जायेंगे।

17.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब हिमाचल प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी का सरकार बी, तो उसने यह निर्णय किया कि पांच पांच दरख्त उस परिवार के हर आदमी

को मिलेंगे, जिसके नाम जमीन है। जिन फमिलीज में दस या बीस मेम्बरज थे, उन सब ने पांच पांच पेड़ काट कर वे सब पेड़ खत्म कर दिये, जो पहाड़ों को गंगा होने से बचाते थे। जमींदारों के पास सब और टमाटर के लिए पेटों बनाने के लिए और कोई साधन नहीं है। उन्होंने पेटियां बनाने के लिए सब दरख्त काट दिये। वड़े वड़े ठेकेदारों के साथ मोदीबाजी हुई कि हम यहां पर पेपर मिल लगायेंगे, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिमला में ले कर चोपाल, रोडू, जुबल, ठ्यांग और कुमारसेन तक के सारे क्षेत्र में बहुत बेदरी में दरख्त काट दिये गये।

दरख्तों को बचाने का उचित तरीका वही है, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया है। हमारे देश में श्री संजय गांधी ने इस बारे में एक प्रोग्राम दिया था। कसौली में एक मीटिंग हुई। कालका से शिमला तक बस की सड़क के इर्द-गिर्द दरख्त लगाये गये। लेकिन उसके बाद इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

हम वन-महोत्सव मनाते हैं। बहुत से गंग इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। चीफ कनसरवेटर और कनसरवेटर वगैरह सब मिल कर चाय-पार्टी करते हैं। दरख्त लगाने के फोटो खिचवाने के बाद सब घर को चले जाते हैं। इस सब का कोई रिजल्ट नहीं निकलता है।

पहाड़ों से मिट्टी के खिसकने को रोकने के लिए यह लाजिमी है कि प्रदेश सरकारें सिर्फ भ्रष्टाचार देने के बजाये पहाड़ों पर पेड़ लगवाने का इन्तजाम करें। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि किसी खास तरह के पत्तों वाले पेड़ लगाये जायें। जहां जैसी जमीन है, वहां उस तरह के पेड़ लगाये जाने चाहिए—चीड़, दियार, कैंल और खिड़की के पेड़ लगाये जाने चाहिये। चूंकि पेड़ काटने पर पाबंदी लगाने से राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी में कमी होती है, इस लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ से उन्हें अनुदान मिलना चाहिए। हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकार को जंगलात के

कटने से 32 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होती है। उस आमदनी के खत्म होने पर राज्य सरकार को अनुदान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जंगलात के अफसरान को सख्त हिदायत दी जाये कि कहीं कोई दरख्त न काटा जाये और वन-महोत्सव के समय जो दरख्त लगें, उनकी पूरी हिफाजत की जाये।

यहां पर जंगली जानवरों की हिफाजत की बात कही गई है। आज वे कहीं नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं रियासत पटियाला की कंडी घाट तहसील का रहने वाला हूं। वहां कोई दरख्त नहीं काटा जाता था, जब तक कि हिज हाइनेज इजाजत नहीं देते थे। लेकिन आज वहां काफी पेड़ कट चुके हैं। मैं यह बताना अपना फर्ज समझता हूं कि अगर भारत सरकार इस बारे में सुस्त रही, तो फलइस न सिर्फ जारी रहेंगे, बल्कि वे बढ़ भी जायेंगे। आज करोड़ों रुपये की फसलों का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस सब का कारण एक ही है कि हिमालय पर्वत की चोटियों पर से दरख्त काटे जा रहे हैं।

हमें खुशी है कि हमारे माननीय नेता राम लाल जी जो हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री बने हैं, उन्होंने 25 परसेंट जंगली का कटना बन्द करा दिया है। मगर उस के मुकाबले में हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि राज्य सरकार को कुछ पैसा भी मिले वरना जितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और जो जंगलात के अंदर अफसर लगे हुए हैं उन को तनख्वाहें हम कहां से देंगे? एक बात यह भी है कि वहां जो दरख्तों से बिरोजा निकाला जाता है इसे अन्धाधुन्ध निकालने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह केवल उन्हीं दरख्तों से निकाला जाय जो इस को डिजर्ब करते हैं। अगर इस तरह से अन्धाधुन्ध बिरोजा निकालेंगे और उन दरख्तों में एक के बजाय कई कट लगाए जाएंगे तो उन दरख्तों की मियाद एक दो साल में खत्म हो जायगी।

[श्री कृष्णदत्त]

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां जो दरख्त लगाए जाएं वे वहां की जमीन के माफिक होने चाहिए। ऐसे दरख्त नहीं लगाने चाहिए जो वहां की जमीन के माफिक न पड़ते हों। जो वहां झाई एरिया है वहां वह पेड़ लगने चाहिए जो उस जगह की सॉयल के अनकूल हों।

भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को इस बात की हिदायत करे कि सारे हिमालयन रोजन में जंगल कटने बन्द होने चाहिए। यह जो देश के अंदर आज विपदाएं आ रही हैं जिस से करोड़ों रुपये की फसलें बरबाद होती हैं और आदमी मरते हैं यह इन्हीं जंगलों के कटने की वजह से है। इसलिए भारत सरकार इस और तवज्जह दे और नाजायज तरीके से दरख्त काटने को जर्म करार दे। जिस गरीब को मकान बनाने की जरूरत है उस को उस के मकान की जरूरत के अनुसार दरख्त काटने दिया जाय लेकिन यह नहीं कि वह उस से एक्सेस काटे। आज जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है इस प्रथा को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ठेकेदार जंगलों का शोषण कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक कार्पोरेशन की बात है कि कार्पोरेशन घाटे में जा रहे हैं तो उन कार्पोरेशन में क्या होता है कि उस में ज्यादा कर्मचारी हैं और उस में ऐसे आदमी आ जाते हैं जो फारेस्ट को समझते नहीं हैं। ऐसे ऐसे आदमी लगाए जाते हैं जो टेक्निकल नहीं हैं। राज्य सरकारों को इस बात की हिदायत होनी चाहिए कि इस तरह की धांधली वहां न चलने दें। हिमालय पर्वत के क्षेत्र के जो जंगल हैं चाहे वह काश्मीर में हों, नागालैंड में हों, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश या हिमाचल प्रदेश में हों, कहीं भी हों उन की रक्षा करना और उन्हें बढ़ाना भारत सरकार का पहला फर्ज है। माननीय श्री दिग्विजय सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उस को बिलकुल अच्छा समझता हूँ और उस की तारीफ करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two hours have been allotted to this discussion under Rule 193. We have got only about 15 minutes now.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, you give 5 minutes to each speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if we give 5 minutes each, Mr. Satyanarayan Rao, we may not be able to conclude this because at this rate we have to go up to 8 O'Clock. We have got Half-an-hour discussion also. Now, Mr. Jethmalani from this side will speak. Then the Minister will reply. Then we will go on with the Half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): The time for this discussion should be extended and every Member who wants to participate should be given a chance.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is an important discussion. Sir, you know the importance that the Prime Minister attached to this. That is why it is better to extend the time by one hour. Half-an-hour discussion can be postponed.

श्री राम लाल राहू (मिमरिख): हमारा टाइम नहीं काटा जाना चाहिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभत): हाउस का टाइम इस के लिए बढ़ाया जाय।

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Why should you stop this discussion now and why should it be postponed?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Misra is insisting on the Half-an-hour discussion. It has been already announced.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is no doubt a very important subject, but there are only a few points to be emphasized, and many Members have already spoken. So, we may extend by half an hour. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by half an hour?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speakers will take only a few minutes each. The Minister may require ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The half an hour discussion will be taken up after half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be done.

There are a couple of things which I would like to say, but again I must give him credit by confessing that they are really like corollaries to the main theorem which he has propounded.

that there is an inevitable conflict between the requirements of man's survival and the preservation of the pristine condition of the planet on which an inscrutable providence has cast us, and that there is inevitable also a tremendous conflict between the disposal of the products of the human system and man's non-human activities, and the purity of the environment and that raises a serious problem which I think is going to be the main problem of the future, the problem of recycling our wastes.

All our scientific activities, including those of the department which the Prime Minister controls, must be directed to determine how much is the supportable population which the land mass in this country can stand and sustain. There are many people in this country who would like to build a monument to the memory of our young colleague who is with us no more, but one lesson at least which he had to give to India, a lesson in giving which he really put his thumb on the nail, is that the future of this country lies in a rigorous control of numbers if we are to survive. While he rigorously propounded his thesis and executed it—I do admire him, and I will continue to admire him for that—let me only say this that I am still in violent disagreement with him upon some of the methods of achieving that goal. I suggest, and I do not have much time to go into this topic but it is a matter of great importance, that those who wish to build a monument to his memory will perhaps build the most glorious monument to his memory !

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

they and we decide, here and now, that the control of population in this country shall not be a matter of any party controversy and that it shall always be a matter of national consensus.

18 hrs.

when we do decide that numbers will have to be controlled by scientific methods, we shall see that our plans and our policies apply uniformly to all economic classes, the rich and the poor, that they apply to all religious groups because let us, in this secular State, make it clear that the control of numbers is a matter of national necessity and it is not opposed either to the law of nature or to any religious faith of any kind or denomination.

What is more important than this is my further disagreement with the departed soul that all programmes and policies of family planning and control of numbers must be preceded by a rigorous attempt to lay down an educational, a clinical and a legislative base. After that kind of base is laid, then alone can these policies succeed.

The second thought which I wish to share with the House is the inevitable connection between the severe damage to our environment and the bureaucratic corruption that exists in this country. I am not at the moment blaming the Government for corruption. But let us at least recognise that corruption exists and this corruption is a very fertile form and a copious form of the damage to our environment.

Take the phenomenon of deforestation which is going on apace. Go today, if you want to see deforestation in its ugliest form, to Chhotanagpur, Singhbhum district, and see what is being done to our national forest wealth by the locals. It is being done with the active cooperation of the guards, it is being done with the active cooperation of the policemen and those whose duty it is to protect our national

wealth. Go and see it for yourself. If the Government does not take strict steps to prevent this, I am afraid, ultimately posterity will have to make a very severe judgement upon the Government and upon its performance.

Take our soil erosion, the conduct of people who live on our beaches and on our sea-coast. The distinguished Prime Minister talked of the fishermen of Kerala. The example which she gave was rather fishy. Otherwise, there is nothing to which any one can take exception to what she said. But it is again the work of cooperation between corrupt bureaucrats and those who are callously insensitive to the requirements of human environment?

Our depletion of marine life is mainly due to the fact that there has been a haphazard growth of industry. The haphazard growth of industry is the direct result of official connivance in persistent violation of the rules which govern the setting up of industries. I do not suggest that we have evolved a real ecological code; nor have we devised a system by which our industries are subjected to ecological tests and evaluation in terms of ecology. But still there are elementary rules which if they were followed during the last 20 to 30 years, this haphazard development would have been avoided and the damage caused to our marine life and damage to our atmosphere and health would not have occurred.

Lastly, just as Mr. Digvijay Singh told us that a subject dear to him is the preservation of environment, a subject dear to me which has brought me into this parliament next to the preservation of human liberty, is the eradication of slums, these ugly excrecence which continue like ugly pox marks upon the otherwise lovely face of this country. These are copious sources of damage to our environment. I do not see the slightest evidence of any Government action in the matter of removing and eradicating slums. I

hope, my young friend here will not be disheartened, will not be demoralised, because ultimately the most noble intentions somehow are buried under the apathy of Parliament, under bureaucratic insolence and indifference and sometimes ignorant, if not malicious, party hostility. I hope he and I will live together to see that his problems are solved and so are mine. But let me only say this on behalf of my Party that my Party collectively and every individual Member of my Party will pledge himself and the Party to assist him in the realisation of the goals that he has talked to us about this evening.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो दिग्विजय साहब यहां पर डिस्कशन लाये हैं, यह चर्चा लाये हैं उसके बाद इनकी विजय ही नहीं, दिग्विजय हुई है। इस पर जितने भी स्पीकर्स बोले हैं, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि सभी ने इसकी सराहना की है। हमारे जेठमलानी जी ने हमारे दोस्त श्री संजय जी को, उनके जिंदा रहने पर तो नहीं, उनके मरने के बाद ट्रिब्यूट पेश किये हैं, उनकी तारीफ की है यह और भी खुशी की बात है।

मैं आपकी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यूथ कांग्रेस के जो नेता थे उनके नेतृत्व में पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम चालू किया गया था। जब दिग्विजय जी यह डिस्कशन लाये तो वे यह डिस्कशन उसी पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाये। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम क्या है? इसमें सब से पहले कार्यक्रम है ट्री प्लान्टेशन का, दूसरा है क्लीनलीनेस का, तीसरा है फेमिली प्लानिंग का, चौथा है एडल्ट एजुकेशन का और पांचवा जिसको आप रोजाना बात करते हैं वह है एंटी डोरी का।

जब ट्री प्लान्टेशन का काम वे कर रहे थे तो उस समय हमारे वाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे कि यह पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम क्या है।

यह समाज में मजाक हो रहा है। अब वे इसको रियलाइज कर रहे हैं। फेमिली प्लानिंग का कार्यक्रम मैंने अपनी स्टेज में बहुत जोरों से इम्प्लोमेंट किया है, मैं वहां इसका चेयरमैन भी रहा हूँ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Do not include anybody in the Cabinet who has more than three children.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why not two children? Perhaps, you may have three children. How many children have you?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Three.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you have said, more than three.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: There are some Chief Ministers and also Ministers at the Centre, including the Ministers of Planning and Family Planning, having a dozen children each.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I suggest two children, so that you will also be cornered.

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : यह जो ट्री प्लान्टेशन का काम है, यह हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं पूरी दुनिया में इसको चलाया जाता है। हमारे यहां सालाना जो फ्लड्स आते हैं वे इसी वजह से आते हैं और हमें सालाना 6 सौ करोड़ रुपया इन पर खर्च करना पड़ता है। ये फ्लड्स जंगल काटने की वजह से आते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जंगलों को काटा जा रहा है। क्यों काटा जा रहा है? पापुलेशन अधिक होने की वजह से इनको काटा जाता है। क्योंकि पापुलेशन को खाना चाहिए और जंगलों को काट कर जमीन को रिक्लेम किया जाता है और जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है उन्हें वह जमीन दी जाती है। इसकी वजह से हमारे फॉरेस्टेशन को बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए इस चीज को ध्यान में रखकर ही फेमिली प्लानिंग का कार्यक्रम चजानी भी बहुत जरूरी है। फॉरेस्ट्री भी बहुत जरूरी है। यह एक कम्युनिटी

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

प्रोग्राम है। यही नहीं, मैं तो यह भी सुझाव दूंगा कि जितनी भी हमारी नदियां हैं उनके किनारे किनारे भी हमें दरख्त लगाने चाहिए। ईस्ट से वेस्ट और नार्थ से साउथ सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने दरिया हैं, नदियां हैं उनके किनारे किनारे अगर पेड़ लगाए जाते हैं तो यह हजारों मील का एरिया हो जाता है और इससे बहुत मदद मिल सकती है। जंगलों की भी जो कमी महसूस हो रही है इस तरह से वह पूरी हो सकती है। इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी है।

जहाँ तक क्लीनलीनेस का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहूंगा कि रूरल एरियाज को भी साफ करना चाहिये। यह कहा जाता है कि इंडस्ट्रीज की वजह से वातावरण खराब हो रहा है, दूषित हो रहा है। इंडस्ट्रीज के मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रीज के वगैर काम हमारा जो है वह चलने वाला नहीं है, भारत की जो समस्याएँ हैं वे हल होने वाली नहीं हैं। केवल एग्रिकल्चर पर डिपेंड करके जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट का प्रोब्लम है उसको साल्व नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस वास्ते इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन किसी भी इंडस्ट्री को एस्टैबलिश करने से पहले एनवायरनमेंटल पाल्यूशन के बारे में जो कमेटी बनी हुई है, प्रोग्राम को कॉन्फ़िडेंस करने के बारे में जो कमेटी बनी हुई है, उसकी सलाह ली जानी चाहिये और पता लगाया जाना चाहिये कि उसकी स्थापना में कहीं वातावरण दूषित तो नहीं हो जाएगा और उसकी सलाह लेने के बाद ही उस इंडस्ट्री को क्लीयरेंस र्मिटिफिकेशन मिलना चाहिये। तभी उसके वास्ते लाइसेंस दिया जाए, उसमें पहले नहीं। पुरानी दिल्ली में जरूरत नहीं है इस तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज की। आप देखें कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास तक धुआँ निलकता हुआ आपको दिखाई देता है। उससे सँहत खराब हो रही है, कैंसर हो रहा है। तरह तरह की

बीमारियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं। इन सब चीजों का आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

फैमिली प्लानिंग का प्रोग्राम जब तक इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं होता है उस वक़्त तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। जो भी प्रोग्राम है इंडस्ट्रीज का, एग्रिकल्चर का या अनएम्प्लायमेंट प्रोब्लम है, फैमिली प्लानिंग किए बगैर कोई भी प्रोग्राम सफल नहीं हो सकता है। जब भारत आजाद हुआ तब उसकी आबादी तीस करोड़ थी। हर साल डेढ़ करोड़ हमारे देश में बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं। आस्ट्रेलिया जहाँ मैं गया था उसकी कुल आबादी डेढ़ करोड़ है। हम से डबल उसको टैरिटररी है। एक आस्ट्रेलिया हमारे देश में हर साल पैदा हो रहा है। वहाँ पर अनएम्प्लायमेंट नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप फैमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम को सीरियसली इम्प्लेमेंट करें। संजय गांधी ने यह बात कही थी। इसी एक स्लोगन के सहारे जनता गवर्नमेंट पावर में आई थी। जेठमलानी जी ने उधर बैठ कर भाषण किया है। मुझे खुशी है कि अब तो वह कम से कम उनकी तारीफ कर रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि फैमिली प्लानिंग हो। इस में पाटों का सवाल नहीं है। जनता पाटों हो, सी पी आई हो सब का मिल कर इसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तब तक कुछ हासिल आप नहीं कर सकते हैं।

एडवर्टिस एजुकेशन प्रोग्राम पर भी आपको जोर देना होगा। यूथ काँग्रेस ने जो पीछे सूची प्रोग्राम दिया था उस में यह भी एक था। एडवर्टिस एजुकेशन में उनको जंगलों के महत्व इत्यादि के बारे में भी बताया जाना चाहिये। उनको बताया जाना चाहिये किस किस तरह से फिजा खराब होती है और उसकी वजह से लोगों की कितनी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है। गाँवों में इस प्रोग्राम को ले जाना होगा। जंगल न काटे जाएँ इसको हमें उनको बताया होगा, एजुकेट करना

होगा। ये जितने प्रोग्राम हैं इनको लाज स्केल में हाथ में लेना होगा।

हमारे दम्पत्य सिह जी एक छाब देख रहे थे और उनका वह छाब आज पूरा हुआ है। 1972 में हम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ गुजरात गए थे। उस वक्त वह छाब देख रहे थे कि वह मेम्बर बनेंगे तो इस तरह की चीजें हाउस में लाएंगे और पूरे देश को दृष्टि में रख कर इस तरह का इंतजाम करवाएंगे। उनका यह छाब पूरा हो रहा है। कमेटी आप बनाएं। उस में सभी पार्टियों के लोग रहे और आप को भी उसका मेम्बर बनाएं। मैं इस डिस्कशन को यहाँ लाने के लिए उनको मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): This problem of ecological balance is a global problem and I am not a man who has given up all hopes. I am hopeful that as human beings, as a human society, we have survived so many years and overcome so many problems and we will overcome this problem also. As my friends have already stated, ecological balance problems is more prevalent in the capitalist developed countries than in the socialist countries. Why is it so? It has been said that profit-motive is existing in the capitalist countries. It is they who create this problem whereas, in the Socialist Countries, they have this system where a man loves a man where there is no profit-motive. We find that in the Soviet Union, they have solved this problem in toto. In my country, I hope this Parliament will not be a place where we simply talk or simply debate and disperse. It should not be a place for reciting rituals. The intention expressed by my friend, Shri Singh is quite justified. You would have seen what is happening in my country. I am not a pandit in the matter but I say that whatever forestry we had before Independence, we had lost those forests. Forest Departments were not there. After the Forest Departments had come into being,

forests have disappeared; forests have been looted. You go to North or you go to South India or you go to my State. Everywhere it is so. Just now my friend has stated about the forests of Chhota Nagpur, the forests of West Bengal. How can you say that you can keep the forests in tact? Lakhs and lakhs of our agricultural adivasi labourers are starving. How can you save the forests? As my friend said you must improve the economic conditions of our people remaining in the forests areas. Otherwise there is no chance of forests being survived. For this reason also you must take steps for enforcing land reforms laws. You come and see our place. In 1978 no floods took place in West Bengal. This year there are floods in U.P. and in Bihar. We are apprehensive that the waters of the Ganges and the Gomti would be going to West Bengal and we shall be having floods again. The main reason is that deforestation is going on in the Himalayan belt. So, effective steps should be taken. You should see to it that the forest contract is not given to a contractor. At least the connivance between the forest officials and the contractors must be broken. Now I come to pollution of rivers. We believe that the river Ganges purifies everything. Now the Ganges Water is the dirtiest water because it is polluted by the industrial effluents. They fall in the Ganges and the Ganges is being silted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not say that Ganges Water is the dirtiest.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The capitalist system has made the Ganges also the dirtiest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ganga is a tirth.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I am speaking something else. In Orissa I had gone to a place called Badrinagar. There is a Birla Paper Mill on the river side. Due to the paper mills, the entire water, at least thousands of

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

miles of river water is polluted. You cannot even drink that water. It is not fit for cultivation purposes. The other paper mills are also doing the same thing. I would submit that certain effective steps should be taken. Something has been spoken about Vedas; something from Upanishads have also been quoted. Ganges is a *Punya Vahini*. Our noble thinker, our National Songster, the great Tagore adored India. He said that the Ganges and Yamuna are like the milk:

‘सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दोस्ताँ हमारा,

हम बुलबुले हैं हमका, यह गुलिस्ताँ हमारा ।

That was how the song was sung, Before Independence we suffered. Even after 34 years of Independence we are where we were. Naturally, Sir, it is a question of system. It is a question of politics. It is a question of economics. If some persons and friends want to say that it has no link with economics, no link with politics or no link with sociology then they are entirely wrong. If you do not look at it from economic and political points of view then you will talk only good intentions; the Resolution may be passed and a new department gets opened but no problem will get solved.

Sir, I support the mover of the Resolution and think that something concrete will be done.

श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा (बस्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की प्राकृतिक वनसम्पदा की रक्षा कर के हवा, पानी और पर्यावरण को दूषित होने से रोकना बहुत जरूरी है। मध्यप्रदेश में बस्तर वनों से अच्छा बित क्षेत्र है। वनों की वजह से वहाँ पर बारहों महीने बारिश होती रहती है। हमारे बुजुर्गों का कहना है कि वनों की वजह से वहाँ पर गर्मी कम होती थी और बारहों महीने बारिश होती रहती थी। आज बस्तर में वनों का कटाव बहुत जोरों से हो रहा है, जिससे वहाँ के आदिवासी बहुत भयभीत हो रहे हैं। आदिवासी हमेशा वनों में रहते हैं और उनका

जीवन तथा आर्थिक स्थिति वनों पर ही आधारित है। वे स्वतंत्र रूप से वनों में काम करते हैं और जीवन के निर्वाह के लिये वनों की उपज पर निर्भर हैं।

मध्यप्रदेश शासन की ओर से जो वन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन बना हुआ है, उसका सारा जोर जंगलों के धाटने की तरफ ही है। आज वनों का जितना रोपण नहीं हो रहा है, उतनी कटाई हो रही है, इसलिये वहाँ की जलवायु में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। गर्मी बढ़ रही है और वर्षा भी घटती जा रही है। आदिवासियों को डर है कि जंगलों की कटाई होने से वहाँ की जमीन बंजर न हो जाये। हम चाहते हैं कि वहाँ के साल जंगल उसी हालत में रहने चाहियें। कॉर्पोरेशन वहाँ पर देवदार और यूकैलिप्टस के जंगल लगा रहा है। इससे वहाँ की जलवायु बहुत दूषित हो रही है। साल के जंगल से वातावरण हरा-भरा रहता है और बारिश होती है। आदिवासियों को भी साल जंगल से ज्यादा लाभ होता है। इसलिये उन जंगलों को बनाये रखना चाहिये और पाइन के वृक्ष तथा नीलगिरि के झाड़ू कम लगाने चाहियें, क्योंकि आदिवासियों के जीवन से उनका ज्यादा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

मैं उसी क्षेत्र की एक नदी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। बैलाडीला आयन और क्षेत्र में एक संकनी नदी है, जिसका सारा पानी लाल दिखाई देता है। इसलिये वहाँ के आदिवासी उसको खत नदी या रैड रिवर कहते हैं। बैलाडीला माइन का सारा पानी उस नदी में आता है और सारी नदी दूषित हो चुकी है। उस पानी को पीने से बस्तर आदिवासियों में बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उस नदी पर बाँध बनाया जाये और पानी को रोक कर उसे साफ किया जाये।

श्री श्री० नामग्याल (लाहाख) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मोशन माननीय श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने इस ऐबान में रखा है

मैं उस के लिए उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। ऊपर वाले ने मुझे एक ऐसी जगह पैदा किया है जहाँ यह जो दरख्तों का सवाल है उस से हम को हमेशा के लिए दूर रखा है। लेकिन उस साथ-साथ कुछ ऐसी वाइल्ड स्पेसीज हैं जो हमारे इलाके में जहाँ तक हमारा ख्याल है, मर रहे हैं। जनरल दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने भी उस इलाके का चन्द साल पहले विजिट किया था। उस इलाके में 24 ऐसी वाइल्ड स्पेसीज हैं जिन में से 8 बिग गैम्स की स्पेसीज हैं और बाकी दूसरी स्माल गैम्स की हैं। वह हमारे भारत देश के और किसी भी कोने में नहीं हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी भी स्पेसीज हैं जो बिल्कुल एक्सटिन्क्ट होने को आ गई हैं। मिमाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि केवल 4 ब्लैक फ्रैन्स ही लडाख रीजन में दिखाई दे रही हैं। पिछले साल दो थी, इस साल अब चार हो गई। इसी तरह स्नो-लेपर्ड्स हैं और कुछ और स्पेसीज हैं जो एक्सटिन्क्ट स्पेसीज हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात कहे बर्गर नहीं रह सकता। जहाँ तक मेरी याददाश्त है, मैडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने शायद 1974 में एक डायरेक्टिव ईश्यू किया था, जितनी भी वहाँ पर फोर्सेज हैं, पैरा मिनिट्री फोर्सेज हैं या लोकल हंटर्स हैं उन को स्ट्रिक्टली आर्डर दिया था कि कोई भी जो वहाँ के जानवर हैं उन का शिकार न किया जाय। नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज उस प्रोटेक्शन की वजह से उन की पापुलेशन बढ़ी है। उस से पहले यह हुआ था कि उस इलाके में हमें चार लड़ाइयाँ लड़नी पड़ीं, तीन बार पाकिस्तान के साथ और एक बार चाइना के साथ। उस की वजह से लोकल लोगों का भी काफी आर्म्स और एम्प्लूनिशंस से कॉन्टैक्ट हुआ और उस के नतीजे में बहुत सारी स्पेसीज एक्सटिन्क्ट होने को आ गई थी। तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 1974 में यह आर्डर दिया था। उस की वजह से आज हमें काफी पापुलेशन उन की बढ़ती नजर आ रही है।

डा० सलीम अली साहब की सरकारदगी में एक टीम भी वहाँ भेजी थी और उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दी थी जैसा कि डा० कर्ण सिंह जिक्र किया था कि वहाँ पर एक नेशनल पार्क बनाया जाय। उसी सिलसिले में वहाँ एक वाइल्ड लाइफ सैंक्चुअरी के लिए भी उन्होंने रेकमेंड किया था। मैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि लडाख में वाइल्ड लाइफ सैंक्चुअरी का होना बहुत ही जरूरी है ताकि जो बहुत सारी स्पेसीज एक्सटिन्क्ट होने को आ गई हैं उन को बचाया जा सके।

दूसरा एक प्वाइंट में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जैसे कि एक डिबेट यहाँ पर पापुलेशन के बारे में हुई कि पापुलेशन कंट्रोल होना चाहिए और यह सही बात है पापुलेशन कंट्रोल होना आवश्यक है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक बात बिल्कुल इस के उलटे चल रही है। हमारी जम्मू और काश्मीर की सरकार ने एक यह फसला किया है कि आबादी के हिसाब से पैसा बांटा जाय। उस का असर यह हो रहा है, क्यों कि आबादी तो हमारी बहुत ही कम है, इसलिये पैसा भी हमें बहुत कम मिल रहा है। तो लोग अब यह कह रहे थे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदमी पैदा करो तभी जा कर हमें कुछ ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा। मैं हिन्द सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि या तो यह क्राइटीरिया बदल दिया जाय नहीं तो यह हमारे उसूल के बिल्कुल खिलाफ चीज होगी। अगर पापुलेशन को ही क्राइटीरिया रखना है तो हम जो दूर दराज के रहने वाले हैं, बोर्डर एरिया के रहने वाले हैं, उन को तो कभी कुछ मिलेगा ही नहीं। बड़ी बड़ी सिटीज, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली बर्गरह में ही सारा पैसा चला जायगा। दूर दूर रहने वालों के लिए, पहाड़ों पर रहने वालों के लिए तो कुछ पैसा ही नहीं मिलेगा। लिहाजा मेरी गुजारिश है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस में ख़ास तौर से इन्टरेस्ट ले और वहाँ की सरकार को डायरेक्टिव दे कि इस सिलसिले में जो क्राइटीरिया बनाया गया है,

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

वह बदला जाय, वरना आज वहाँ लोग कहते हैं कि हमें डवेलपमेंट के लिये पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है, इस लिये आबादी को बढ़ाया जाय।

इन चन्द अलफाज के साथ मैं श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी को दोबारा मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, इन्होंने इस मोके पर बहुत मौजू सवाल पेश किया है, जो आज के जमाने में एक अहम सवाल है और खास तौर पर इन हालात में जब कि हमारे सामने फ्लूड की मोबलम पेश है। जो बड़े-बड़े पुराने प्राजेक्ट्स प्राप ने बनाये हैं जैसे भाखड़ा डैम और दूसरे डैम्स, उन के लिये कहा जाता है कि उन की लाइफ भी शार्टन हो रही है, क्योंकि जो डी-फारेस्टेशन हो रहा है, दरख्त काटे जा रहे हैं, उन से पानी का कटाव बढ़ रहा है, सिल्ट बढ़ती जा रही है और इस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इन प्राजेक्ट्स की उम्र कम होती जा रही है। लिहाजा इस तरफ सरकार को खास तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

श्री रामलाल राहो (मिसरिख) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सिंह साहब के द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा गया है, वह बहुत उचित समय पर रखा गया है और मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन इस में इन्होंने कहा है कि भू-सम्पत्ति का व्यापक दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, मैं इस बात को समझ नहीं पाया। वे जब इस का जवाब देंगे तो कृपा कर बतलायें कि भू-सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग कैसे हो रहा है? जो लकड़ी जंगलों में काटी जा रही है, अगर आप उस का हिसाब लगायें तो आज से चार-पाँच साल पहले लकड़ी का जो भाव था, आज उस का चार गुना हो गया है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज लकड़ी का उपयोग इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है, स्वाभाविक है आदमी को अपनी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये लकड़ी लेनी पड़ती है। इमारत में लकड़ी लगती है, रेल के डिब्बे बनते हैं, नाव बनाने के काम में आती है, बड़े-बड़े

जहाजों के बनाने के काम में आती है और जो बच जाती है, वह जलाने के काम में आती है—तो आप देखेंगे कि इस का दुरुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। दूसरी सम्पत्ति वह है जो भूगर्भ में छुपी हुई है, जैसे कोयला, लोहा—इन सब का सदुपयोग हो रहा है। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि इन का उपयोग पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक मात्रा में हो रहा है। और इन के उपयोग से जो दूषित चीजें निकल रही हैं उस का प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और उस से नुकसान हो रहा है।

अब जहाँ तक लकड़ी का सवाल है, लकड़ी की आवश्यकता देश को है। उस के कटाव को रोका जाय, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि लकड़ी के कटाव से नदियों का पटाव बढ़ता जा रहा है और उस के कारण बाढ़ों का प्रकोप बढ़ता जा रहा है। वन कट रहे हैं, जिस की वजह से पहाड़ों की मिट्टी खिसक-खिसक कर नदियों में आ रही है, नदियों की सतह ऊँची होती जा रही है, पानी के सिमटने की क्षमता कम होती जा रही है, उस का फैलाव बढ़ता जा रहा है जिस से लाखों एकड़ जमीनों में फसलें नष्ट हो रही हैं। वनों के कटने से, जो वातावरण था, वह खराब होता जा रहा है, पेड़ों से वातावरण को साफ करने में मदद मिलती थी, वह अब नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि लकड़ी के कटने को रोका नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन ऐसा जरूर हो सकता है और जिस की तरफ सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये कि यदि कहीं पर एक पेड़ काटा जाय तो उस की जगह पर पाँच नये पेड़ लगाये जायें।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि लकड़ी वाले जो पेड़ वनों में लगाये जाते हैं, वे 10-5 साल में तैयार होते हैं। अगर जमीन के कटाव को रोकने की बात सरकार के दिमाग में है तो जैसा हरीश रावत जी ने भी कहा था, मैं भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े

पत्तों वाली बेलें लगाइये। मैं तो यह भी कहता हूँ कि आप फलनेवाली छोटी-छोटी झाड़ियाँ लगाइये, बरसात के दिनों पानी से जो कटाव होता है उन को झाड़ीदार पौधों और बेलों से रोका जा सकता है, जिस से कटाव रुके। यह खाली पहाड़ पर ही नहीं बल्कि जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था, नदियों के किनारे भी हो रहा है और जो कटाव हो रहा है, उस की मिट्टी नदियों में मिमटती जा रही है। इसी तरह से खेतों का कटाव होने के कारण उन का उपयोग कृषि के लिए नहीं हो पा रहा है। भूमि संरक्षण के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं लेकिन कारगर तरीके से उस में आप सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसलिए ऐसे कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है, जिस से दूषित वातावरण न बने। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रदूषण के दो कारण बताये, जिन में से एक कारण 'गरीबी' का बताया और दूसरा और कोई बताया। यह सही है कि गरीबी है लेकिन गरीबी क्यों है। अगर हम वनों को काटने पर रोक लगावें, तो नहीं लगा सकते, जंगलों को कटने से नहीं रोक सकते क्योंकि शहरों में तो लोगों को गैस मिल जाती है, केरासिन आयल मिल जाता है और इंधन मिल जाता है लेकिन जो गांव के लोग हैं उन को क्या आप गैस का चूल्हा दे पा रहे हैं या कोयला और केरोसिन आयल दे रहे हैं जैसा कि आप शहरों में दे रहे हैं। अगर उन को पका हुआ भोजन नमीब होना है, तो उस के लिए तो उन्हें जंगलों से लकड़ी लेनी ही पड़ेगी क्योंकि उन के लिए लकड़ी ही एकमात्र सहारा है। अगर आप उस पर रोक लगाएंगे, तो उस से वे लोग प्रभावित होंगे। आज उन को न सिर्फ कपड़ा ही नहीं मिल पा रहा है बल्कि अच्छा भोजन भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आखिर इस की जिम्मेदारी किस की है। 33 साल से आप का सरकार हैं और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी भी 12 साल से प्रधान मंत्री रही हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी हटाने का जो नारा उन्होंने बुलन्द किया था, क्या वह

कारगर हो पाया। यह नारा दिया गया था लेकिन उस को हटाने की व्यवस्था आप ने की है? आज गरीब गरीब है, इस में दोष किस का है? इस में आप का दोष है, सरकार का दोष है। आप की आर्थिक नीति ऐसी रही है जिस से गरीबी और बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। आप ने उस पर रोक नहीं लगाई और उस पर रोक आप नहीं लगा पा रहे हैं। अगर गरीबी के कारण ही वातावरण दूषित है, तो यह बना रहेगा और इस को आप रोक नहीं पाएंगे। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ :

जब जब भूखा इन्सान रहेगा।

घरती पर तूफान रहेगा।।

यह तूफान रुक नहीं सकता, इस को रोक नहीं जा सकता। अगर आप को लोगों की भूख मिटानी है, आप को गरीबी मिटानी है, तो आप को अपनी आर्थिक नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। खाली समाजवाद, समाजवाद का नारा देने से कुछ नहीं होता है। समाजवाद की तरफ आप ने कौन सा कदम उठाया है। आप इस के लिए कुछ उपाय नहीं कर सके हैं। इतना तो सरकार कर सकती है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो लोग काम करते हैं, जिन को सरकारी खजाने से वेतन मिलता है, क्या उन के वेतन पर आप एक अनुपातिक नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकते, यह जो डिस्पेंडेंसी है, उस डिस्पेंडेंसी को खत्म करने के लिए क्या आप कोई उपाय नहीं कर सकते? मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस को कर सकती है अगर वह एक काम करे और वह यह है कि वह एक अनुपातिक वेतन निर्धारित कर दे कि मिनीमम वेज यह होगा और उच्चतम, सब से अधिक वेज यह होगा। अगर ऐसा आप ने कर दिया तो यह एक मिसाल बन जाएगी। आप 1:7 रखें या 1:10 रखें, जो भी आप मुनासिब समझें, अपनी समाजवादी नीति के अनुसार मुनासिब समझें, उस को लागू कर दें। तो यह एक मिसाल हमारे देश के अन्दर बन जाएगी और गरीबी और

[श्री रामलाल राही]

अमीरी की जो बढ़ती हुई खाई है, उस को आप पाँटेंगे। आज व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र में लोग लगे हुए हैं, कृषि क्षेत्र में लोग लगे हुए हैं और हम कहते हैं कि रोजगार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे, हम कहते हैं कि खेती की सीलिंग होनी चाहिए लेकिन वह कैसे हो सकती है जबकि हम देखते हैं कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो लोग लगे हैं, वे बड़े बड़े रोजगार वालों के बेटे हैं, भूस्वामियों के पुत्र हैं और बड़े कारखाने वालों के ही लोग हैं। एक तो उन को उम से आमदनी होती है दूसरी आमदनी वे इन में लग कर कमा रहे हैं। तब कहां से आप नियंत्रण करेंगे और अगर नियंत्रण नहीं करेंगे, तो गरीबी कैसे आएगी और गरीबी नहीं आएगी, तो यह वातावरण दूषित बना रहेगा। आप को कान खोल कर यह बात सुननी पड़ेगी क्योंकि यह प्रजातंत्र है और लोग अब बहुत चेत गये हैं और उनकी जवान बन्द होने वाली नहीं है।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खिसकती हुई धरती, लूजिंग ग्राऊण्ड के लेखक इरिक पी० इकहोम ने कहा है कि अफगानिस्तान का हिमालय मर चुका है, नेपाल का मर रहा है और भारत का बीमार है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में मड़कों से पहाड़ खिसकने लगे हैं।

विथना विश्वविद्यालय को अपना परिसर का विस्तार करने के लिए एक एकड़ जमीन की आवश्यकता थी। कारपोरेशन ने उसको विस्तार करने की अनुमति दे दी थी परन्तु हमारे ही दिन आस्ट्रेलिया के लोग इकट्ठे हुए और प्रधान मंत्री के सामने उन्होंने इसके विरोध में प्रदर्शन गया। इस से वहां के कारपोरेशन को अपना आदेश वापस लेना पड़ा। इस प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि जो राष्ट्र अपने वनों और जंगलों के प्रति अस्था रखता है वही राष्ट्र भागे बढ़ता है।

आज हमारे देश में जंगलों की कटाई से हमारा हिमालय नंगा और सूना सूना नजर आने लगा है। हिन्दुस्तान की नदियों में जो बाढ़ें आ रही हैं और गांव के गांव नष्ट हो रहे हैं वह सब इसी कारण से है। इस से हमारी उपजाऊ भूमि में पत्थर और रोड़े जमा हो जाते हैं। जमीनों में फसल मारी जाती है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में माछेसात मी करोड़ रुपये का हर साल एन० पी० के० फर्टिलाइजर नष्ट हो जाता है। जितना कि हम पैदा नहीं कर पाते उमसे ज्यादा अनदेखे में बह जाता है। प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ से हमारे देश को ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारा भूक्षेत्र है उसका 26 प्रतिशत भाग वनाच्छादित है। अधाधुन जंगलों की कटाई से हमारा 75 प्रतिशत फॉरेस्ट नष्ट हो गया है। हमारे 50 प्रतिशत पक्षी नहीं रहे, 90 प्रतिशत हमारे जानवर मर गये। 33 प्रतिशत जमीन की सतह बह गयी, 75 प्रतिशत ग्रेजिंग ग्राऊंड, पशुओं के चरने की जमीन खत्म हो गयी। इस प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि हमारी प्राकृतिक सम्पदा का तेजी से क्षास होता जा रहा है।

ये जो बीमारियां फैल रही हैं, ये क्यों फैल रही हैं? इसका कारण है कि हमको शुद्ध वायु और शुद्ध वातावरण नहीं मिलता है। इसके कारण पीलिया और दूसरी बीमारियां फैलती हैं। जितनी ज्यादा हम दवाइयां बना रहे हैं उतनी ही ज्यादा बीमारियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। हम जो इन्सैक्टिसाइड्स और पेस्टिसाइड्स अपनी फसलों पर छिड़कते हैं वह हमारे पेट में जाता है। इस से भी बीमारियां फैलती हैं। पीलिया और दूसरी बीमारियां फैलती हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका एकमात्र इलाज यही है कि हम हर प्रकार से एयर पोल्यूशन और वाटर पोल्यूशन

को रोकें। हमारी जलवायु जो खराब होती जा रही है अगर हम उसके प्रति सजग नहीं हुए, हम नहीं सचेत हुए तो हमें एक न एक दिन उसके भयंकर परिणाम भुगतने होंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक एन्क्रोचमेंट का प्रश्न है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। यह समस्या अन्य देशों में नहीं है। एन्क्रोचमेंट का प्रश्न श्री दिग्वजयसिंह जो ने भी उठाया है। आदिवासियों और गरीबों को भलाई के नाम पर आज बड़े बड़े लोग वन भूमियों पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में आज उसको रोकने की जरूरत है। अगर कोई गरीब आदिमी एन्क्रोचमेंट करे तो उसको तो नियमानुसार अलाऊ करें लेकिन जिन लोगों ने जंगलों को काट कर जमीनों को हड़पने का धंधा बना लिया है उसको रोका जाना चाहिए। इस से एक चेन रिएक्शन शुरू हो गया है और उसको रोकने के लिए शासन को कदम उठाने चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज विश्व में न्यूक्लियर एक्सप्लोजन को एक होड़ सी लगी हुई है। ऐसा होने से रासायनिक द्रव्य फैलते हैं और उनका असर मनुष्य के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है। हमें उस होड़ में शामिल नहीं होना चाहिए। हमें कम से कम न्यूक्लियर वॉर पर रोक लगाने पर, उनके एक्सप्लोजंस को रोकने के लिए प्रयत्न करने चाहिए और उनकी होड़ में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए।

तेल, क्रोयला, लकड़ी के जलाने से बनेडियन पैदा होता है जिससे हमारे देश को सारी कृषि प्रणाली अस्वस्थ हो सकती है। बनेडियम एक धातु है जो भारी मात्रा में फासिल, इंधनों जैसे कच्चा तेल, कुछ क्रोयला, तथा लिग्नाइट में रहती है। वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा है कि इंधन के जलाने से जो रासायनिक द्रव्य गिरते हैं उनसे सारी फसल नष्ट हो सकती है। इसलिए इस बारे में भी हमें ध्यान

देना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस चर्चा का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्व प्रथम मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वन महोत्सव कार्यक्रम है यह किसी पार्टी का कार्यक्रम नहीं है। जब आज़ादी का आन्दोलन चल रहा था, आज़ाद भारत के लिए लड़ाई चल रही थी उस समय भी वन महोत्सव कार्यक्रम उसका प्रमुख अंग था।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वन महोत्सव के नाम पर आदिवासियों को नहीं उजाड़ा जाना चाहिए।

मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और हमारे यहां दक्षिण बिहार में जहां आदिवासियों के पास रोजी-रोटी का कोई साधन नहीं है, उनकी एक ही प्रापटी थी कि वे जंगल से सकुआ लकड़ी काट कर और शहर में आ कर बेच कर अपना पेट भर लेते थे अब उसके ऊपर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है और वे काट नहीं सकते हैं। अब इसको काटने का उनको मौका मिलता है लेकिन कब ? तब जबकि फारेस्ट आफिसर को, रेंजर को वे कुछ पैसा दे देते हैं और तब उन बेचारों को दो चार लकड़ी मिल जाती है और उसको बेच कर वे अपना पेट भर लेते हैं। इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां पीछे का बहुत बड़ा महत्त्व है, पेड़ का बहुत बड़ा महत्त्व है। हम लोगों ने पढ़ा है कि शेर शाह ने ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड बनवाई और उसके दोनों तरफ वृक्ष लगवाए। यह बहुत अच्छा काम था जो उन्होंने किया। इसको और भी बोरशोर से आपको हाथ में लेना चाहिये।

फैमिली प्लानिंग का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है किसी को इससे द्वेष नहीं है, ईर्ष्या नहीं

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

है। लेकिन इसका विरोध तब हुआ था जब एक तरफा तलवार चलनी शुरू हो गई थी। तब एक खराब वातावरण पैदा होता है, इसके खिलाफ लोगों की भावनाएँ भड़कती हैं। अभी हमारे अग्रवाल जी ने कहा कि मंत्री लोगों के आधा-आधा और एक-एक दर्जन बच्चे हैं। अब यदि उन लोगों की नसबन्दी का कार्यक्रम पहले हाथ में लिया जाता और वहाँ से इसको शुरू किया जाता, और बताया जाता कि एम० पी० की, एम० एल० ए० की नसबन्दी भी हो रही है तो लोगों को इससे प्रेरणा मिलती। लेकिन एक तरफ तो इनके बारह-बारह बच्चे हैं और दूसरी तरफ किसी को जबरदस्ती अस्पताल में पकड़ कर ले जा कर, रिकशा से उतार कर उसकी आप नसबन्दी करना शुरू कर दें तो इससे घृणा का वातावरण पैदा नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ministers are not permanent. Some people close their ministership within 2 or 2 1/2 years!

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about poor people?

आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा एक बार गंगा में आग लग गई थी। बरौनी में गंगा के पानी में आग लगना नौवें आश्चर्य की बात थी। पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ गंगा के पानी में आ कर बहने लग गए हैं और उसकी वजह से आग लगना गंगा में शुरू हो गया था। बनारस, पटना, भागलपुर जहाँ जहाँ गंगा और यमुना नदियाँ बहती हैं उनको पवित्र माना जाता है। इन नदियों की वगल में शहर बसे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन शहरों के बड़े पानी को डाइवर्ट करने की आप कोशिश करें। जितना शहरों का बंदा पानी है वह नदियों में जाता है। जिस

नदी के पानी के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता था कि इसको अगर बोटल में रख दिया जाता है तो उस में कीड़ा नहीं लगता, मुझे आशंका है कि अब लगने लग गया होगा। जिस तरह से नदियों में गन्दगी आ रही है मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि कुछ दिन के बाद उनका पानी दूषित हो जाएगा।

वाढ़ों के मामले को आप लें। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश की वाढ़ के सिलसिले में निकला है कि वाढ़ के कारण 351 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है। लाखों की संख्या में प्रति वर्ष पशु मरते हैं इन वाढ़ों की वजह से। इस बीमारी की जड़ कहाँ से शुरू होनी है? जानवर मरें तो कहाँ जाएंगे? पानी में ही तो वह कर जाएंगे? इस तरह से आदमी भी तो वाढ़ों की वजह से पानी में ही जाएंगे। तब पानी खराब नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा? इस वास्ते पानी को दूषित होने से कैसे रोका जा सकता है, इसके लिए आपको एक कड़ा विधेयक बनाना चाहिये।

एम० पी० के क्वार्टरों में पहली मंजिल पर आप पानी नहीं दे पाते हैं और टैंकों से पानी आप पहुँचाते हैं। दूसरी तरफ शहरों में आप पच्चीस-पच्चीस और बीस-बीस मंजिली इमारतें बना रहे हैं। वहाँ पर आप पानी कैसे पहुँचा पाएंगे? ये जो बहुमंजिले मकान आप बना रहे हैं ये भी देश के लिए समस्या उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं और इस और आपको अविलम्ब ध्यान देना चाहिये। शहरों में बहुमंजिले मकान बनाने के कार्यक्रम पर आप रोक लगाएँ। गांवों के पुनर्निर्माण के कार्यक्रम को आप हाथ में लें। गांवों का विकास कैसे हो सकता है, इस तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): Sir, the Government is fully aware of the concern

expressed by the hon. members here. As already stated by the Prime Minister in her intervention, some solution which will give more emphasis on conservation of the natural resources is being found out.

Some of the points of Mr. Digvijay Singh are very important. One of his points is that it requires a hundred years for one centimetre of soil to be formed on the surface. So, the denudation of soil is a very vast problem which needs an effective and immediate solution.

About conservation of flora and fauna, so many examples have been cited here. We are giving our attention to this. That is why, we are looking at the conservation of flora and fauna to maintain the ecological balance.

As stated by Mr. Digvijay Singh, there were Environment Boards and the Central Authority but they could not give sufficient and good results in the beginning. So, we want to have some other machinery. But what type of machinery we should have, that will be decided after the submission of the Report by the Committee which was formed recently under the chairmanship of the Minister for Planning. It has 12 members and it is expected to submit its report by 15th of September.

There are hundreds of legislations on this. Even the Constitution makers were fully aware of this fact and they have mentioned in Article 48A about this:

"The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country."

But when the subjects are distributed as State subjects, Concurrent subjects and Central subjects, it becomes difficult to have an effective control over it. That is why, the concern of the

Member about conservation of forests is very important.

Our Prime Minister has already stated that forest farming, nutrition gardening and as Shri Satyanarayana Rao has mentioned, plantation along the river banks are some of the important aspects which could be looked into.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The man who tops the list in children is the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Shankaranand. He has got 8 children. You have got 3 and the Speaker 5. I just got it from Who's Who.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these children were born before they become Ministers. If any child is born after they have become Ministers then I can understand that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is an aspersion. That means, if any child is born after that, that is not his.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: While concluding, I would like to mention that only today, the Cabinet has decided to take up the Prevention of Air Pollution Bill, which was discussed earlier. It will become a law in the near future. We have got the Prevention of Water Pollution Act. So, there are several enactments which are already there. But what is required is an integrated approach to this. That will be decided upon after the criteria is fixed by this Committee of experts. We must look at the projects which we want to take up for the development of our country vis-a-vis the conservation of natural resources and maintenance of ecological balance.

In conclusion, I again say that this aspect of protection of environment will be given the utmost attention by the Government, as was expressed in the party manifesto, again re-asserted in the speech of the Prime Minister on the 6th March in the World Conservation Strategy Conference and also

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

the Presidential Address. So, I assure the House that the necessary steps regarding this urgent matter of public importance will be given due attention.

18.57 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

BAGASSE-BASED PAPER INDUSTRY IN NORTH BIHAR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. We will have to conclude it within half an hour.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Sir, I do not think you will give me half an hour. I will be as co-operative as you expect anybody else because, at times, I also occupy the Chair. But I think you yourself will realise the seriousness and utility of the issue, not only in the context of Bihar or UP, but in a way for the entire country. Therefore, I am hoping, may be against hope, that you will be kind enough to relax the ruling or observation to some extent in the present case.

For the convenience of all concerned, I would read out extracts from my Unstarred Question No. 3502, answered on the 9th July, 1980 as also the reply given by the hon'ble Minister of Industry. The extracts are:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a research paper entitled 'Industrial programmes for Fourth Plan, Bihar' published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1967;

"(b) whether referring to the industrialisation of North Bihar, the publication concludes 'North Bihar seems to be ideally situated for location of bagasse-based paper mills in the country';

(c) whether it is a fact that the region north of the Ganga in Bihar is one of the most densely populated,

has almost no industry and its per capita income is one of the lowest in the country."

The Minister, who happens to be present here, replied:

"(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been recognised that North Bihar is industrially backward and has potential for setting up a paper plant based on bagasse."

I would respectfully submit that, in my humble opinion, based on extensive and intensive personal knowledge, whosoever might have prepared the draft, has done so without realising the gravity of the extreme economic distress from which North Bihar, particularly the four districts that have sugar mills, is suffering. The answer appears to be a routine one without any life, let alone a soul.

My second point, which is more important, is that if as has been recommended by the research paper prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, paper mills or a chain of paper mills are established in North Bihar, it may prove to be the pioneer or harbinger or establishment of paper mills in all the sugarcane producing States of the country and—I do not know what amount worth of paper is imported every year in this country—we will not only become self-sufficient in respect of all varieties of paper including newsprint but probably we will be in a position to export paper to different countries of the world. This is an aspect to which naturally I lay more importance.

19 hrs.

Now, to elucidate my points, I have mentioned in the question itself that the Research Paper 'Industrial Programmes for Fourth Plan, Bihar' published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1967, had inter alia stated:

"North Bihar seems to be ideally situated for location of bagasse based paper mills in the country."

Should my information be correct; for the preparation of this Research Paper, the State Government of Bihar paid a fee of Rs. 2 lakhs or so to the Council. But again, to be fair to the Government of Bihar, I make bold to say that no one who is any one in the Bihar Government today or had been so earlier, has cared to open up the pages of this book. Naturally I would not like to place any blame at the door of Govt. of India for this lapse. I would, however, respectfully draw your attention and the attention of the Minister in particular, to the fact that earlier than 1967, the Report of the Committee on Rehabilitation and Modernisation of Sugar Factories in India, (1965) popularly known as Gundu Rao Committee Report, at pages 330-331 had, *inter alia* stated:

"If the factories are supplied with good quality coal to replace bagasse, the bagasse produced by North Bihar Sugar Factories can feed six paper factories of 100 tonnes each."

This is in the Report of the Gundu Rao Committee which had been appointed by the Union Ministry of Agriculture. What happened to this Report, I will speak to you subsequently; or if the Minister is in a position, he would try to shed light on the fate of this Report. But let me make it clear, at the very outset that so far as Bihar or U.P. was concerned, or to the best of my knowledge so far as the entire country was concerned, nothing whatever was done on the report and recommendations of this Committee by the Union Government. So, the Government of Bihar have been only treading in the footsteps of the Union Ministries of Agriculture and Industry.

The other day I had made the observation that the Census Commissioner, after the census operations of 1961, had initiated a study to discover the level of development of the various regions in the country; and his findings were that in Bihar, four districts, namely, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur,

Saran and Champaran, were at the lowest level of development. Two decades have elapsed since then. May-be some changes for the better have taken place here and there, but I make bold to say that by and large the conditions have become worse.

We have a common border with Nepal extending over 400 miles with all the danger signals that it may connote. Now, kindly listen to what the Minister had to say in his reply:

"The Hindustan Paper Corporation have carried out an investigation into the possibility of the setting up of a newsprint plant utilising the bagasse which can be made available from sugar mills located around Bettiah in North Bihar and a pre-feasibility report has also been prepared. The details of the economies of the proposal, taking into account the royalty payable to the sugar mills for bagasse and the cost of conversion of oil fired boilers into coal-fired boilers are to be worked out after the State Government finalise the negotiations with the existing sugar mills regarding the conversion of the boilers and the resultant quantity of bagasse available for this scheme."

You see the sense of urgency, if any, in the Ministry of Industry. The way the Minister wants to proceed, the first plant of his dreams will come into existence probably after 25 or 30 years when people of our generation would be no longer in this world. As a Brahmin I bless the Minister; let him have a long life. But age takes its toll, time takes its toll and I for one feel that after 30 years probably he will be a tottering old man, belonging more to the other world than to this one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you bless the Minister as a Brahmin, did he give any *dakshina*?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: It is for him to say. I may ask for '*dakshina*' towards the end only.

[Shri Harinatha Misra]

Now considering the over-all position, I am giving a practical suggestion. I do not request him to make a departure from the norms that have been established. According to the Planning Commission, where the level of development is the lowest, poverty is stark and glaring in your face, as Industries Minister, you have the right not only to formulate schemes but also to execute the same. If that is so, why should we wait for these mills and the mill owners condescending to negotiate with the State Government and agreeing to part with a portion of the bagasse? Why can't you take over all these mills straightaway and convert them into a Corporation and set up, as stipulated or recommended by the Gundu Rao Committee, six paper mills producing 100 tonnes of paper every day? Why can't you do that?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): They will not take over. They will hand over everything to private sector, and multi-nationals.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: This is my suggestion.

In the national context, I want to say something—it will interest you and the people who do not come from Bihar but from other parts of the country—before the Minister and the House and through the House to the entire nation. I had just referred to the Gundu Rao Committee Report. I will mention only two or three items of the terms of reference of that Committee:

(a) to suggest measures whereby the uneconomic units can be made economic, such as (i) by rehabilitation and modernisation of plants, (ii) by effecting economy in the consumption of fuel and utilisation of by-products, etc.

As a student, I had taken some interest in this subject. But I am yet to come across a more comprehensive,

detailed and thorough report on the sugar Industry in India. The Committee visited each and every unit of the sugar mill in the country. In Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc. altogether 15 States. I would not deal with the recommendations which pertain to other parts. I am referring here particularly to the recommendations of the Committee for UP and Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 20 minutes. This is for your information, because you are in the panel of Chairman.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: As you order, Sir. I told you at the very outset that I will conclude when you want me to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I only said that you have taken 20 minutes. I never asked you to stop.

There are four members also waiting to put questions.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Probably, it will help them. I will give them food for thought and speech also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think you will leave anything for them.

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: I will leave sufficient—if not food, appetiser.

About U.P. and Bihar, the Committee recommends:

"After studying the scope for saving bagasse in the northern region and the serious shortage of cellulosic raw materials for the paper industry, the Committee recommends an integrated approach to start simultaneously the process of rehabilitation, modernisation and expansion or complete new units in

place of a group of old mills in definite specified regions and to locate paper projects based on bagasse so that the saved bagasse from the modernised units can automatically flow into these paper plants. The Committee favours the starting of projects based on saved fuel in the first instance as the solution to the problems connected with an assured supply of the substitute fuel would be necessary, when dealing with a perishable raw material like sugarcane. Adequate incentives should also be given for bagasse based paper and other products for a speedy exploitation of this potential.

On the basis of saved bagasse, there is scope for three paper factories of 100 tonnes per day capacity in West U.P. two factories in East U.P. and two factories in Bihar. The scope for bagasse based paper projects is, however, great in all the regions on the basis of satisfactory and dependable arrangements for substitute fuel for bagasse.

The Committee understands that a number of schemes for the manufacture of paper, board, etc. involving the use of bagasse have been licensed. "A licence for a 30,000 tonnes per year newsprint project in Uttar Pradesh has also been granted. These schemes, however, are not making much headway. The Committee suggests that the causes for delay may be examined by the authorities at an early date."

Incidentally, I may tell you that wherever the Committee went, it recommended suitable measures for modernisation in the case of every mill; and everywhere they recommended that as much of bagasse as possible should be saved and utilised for the running of paper mills. And yet what is the position today? 95 per cent of the bagasse in this country is used as fuel. Only 5 per cent is used for paper pulp. That is the position.

When I put a question on the subject in the current session of this House, do you know, Sir, what reply I got from the Ministry of Agriculture? Here is the reply:

"The report pertains to 1965— (it was published in 1968, only 12 years ago). Though many of the recommendations are likely to be qualitatively valid even today, considering the efflux of time and growth of the sugar industry during this period, the question of implementation of the recommendations *per se* at this stage does not arise."

The second part is still more interesting, if not enigmatic. It says:

"Since the report is 15 years old, due to efflux of time and non-availability of concerned records, it will not be possible to give at this late date details of implementation of the recommendation in the States."

I would like to put one or two questions seriously. The Committee was appointed by a Ministry of the Government of India. Certainly, the Ministry is responsible to this House. May I know how the records with regard to the implementation of recommendations were lost? Was it accidental or were human hands made to play some trick or was any probe ordered or conducted? After putting these questions, I leave it to the good sense of the House to form its opinion.

Before concluding, I would, quote an extract from a letter from a friend of mine who has spent his entire life in the specialisation of paper manufacture, which is worth listening to. It is like this:

"As creation of new plantation will take about ten years, what do we do in the interim period to meet the requirement of the increasing demand of paper mills? We have the Hobson's choice of depending only on bagasse of sugar mills which is available immediately but not yet utilised for manufacture of pulp. The country has 250 sugar mills

[Shri Harinatha Mishra]

with quite a big number being in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. All these mills produce 150 lakh tonnes of wet bagasse. This is a huge quantity, which, today, is being burnt as fuel to the extent of 95 per cent in the sugar mills boilers. As six tonnes of wet bagasse can produce one tonne of paper this gives a good potentiality of producing 25 lakh tonnes of paper a year, which is nearly twice the present installed capacity of the country and if this source is properly tapped, the country can easily find a dependable source for the next ten years to meet the increased demand of paper and by that time the bamboo and timber from the plantation programme, as suggested, will be able to meet the further increased demand of the country after 1990."

I need hardly add that, even now, if the Gundu Rao Committee's recommendations, as many of them as possible are implemented it will mean not only an increased cess to the Government it will not only give an incentive to the cultivators it will not only help in establishing a large number of bagasse-based paper mills—thereby opening up avenues of employment both for skilled and unskilled workers, but in a way change the face of the country, particularly in the sugarcane producing belt. The aspect particularly to be marked is: it will make the country self-sufficient in respect of various varieties of paper which has to be imported at present.

फलं कर्मच निर्दुत्तकं जित सप्रबतने

"It has to be borne in mind that, without proper incentive, nobody would engage in industry."

A word more, and I would have finished. In my humble but considered opinion, the country is passing through one of the darkest periods of

her chequered history. The times are out of joint. Every one who is some one, certainly including Members of the House—owes it to himself and to the country to work selflessly and with consuming passion first, for the continuance of the country as a whole; second, for its functioning and flowering as a democracy. I say so in view of the fact that so many divisive forces are masquerading today as forces of nationalism. In this background I do feel that, not only the Party to which I belong, but the entire nation has the great and good fortune, at this juncture, of being led by a leader who is peerless in courage and far-sightedness and steadfast in the midst of adversities, even in the face of greatest calamities. Any other individual, let alone a mother, would surely be broken into pieces under the impact of the tragedy which befell her only a few weeks ago. But how do we find her?

"Now, Sir, when I see her face—we all saw her face just to day—I have a feeling that even in the face of the calamity she is so composed, calm and collected, burning both the ends of the candle of her life, to give the country life and light. Naturally we are proud of such a leader; but the question is: can she be proud of us? Each one of us has to ask and answer this question.

I have finished. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The hon. Member has raised a very important issue, more so in the interests of the growth of the paper industry in the country. The paper industry has so far been depending on the forest resources. Incidentally our discussion has in fact just now been annexed to a major discussion connected with the maintenance of the ecological balance and in view of that we are not at all in favour of deforestation and we are not at all in favour of any industry based on deforestation.

As the hon. Members and the House and our Ministry has been talking and has in fact been planning to encourage projects connected with commercial forests and the use of alternative resources as raw materials for paper industry and the suggestions thereto are most welcome. The hon. Member's issue, therefore, with regard to the use of bagasse as raw material for paper is most welcome. But his jumping over to from 9th July to to-day and interpreting things would need a clarification.

First of all, the last thing the hon. Member mentioned was as to what could be the incentives. He said incentives are required for starting paper mills where bagasse used. Now I would read out the incentives the government has already announced for the conversion of the bagasse-based fuel to coal-based sugar mills. That is a very important thing as it is an inter-connected thing.

In order to encourage the use of bagasse for the manufacture of paper, a package of policy measures was announced by the government to attract entrepreneurs to set up bagasse-based paper projects. The measures announced are:

(1) Clusters of sugar factories would be given encouragement to set up paper or newsprint mills in locations close to sugar mills.

(2) To release bagasse from the existing boilers by any of the following:

(i) Installation of steam economy devices on the existing boilers so that the surplus bagasse could be available for settling up the paper mills.

(ii) Conversion of existing boilers to coal-fired boilers.

(3) Provision of altogether a new coal-fired boiler. Such improvements, conversions and additions or replacements of boilers could be

a part of the capital cost of paper mills.

(4) The financial institutions would give priority in extending assistance to such schemes in accordance with favourable debt-equity ratio that would be available for investment of this order.

(5) As the sugar factories will have to carry stocks of coal to meet their requirements during the crushing season, the cost of transporting, financing and storing coal by sugar factories will be built into the cost of bagasse that will be supplied to the paper mills.

In your case, North Bihar case, in fact, the transportation part is not that important as incentives and other things are.

(5) Government is actively considering that in order to offset the higher costs arising out of boiler replacements and the substitution of bagasse by coal and sugar factory boilers, the excise duty exemption might be given to printing paper mills with at least 75 per cent bagasse for a period of three years initially. And the position will be reviewed thereafter.

Finally, the railway would give priority in the movement of coal to the sugar factories.

These are the incentives. The honourable Member has specifically mentioned the case of North Bihar, about the four districts. The hon. Member has talked about the old report. I would draw his kind attention to the investigation made by the Hindustan Paper Corporation which is the latest one. We, after our Government came to power, have negotiated and have tried to start from where it was left. We have requested the Bihar Government to finalise the agreement or finalise the negotiation with the existing sugar mills. As far as the feasibility part is concerned, there is no question of feasibility part of it at all. But, attached to feasibility is the potential

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

or the necessity of exploiting the potential of creating the viability also. In that connection, the State Government has been having negotiations with the sugar mills and we are awaiting a certain report from there in this connection.

I am stressing on this particular point, that is, on increasing the demands for the papers in this country. The hon. Member mentioned about the study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research of 1967. In fact I submit that that is not questionable at all. As regards the suggestions made by the hon. Member right from Gundu Rao Report to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, they are within the knowledge of this ministry and the ministry is working on the whole thing. Now, as to how many plants there can be, it all depends on the finalisation of the details of negotiations that we have. It depends on whether bagasse would be available from those mills as raw materials for the proposed paper mills. There might be a few other mills in that area also. The hon. Member has given an instance of other areas in the country. I would also like the House to note this that in any such scheme where bagasse-based paper projects are to come up, they will be most welcome. I appreciate the point raised by the hon. Member. It is not only so in North Bihar. Of course, it is an area where not only bagasse-based paper mills should be there but what we should do is that we must promote the commercial afforestation also there because that area has a very very high potential for commercial forestation and that is a paying proposition not only for the farmers but also for the paper mills. Therefore, wherever you can have a cluster of paper mills, you can have feed stocks for the sugar mills also. Government have informed them of the decision to encourage these mills. This is also an incentive. I not only agree with the hon. Member but I want to tell him

that I have seen the bagasse-based paper mills—cert per cent bagasse-based paper mills—in Latin America. In our country also we have three paper mills which are bagasse based ones. But they are small paper mills. One important factor in this area is that the feasibility report does indicate the possibility of setting up bagasse based paper mill of an economic size. Mandya is the only biggest paper mill with 10,300. And that is not an optimum size of a paper mill. The other two small paper mills are Pavana sekhari paper mill in Ahmednagar district and Sardar sekhari paper mill in Maharashtra. These are small paper mills.

The main issue involved in setting up paper mills based on bagasse has been a practical thing to which the hon'ble Member has given a solution and that is nationalisation of paper mills. That is not being ruled out but prior to that if bagasse can be procured from economic paper mills that possibility must be exploited because for conversion of bagasse fed or bagasse as a fuel for sugar mills for conversion of those boilers into coal-based boilers the best way out is to design such boilers which can run both on bagasse as well as coal because as far as Bihar is concerned movement of coal may not be a problem but if we make an effort to convert the sugar mill areas into paper mill areas which are far off from the coal areas it would be better if we evolve conversion of the existing boilers into coal plus bagasse based boilers. The first recommendation of one of the committees which the hon'ble Member referred to was to make efforts to get more surplus from the existing sugar mills keeping the pattern of fuel the same. That may not be a very practical solution for setting up a hundred or two hundred tonne plant.

I would only assure the hon'ble Member that we are already working on it and we are working at a speed which could be an optimum speed for

encouraging the setting up of a bagasse paper plants in the country starting of course with North Bihar also.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, this bagasse is a very useful raw material to produce the paper. Mandia National Paper Mill, Ballagula has produced paper by using this bagasse. Previously, they had been using 70 per cent bagasse plus 30 per cent long fibre pulp. There had been some strike in the factory and after that they stopped providing them this pulp. They developed a process by using which they have produced this paper by using only bagasse. Our scientists have already developed the process and everybody knows it will be a useful thing if it is practised properly. But there is a problem. Bagasse is used as a fuel in sugar industry about which the hon'ble Minister has spoken a lot and said some other processes are being developed and other fuel will be used to heat the boilers.

Sir, I would especially like to say something about Eastern U.P. area where there is no industrial development and most of the people are unemployed. At the same time in the Eastern U.P. region we are having many sugar industries and, as such, bagasse is available in plenty. If that is used for production of paper and we establish a paper industry there it will serve two purposes. First, there will be industrialisation of that area and at the same time many people will get employment also. Therefore, I would like to know whether he is going to start any survey of that area where sugar industries are there and whether he will propose to set-up a paper industry based on bagasse in that area in order to eradicate the unemployment of that area and as well start industrialisation process of that particular region of the country.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि सरकार ने उद्योग धंधों के विकास के सिलसिले में बिहार राज्य को

बहुत ही नपेक्षित रखा है और खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार को । 33 वर्षों की आजादी से हम गुजर रहे हैं, लेकिन उत्तर बिहार में नहीं के बराबर उद्योग धंधे हैं । यद्यपि वहां सम्भावनायें बहुत हैं और वहां के लोग गरीब भी बहुत हैं । पर-कैपिटल-इन्कम सब से कम वहीं की है, फिर भी सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया और वहां की जनता भी बहुत धीरज से इन की तरफ ताक रही है । वह धीरज कब तक चलेगा, उन को कुछ न कुछ करना होगा, तब शायद सरकार का ध्यान उधर आकृष्ट होगा, यानी जन-आन्दोलन का सहारा अगर वहां की जनता ले, तब शायद सरकार मुने ।

अभी हमारे देश में कागज की कमी का आलम यह है कि वक्कों को किताबें नहीं मिलतीं, क्योंकि पाठ्य पुस्तकों और कापियों को छापने के लिये जिस उजले कागज की जरूरत है वह हमारे यहां नहीं है, बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है और आखिरी कागज की भी हमारे यहां कमी है, हमको आयात करना पड़ता है, जब कि हमारे देश में कागज मिलों की सम्भावनायें बहुत हैं । हम अपने देश को कागज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बना सकते हैं और इस के लिये साधन हमारे यहां मौजूद हैं, जैसे बगसे सवई का घास, बांस—इन से कागज बनता है । आप ने अभी मुना की उत्तर बिहार में बगसे की कोई कमी नहीं है । स्वयं मंत्री जी ने भी स्वीकार किया और सरकारी रिपोर्ट भी स्वीकार करती हैं कि उस की कमी नहीं है । सब से आदर्श जगह बगसे के आधार पर कागज का कारखाना लगाने की यदि कोई है तो उत्तर बिहार ही है ।

दक्षिण बिहार के बारे में भी आप जानते हैं—वहां विशाल जंगल हैं, साथ ही वहां घास भी बहुत पैदा होती है, लेकिन उधर भी कोई कारखाना नहीं है । एक

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कारखाना बाबा आदम के जमाने का डालमिया नगर में है, डालमिया साहब का और वह भी मेरे ब्याल से ठीक से नहीं चलता है, तरह-तरह की समस्याएँ वहाँ भी हैं, उस की भी हालत गदरे-बूद की सी है। ऐसी स्थिति में जाहिर बात है कि हमारे देश में कागज की कमी होगी।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री जी ने कागज के उद्योगपतियों से कहा था— जून तक उन्हें 3 लाख 50 हजार टन कागज मुहिया करना चाहिये। मालूम नहीं इस समय क्या स्थिति है। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आप ने उन को जो आदेश दिया था यं मशविरा दिया था, उस के कार्यान्वयन की क्या स्थिति है?

कुछ साल पहले हमारे देश में 44 कागज के कारखाने थे, जिन में अन्दाज लगाया जाता था कि 7 लाख टन वार्षिक कागज का उत्पादन होगा। मुझे यह कई साल पहले की फिगर मिली है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब क्या स्थिति है? इस समय कितने कारखाने हैं और उन कारखानों में कितने कागज का उत्पादन हो रहा है? हमारे देश को कागज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये अभी कितना समय लगेगा और कितने कागज की आवश्यकता होगी?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अब इन बातों को देखते हुए मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि हमारे देश में अखबारी कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी होती है क्योंकि हम लोग इस बहस का सहारा लेकर यह भी जान लेना चाहते हैं कि तरों ताजा स्थिति हमारे देश में क्या है क्योंकि कल सदन की बैठक समाप्त होने

वाली है। अखबारी कागज की वार्षिक आवश्यकता हमारे देश में कितनी है और हम कितना कागज स्वयं पैदा कर रहे हैं अखबारों के लिए और कितना बाहर से मंगाते हैं और उस के लिए कितनी धनराशि हम खर्च करते हैं। ठीक इसी तरीके से पाठ्यपुस्तकों के लिए, कार्पियों के लिए हम कितना कागज पैदा करते हैं अपने देश में, कितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है और कितना हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करते हैं और क्या रफता रफता हम बाहर से कागज आयात करने की मात्रा को कम कर रहे हैं या यह मात्रा बढ़ती जा रही है क्योंकि ऐसा लगता है कि हमें बाहर से कागज न मिलने से हमारा सारा काम अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है। फिर अभी तक बिहार में 33 साल तो आजादी के हो गये, क्या वजह है कि बिहार में कोई कागज का कारखाना खार नहीं है सिवाय डालमिया जी के कारखाने को छोड़ कर? सरकारी क्षेत्र में या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में क्यों नहीं अभी तक कोई और कारखाना बना पाए हैं, इस का क्या कारण है? क्या भारत सरकार ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया या वहाँ की सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया या उस ने मांग ही की या इस के लिए निवेदन नहीं कि है, जिस से कोई भी कारखाना अभी तक वहाँ नहीं बन पाया है। ये मैंने कुछ सवाल रखे हैं और मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी इस का जवाब दें। उद्योग घंटों का जब सवाल आता है तो जो जवाब मंत्री जी देते हैं उस से हम बिहार के सदस्यों को बड़ी निराशा होती है। माननीय मित्र जी के सवाल के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ बात कहीं। हम चाहेंगे कि वे बिहार वालों को ठोस आश्वासन दें। आप कागज का कारखाना कब तक लगाना चाहते हैं अभी तो यहाँ पर कागज के कारखाने की ही बात है और अन्य कारखानों की बात तो हम बाद में करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपूर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मिश्र जी का जो
प्रश्न था, उस प्रश्न का मूल रूप था :

"Industrial Programme for the 4th
Plan of Bihar."

यह मूल प्रश्न था। इसको उत्तर बिहार
घार खोई से कागज के कारखाने लगाने के
बारे में जोड़ा गया। मैं आप के माध्यम से
जो बुनियादी चीजें हैं उन को कहना
चाहता हूँ। जब हम आठवीं और नवीं
क्लाम में पढ़ने थे, तो हमें यह पढ़ाया जाता
था कि कारखाना खोलने के लिए क्या क्या
चीजें चाहिए। एक बुनियादी चीज यह है कि
खोई से क्या कारखाना लगा देंगे, तो इसके
बारे में मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि हम कारखाना
लगा देंगे। सहरसा के बारे में कहा गया
सहरसा बिहार में है—कि वहां पर कागज
का कारखाना सन् 1980 तक शुरू हो
जाएगा। पता नहीं वह कारखाना शुरू
होगा या नहीं? डालमिया जी के सम्बन्ध में
शाम्शरी जी ने कहा था कि लास्ट टाइम वह
बिलकुल हड़ताल में चलता रहा। मैं
आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन्डस्ट्रियल
डेवलपमेंट की तरफ आप की दृष्टि है या नहीं
है? जब आप की दृष्टि आर्थिक विकास
की तरफ जाएगी तो उसके साथ में बहुत
सारे मामले जुड़ जायेंगे जैसे कि यातायात
के साधन हैं या नहीं। तो उस प्वाइंट
आफ व्यू से बिहार का प्रश्न उठाया गया है।
नार्थ बिहार में आपके पास यातायात
है, मोकामा से समस्तीपुर तक बड़ी लाइन है।
फिर मामला उठेगा रा-मेटेरियलस का ?
वे वहां उपलब्ध हैं। फिर मामला उठेगा
लेवरर्स का, वे भी उपलब्ध हैं। बगल में
नदी है, तो नदी है। तो ये जो प्राकृतिक
रिसोर्स हैं, ये तो सारे वहां मौजूद हैं
लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पूछा जायेगा
कि बिजली है वहां, तो कहेंगे कि नहीं
है और दूसरी चीजें हैं, वो नहीं हैं। इस
तरह से मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक आप

बेसिक चीजों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब
तक आप लाख कोशिश करें, आप के चाहने
के बावजूद भी वहां का आर्थिक विकास
नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए बिहार का
जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, बिहार को आप
दो भागों में बांटिये। एक साउथ बिहार है,
एक नार्थ बिहार है। नार्थ बिहार के
सम्बन्ध में शाम्शरी जी ने बतलाया कि वहां
बांस की कमी नहीं है, लेवरर्स की कमी नहीं
है, रा मेटेरियल की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन
फिर भी नार्थ बिहार के निवासी बहुत
पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं आपसे एक बात कहना
चाहता हूँ कि वहां के पिछड़े से वहां के
निवासियों में कभी भी ज्वाला भभक सकती
है। उनकी अब तक बहुत उपेक्षा की गयी
है। आपका सेल का, कॉल
इंडिया का हेड आफिस दिल्ली में है और
इस्पात और कोयला वहां पैदा होता है।
आज नार्थ बिहार की जितनी घनी आबादी
है उतनी समूचे एशिया में नहीं है। वहां
किजली का कंजम्प्शन सब से कम है।
है। आपको इसके बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा,
उसके लिए एक दृष्टि बनानी पड़ेगी।

आपके भागलपुर में सिल्क का कारखाना
है। वहां बहुत से लोग लगे हुए हैं।
जो जुलाहे उसमें काम करते हैं उनका
जीवन स्तर ऊपर नहीं उठ रहा है। उनका
विकास नहीं हो रहा है। उत्तर बिहार के
विकास की सब से ज्यादा उपेक्षा की गयी
है। सब से पहले आपको उत्तर बिहार
और दक्षिण बिहार को जोड़ने के लिए कदम
उठाने पड़ेंगे। पटना में रेल पुल,
भूंगेर में रेल पुल, मुल्तानगंज में रेल पुल
के सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश टाइम से सोचा
जा रहा है लेकिन आज तक पुल नहीं बने है।
वहां जब रेल पुल बनेंगे तभी बिहार के
दोनों भाग जुड़ेंगे। ये सारी समस्याएं
वहां की हैं।

ठीक है मंत्री महोदय इंडस्ट्री के मंत्री
हैं। आपके जिम्मे इंडस्ट्रीज का मामला

[श्री राम विनास पासवान]

है। लेकिन आपके ऊपर कागज की इंडस्ट्री लगाने का मामला तो है। मैं हाजीपुर से आता हूँ जो कि पहले मुजफ्फरपुर का एक भाग था। वहाँ का कैला, लीची और आम समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व में विख्यात है। सोनपुर का मेला एशिया का सबसे बड़ा मेला होता है। यदि आप सोनपुर को पर्यटक केन्द्र बना दें तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि अमेरिका तक से लोग वहाँ तरह तरह के पशु हाथी बगैरह देखने के लिए आयेगे। लेकिन सरकार की विकास करने की दृष्टि है ही नहीं। जो इलाके पिछड़े हैं उन्हें सरकार पिछड़ा ही छोड़ती जाती है और जो विकसित इलाके हैं उनमें रंगीन फव्वारे लगाये जाते हैं, रंगीन किस्म के टेलीविजन का कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है।

कटिहार में जूट मिल है वह बंद पड़ा है, काम नहीं कर रहा है। सहरसा में चीनी का कारखाना 1980 तक खोलने का प्रोजेक्ट था। बरौनी में पेट्रो केमिकल कारखाना बनाने की बात थी। पानुवा में स्कूटर का कारखाना चलाने की बात थी। ये सारी चीजें थीं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये कब तक खुल जाएंगे।

मैं जहाँ से आता हूँ वह उत्तर बिहार का हेड क्वार्टर मुजफ्फरपुर है। उसी में हमारा इलाका हाजीपुर है। वहीं वैशाली का इलाका है। वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा तम्बाकू होता है, चास भी है, ईख भी है। बिजली नहीं है। पिछली सरकार ने वहाँ छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने की योजना बनायी थी। उस सरकार के खत्म होने के साथ ही जो नयी सरकार बनी, उस पर हमारा सीधा चाब है कि नयी सरकार के शासन काल में बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे लगायें और छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे खत्म करो यह योजना

चल रही है। जो उद्योग धंधे पिछले दो तीन सालों में चलाने की बात शुरू की गयी थी उन्हें फिर से खत्म करने की योजना बनायी जा रही है। हाजीपुर में 89 छोटे उद्योग धंधे का जो मामला था वह धीमी गति के कारण ठप्प पड़ता जा रहा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से सर्वांगीण विकास का जो मामला है, जो इस क्वेश्चन का मेन परपज है, उसके बारे में वे क्या सोच रहे हैं। हसनपुर में और बहुत सी जगहों पर चीनी मिलें हैं वहाँ क्या आप ये कारखाने खोलने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? इसके अलावा वहाँ के सर्वांगीण औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से आपके पास क्या योजना है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has suggested a survey into the potentials of utilisation of bagasse for paper industry with special reference to Eastern U.P. I welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member. I hope the hon. Member would be glad to know that we are already on this exercise not only for Eastern U.P. but for all such places wherever the alternatives for setting up of paper mills are concerned including U.P. U.P. is one area which has belts of sugar cane and sugar mills. One important condition is once we are able to provoke,—it is not the case of only utilising the incentives—provoke the sugar mills to avail of the big packets of incentives thrown to them to shift from bagasse based boilers to coal based boilers or coal-cum-bagasse boilers that would be very important thing and we are giving due importance to the whole thing.

The most unfortunate thing is the use of bagasse. Sugar mills owners feel that bagasse is free. We have to communicate to them the economics of bagasse—its fuel does not have as much efficiency as coal has. Coal

would not only give higher fuel efficiency but would also add to the production and the output of the industry also. So, it would not only help paper industry coming up, it would also help sugar mill plants better by switching over to a better fuel. For example, as I was mentioning to you about Latin America, in fact there since furnace oil is not in shortage, they are actually having boilers for sugar mills which are furnace oil based. Therefore, they are having paper mills which are 100 per cent bagasse based.

The experts in our areas have, in fact, suggested product mixes or different types of raw material mixtures in such areas which would be bagasse-based ones starting from 80 to 20 per cent, 80 to 15 per cent, as to whether bagasse has to be mixed with soft wood, to be mixed with bamboos. The hon. Member has raised an important issue that is within our knowledge that South of Bihar is very rich in bamboos also. Therefore, it has a very high potential for converting these sugar mills to a different fuel base sugar mill and give us the raw material for paper mills. We are working on this exercise intensively and extensively both.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The hon. Minister should clarify on thing—is he going to set up one paper industry in Eastern U.P. because bagasse is available there in plenty?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: We would not set up one, but we would try to promote as many paper mills as possible. I do not agree with the hon. Member. Incidentally, you are all from East U.P. and Bihar. Our Government is really concerned with that particular area because that area is so rich, but is inhabited by the poor people. Let us come together and start working on those industries i.e. the economic part of it besides political part of it. I have requested all the Members of Parliament to come to me. I request them kindly to help us in provoking and giving projects for your area. We would like your participation in any way that you like to.

20 hrs.

Shastriji put a few questions other than the setting up of paper mills. As far as the availability of bagasse is concerned, there is no question at all. The only thing is whether that bagasse is available for paper mills or not. If the sugar mills do not switch over from bagasse as fuel to other alternatives, the availability of bagasse is a theoretical thing. Therefore, Government has introduced incentives for change from bagasse-based to coal-based sugar mills.

जून तक जो कागज हमारे पास आना था, पढ़ाई-लिखाई के लिये, एजुकेशनल परपोजेज के लिये जो हमको पेपर मिल ने प्रामिज किया था वह आ गया या नहीं, यह शास्त्री जी ने पूछा है। हाउस इस बात पर खुश होगा कि जो कागज हमको देने का उन्होंने प्रामिज किया था, वह पुरानी प्राइस पर हमको मिल गया है।

दूसरी बात आपने यह पूछी है कि कितने पेपर मिल कट्री में हैं तो डिफरेंट साइज के 121 पेपर मिल हैं और उनकी इंस्टाल्ड कैपसिटी 15 लाख 31 हजार 165 टन है। फिर आपने डिमांड का और प्रोडक्शन का जो गैप मांगा है वह भी फिगर्स मैं आपको देता हूँ:—

For 1979-80, the production was 10.47 lakh tonnes. From 1980-81 to 1984-85 the figures are as follows:

Year	Estimated demand (in lakh tonnes)	Estimated production (in lakh tonnes)	Deficit or surplus (in lakh tonnes)
1980-81	11.98	11.54	-0.44
1981-82	12.82	12.96	+0.14 (Surplus)
1982-83	13.72	13.32	-0.40
1983-84	14.68	13.44	-1.24
1984-85	15.17	14.34	-0.83

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एस्टीमेट गलत है, आपका 1982-83 में डिमांडज प्रोजेक्शन 15 लाख से कम नहीं होगा।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: These demand projections are based on scientific formula and not political formula at all. The current demand of newsprint is 3.5 lakh tonnes. Indigenous production is 45,000 tonnes. There is a gap of 3 lakh tonnes, which we are importing. The value of newsprint import is about Rs. 100 crores. The hon. member asked about quantity of paper for educational purposes. It is between 80,000 to 1 lakh tonnes.

Mr. Paswan raised a very important issue about Bihar and East UP. You have referred to the political part of it. I saw an example. You are talking of bridges across the Ganga. You would not like me to mention that you inherited a half-built bridge and you saw to it that it remained half-built.

The hon. Member probably wants us to build it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am asking for rail bridge.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Is that road bridge all right? When we are talking of developmental plans of a State like Bihar and UP and other industrially backward areas, what is more important is the infra-structural input. When the hon. Member was talking of the input—the transport facilities, the road facilities, the rail facilities—he had said the right thing. Hon. Members would be aware of the infra-structural vacuum that we have inherited. We are already in the process of filling it up. We are trying to revive the infrastructure of the country.

As far as the industrially backward areas and industrially backward districts are concerned, Hon. Members

must have seen in the policy statement on Industries that we are giving the utmost importance to that particular thing. We have already started a process of requesting the State Governments to tell us as to what could be the projects—we want them to give the projects districtwise and within the district areawise—that are feasible, not technically because that will be gone through by different Departments of the Government, but feasible industries that may come up in those areas.

Regarding optimum utilisation of bagasse by setting up paper plants, we would welcome any suggestion from the Members. We are already working on it. This will be a part of development of those areas. We are planning to do much more than that. We would welcome any suggestion coming from the States for setting up any type of industries with special reference to districts identified as industrially backward districts. We would like to accelerate the rate of development in those areas.

20.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 4th August, 1980, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya

Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

(2) I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay
2. Shri N.K.P. Salve
3. Shri Tirath Ram Amla
4. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
5. Shri Palitaban Pradhan
6. Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan
7. Shri Indradeep Sinha.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 4th August, 1980, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

(2) I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:

1. Shri R. Ramakrishnan
2. Shri R. R. Morarka

3. Shri Shrikant Verma
4. Shri Ramanand Yadav
5. Shri Harisinh Bhagubava Mahida
6. Shri Swami Dinesh Chandra
7. Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 4th August, 1980, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1981, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee:—

(2) I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shrimati Saroj Khaparde
2. Shri G. Swamy Naik
3. Shri Roshan Lal
4. Shri Bhagwan Din
5. Shri Piare Lal Kureel Urf
Piare Lal Talib Unnavi
6. Shri Sangdopal Lepcha
7. Shri T. Aliba Imti
8. Shri B. D. Khobargade
9. Shri Sharief-un-din Shariq
10. Shri Ganapat Hiralal Bhagat.'

20.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 12, 1980/Sravana 21, 1902 (Saka)